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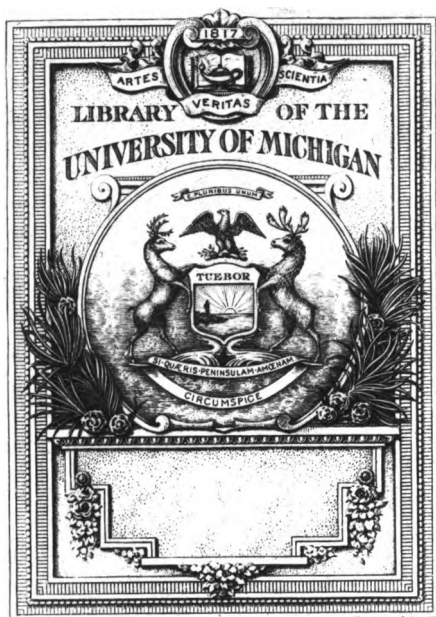
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The United States Food Administration and the United States Fuel Administration

MESSAGES FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TRANSMITTING
REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AND THE UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION
FOR THE YEAR 1917



JANUARY 19, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
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~~FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATION~~

MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 18, 1918.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of section 21 of the act of August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," I transmit herewith the report of the United States Food Administration for the year 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 18, 1918.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of section 21 of the act of August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," I transmit herewith the annual report of the Fuel Administrator for the year 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1917

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," commonly known as the food-control act, provides:

The President shall cause a detailed report to be made to the Congress on the first day of January each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall, in addition to other matters, contain an account of all persons appointed or employed, the salary or compensation paid or allowed each, the aggregate amount of the different kinds of property purchased or requisitioned, the use and disposition made of such property, and a statement of all receipts, payments, and expenditures, together with a statement showing the general character and estimated value of all property then on hand, and the aggregate amount and character of all claims against the United States growing out of this act.

By direction of the President of the United States, made in pursuance of the mandate of said section of the food-control act, the United States Food Administration, an agency created by the President under the authority of said act, herewith submits the following report of proceedings had by it in the exercise of certain of the powers conferred in said act.

The purposes of the food-control act are indicated by the title thereof—

An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

and are more fully set forth in section 1 of the act, which provides—

That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds * * *; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war.

Section 1 of the act further provides that—

For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed.

Acting under the authority conferred upon him by said act, the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, created and established a governmental organization to be known as and called the United States Food Administration. Said Executive order further provided that this governmental organization should consist of an officer designated as the "United States Food Administrator," and such subordinate assistants and employees as should be selected by him

for service in the city of Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, with the consent and approval of the President.

The undersigned was by said order appointed United States Food Administrator, duly qualified as such, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The following powers, among others, were conferred upon said administrator by said order:

Said United States Food Administrator shall supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of said act and the powers and authority therein given to the President, so far as the same apply to foods, feeds, and their derivative products and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations authorized or required under the provisions of said act.

A full and correct copy of said Executive order is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit A."

The United States Food Administration is, therefore, a governmental organization, under the control of the President, and under the immediate direction of the United States Food Administrator, charged with carrying into effect the purposes of the food-control act with reference to foods and feeds, so far as this is possible with the means and powers provided in said act for accomplishing these purposes.

Owing to that fact that it is a purely temporary organization, created to deal with the emergency problems in the food situation growing out of the war, the scope of the work of the Food Administration can neither be accurately defined nor strictly limited. New problems in the food situation of the world and of the United States are constantly arising and the old problems assume new phases daily. The work is, therefore, of a novel character, and the machinery employed in the administration of the older governmental departments can not be used as a guide in determining the proper designation and division into definitely named departments; consequently, it has been decided to treat the entire question of the administration of the food-control act, so far as it is administered by the United States Food Administration, as one of a series of problems. The United States Food Administrator, in carrying out the functions delegated to him, has called to his assistance specially qualified men from all parts of the United States. The administrator selects an associate to handle each problem as it arises, and this man in turn invites such other members of the Food Administration to join him as he may require. As these problems are solved, or from their character require a more or less permanent staff, a permanent head is selected to devote his entire time to the subject or commodity as it may be.

The following is a tentative division of the organization as existing January 1, 1918:

Food Administration Office.

General office.

Accounting and operating.

Publication and printing.

Statistical.

Law Division:

License Section.

Enforcement Section.

States administration—State administrators.

Conservation Division:

Homes, hotels, restaurants, clubs, railways and steamships, speaking and educational work, and garbage utilization.

Commodity Divisions:

Control, regulation, and distribution of grain, flour, sugar, perishable and nonperishable foods, canned and dried fruits, cotton seed, meat, live stock, commercial baking, chemicals as pertaining to food, sisal, oils, and fats, and miscellaneous commodities.

Coordination of Allied, Army, and Navy purchases.

Control of exports and imports.

Transportation.

The problems before the Food Administration may be stated as follows:

First, to stimulate in every manner the saving and wise use of food, in order that we may increase vitally needed exports to the allied nations.

Second, to so guide the trade in fundamental food commodities as to eliminate injurious speculation, hoarding, extortion, and wasteful practices, and to stabilize prices in the essential staples.

Third, to coordinate our exports so that against the world's shortage we will retain sufficient supplies for our own people and at the same time prevent inflation of prices.

The principal steps taken by the Food Administration in dealing with these problems may be outlined as follows:

FOOD CONSERVATION.

The first requirement for effective food conservation was to bring home to the people of the United States the vital necessity of reducing the American consumption and waste of certain commodities in order to assure an enlarged supply of these exportable products. For this purpose, it was necessary to conduct a widespread educational campaign through the press, schools, public speaking, etc., which would reach all parts of the country and bring home its message to every individual.

The primary object of that part of the conservation campaign which deals with consumption is to bring about an intelligent understanding of the foodstuffs most needed for export and substitutes therefor and methods of reducing waste. Among other methods adopted in an endeavor to reach every home in the United States with definite instructions as to the best method of conserving food without interfering with the proper nourishment of the family was a campaign carried on in each State under the direction of the Federal Food Administrator for that State, by which pledges were taken from more than 11,000,000 homes to observe the suggestions of the Food Administration as to food saving and food use.

The Division of Publication and Printing of the Food Administration has been built up to supply not only this information but also to supply the demand for information as to the rules and regulations made by the Food Administration and the reasons therefor.

The Speaking Section of the Division of Food Conservation directs the efforts of and furnishes material for the volunteer public speakers

who are preaching the doctrine of food conservation in the community centers, the public schools, churches, fraternal orders, patriotic societies, and the other already organized forces of society.

Through the appeals to hotels and restaurants, clubs, and steamships, the cooperation of these public eating places has been secured.

THE CONTROL OF COMMODITIES.

The first step taken toward this control was to establish separate divisions to deal with each of the great staple commodities. It has been sought to secure the best expert knowledge of the conditions in the business with which each division is concerned through men specially selected, and by calling to Washington representatives of the business concerned for consultation. Appeals were made to them on grounds of patriotism to effect as far as possible the objects of the Food Administration, and to obtain from them their expert knowledge and suggestions as to the best method of eliminating speculation, excessive profits, and other unfair practices, and to secure more economic distribution. This appeal to the business men of the country has met with an enthusiastic response. It has obtained for the Food Administration the cooperation of the great majority of food manufacturers and dealers, without which it would be practically impossible to secure the immediate and constructive action required.

After obtaining the views of the trade, the Food Administration has worked out independently the necessary system of food control as applied to the particular business. This plan has sometimes been in accord with the suggestions of the trade, and in other cases it has been necessary to disregard their suggestions and adopt other methods. When the plan has been finally worked out it has been put into effect either through voluntary agreements or through the licensing system authorized by section 5 of the act. The agreements have proved of the utmost value in establishing the necessary cooperation. The licensing system, however, is the backbone of all control. Without compulsion there will always be a few slackers in every trade who will profit by the patriotism of the majority and prevent any effective control.

The importation, manufacture, and distribution of all staple food commodities have now been placed under license, and regulations have been prescribed along the necessary lines. From time to time it will probably be necessary to license other commodities and other trades, but the field is so extensive that it has been found necessary to take up the more essential commodities first and leave the development of plans for others until a later date.

The first control instituted was that of wheat, the second, sugar, the third, a general control of all the more important food commodities with special reference to the control of the wholesale trade, and the fourth, a control of bakers.

The dates of the various license proclamations and the number of licenses issued are as follows:

On August 14, 1917, the President, by proclamation, required "all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of either storing or distributing wheat or rye as owners, lessees, or operators of warehouses or elevators, and all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing

any products derived from wheat or rye (except those operating mills and manufacturing plants of a daily capacity of 100 barrels or less and farmers and cooperative association of farmers)" to secure a license on or before September 1, 1917. A true and correct copy of this proclamation is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit B." A copy of the rules and regulations issued in connection with these licenses is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit C." Approximately 19,000 elevator and 2,500 milling licenses were issued under this proclamation. The number of mills licensed was still further extended by the President's proclamation of October 8, 1917, by which all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of operating elevators for the storage of corn, oats, barley, and those milling any of these commodities except those mills operating only plants of a daily capacity of less than 75 barrels were required to secure licenses. This proclamation and the rules and regulations issued in connection therewith are hereinafter referred to and shown as "Exhibit E."

By proclamation of September 7, 1917, importers, manufacturers, and refiners of sugar and manufacturers of sugar sirups and molasses were required to secure licenses by October 1, 1917. Under this proclamation 447 licenses were issued. A copy of this proclamation and of the rules and regulations issued in connection therewith is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit D."

By proclamation of October 8, 1917, importers, manufacturers, storers, and distributors of 64 staple commodities were required to secure licenses by November 1, 1917. Under this proclamation, approximately 43,000 licenses have been issued, and it is expected that between 30,000 and 35,000 more will be issued. A copy of the proclamation and the rules and regulations issued in connection with these licenses is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit E."

By proclamation of November 7, 1917, manufacturers of bakery products were required to secure licenses by December 10, 1917. Under this proclamation approximately 23,000 licenses have been issued and it is expected that a total of between 30,000 and 35,000 will be licensed. A copy of the proclamation and of the rules and regulations issued in connection with these licenses is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit F."

By proclamation of November 15, 1917, manufacturers, importers, storers, and dealers in white arsenic and insecticides containing arsenic, were required to secure licenses by November 20, 1917, and persons manufacturing and dealing in other insecticides were required to secure licenses by December 10, 1917. Under this proclamation 60 firms have been licensed and it is expected that the total number licensed will be between 300 and 400. A copy of the proclamation requiring these licenses and the rules and regulations issued in connection therewith is hereto annexed marked "Exhibit G."

The character of the control of licensees is shown by the rules and regulations. The principal effect of these rules is threefold: First, to limit the charges by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market; second, to keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer; and third, to limit as far as possible contracts for future delivery

and dealings in future contracts, in order to secure a more even distribution at fairly stable prices to all proper buyers, and to limit a fruitful source of speculation. The rules are also aimed to eliminate various trade practices which tend to raise the price to the consumer or prevent the producer from receiving his proper share.

Every licensee is required to report at least monthly to Washington and his reports are carefully examined and tabulated, in order that any violation of the rules may be detected and exact information obtained as to the general condition of the industry.

These reports from licensees are received and tabulated by the Statistical Division. The information contained therein is arranged and collated in such a manner as to show the profits, overcharges, and speculation, if any, in the various trades. In addition to the information so obtained, the Statistical Division also collects data on the production, consumption, movement, and prices of food in this and in the allied and neutral countries, which it receives from existing governmental and trade agencies, and from an organization of several thousand voluntary reporters on retail prices in all parts of the country (which organization has been built up by the Statistical Division), and from miscellaneous sources.

Enforcement of the law and of the regulations rests in the Enforcement Section, acting independently of all Commodity Divisions, directing and coordinating the activities of the Federal food administrators and their assistants in the several States. Reports of violations are received from consumers, from other members of the trade, from the Federal food administrators and their assistants, and from the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture which has kindly offered to lend their expert knowledge and experience in the enforcement of the act. Investigations of the cases are then made, and, if justified, action is taken to revoke licenses. If criminal proceedings are thought necessary, recommendations to that end are made to the Department of Justice.

In the elaboration of study, inspection, and administration, expert advice and assistance has been secured in various commodities, and a number of divisions have been instituted. These embrace in the main:

- Grain.
- Milling.
- Baking.
- Sugar.
- Perishables.
- Canned and dried fruits.
- Meats.
- Feeds.
- Distribution, etc.

These various divisions have been gradually installed during the past five months and are all in course of development and organization. It is as yet too early to present definite and detailed reports except as to the regulations and measures adopted as indicated by the public proclamations and regulations attached hereto.

In carrying out the objectives of the Grain Division the Grain Corporation was created by Executive order on August 14. The President directed the organization of the corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware, to be known as Food Administration Grain Corporation, fixing the capital stock at \$50,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each.

In the development of conservation and commodity control, numerous commissions and committees made up of men and women, leaders from all sections of the United States, have been created for advice, study, inquiry, arbitration of food matters, and voluntary agreement. They are in the main as follows:

- Committee on alimentation.
- Committee on food utilization.
- Committee for the determination of fair prices for government purchase of wheat.
- Committee of hog producers.
- Committee of cattle growers.
- Committee of cattle feeders.
- Committee on baking industry.
- Committee of millers.
- Committee of sugar refiners.
- Hotels and restaurants committee.
- Committee of railway dining car superintendents.
- Committee on milk, representing producers, distributors and consumers.
- Committee of binder twine manufacturers.
- Committee of ammonia manufacturers.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS.

The fundamental background of any proper enforcement of the act necessarily rests in the Federal food administrators and their assistants.

The necessity for decentralizing the work of the Food Administration into the several States was apparent because the success of much of the work depends upon the extent to which it penetrates the local communities throughout the country, and to which voluntary action in many aspects can be maintained. It is therefore necessary to have an organization in each of the States under the direction of a capable Government official, whose duty it is to supervise the administration of the law, to secure voluntary action of traders in protection of the consumer, and to direct the educational work in food conservation. With these facts in view, the President has appointed in each State a Federal food administrator who has been chosen because of his ability and his standing in the community. The names of the Federal food administrators in the various States is given on the list attached hereto and marked "Exhibit H." The Federal food administrators form the link between the United States Food Administration and all State activities relating to food matters, they supervise the control and distribution of the food supply in each State along the lines determined upon by the National organization and they coordinate all existing governmental organizations in their State so that there is a definite channel from the State authorities to the home and those that live therein.

As the Food Administration extends its control and regulation to additional food commodities, and as the supervision over licensees necessarily grows in strictness, the organization within each State will assume more of the detailed duties of the Food Administration.

SECTIONS 15 AND 16.

The administration of these sections of the food control act, which relate to the use of foods and feeds in the production of distilled spirits and malt and vinous liquors was by an Executive order of September

2, 1917, transferred to the Treasury Department. A copy of this Executive order is hereto attached marked "Exhibit I." Since the steps taken in the administration of the sections have therefore not been under the direction of the United States Food Administration they are not reported herein, although the Food Administration advises the Treasury upon the food problems involved.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DIVISION.

The problem of so coordinating our exports that we will retain against the world's shortage, sufficient supplies for our own people, and at the same time prevent inflation of prices, has been primarily the problem of the Division of Exports and Imports and the Division of Coordination of Purchases.

The Division of Exports and Imports is concerned with the importation and exportation of all foodstuffs into and out of the United States and its insular possessions and the regulations governing the same. The actual licensing or refusal to license exports and imports is a function of the War Trade Board. A representative of the Food Administration was appointed on the War Trade Board by the President and the Division of Imports and Exports acts as a channel through which the advice of the Food Administration is transmitted to the War Trade Board, and the work of the two departments is thus harmonized and closer cooperation is secured.

The War Trade Board acts upon the advice of the Food Administration in granting or refusing licenses for the importation and exportation of foodstuffs, so as to secure compliance with the regulations and conditions which the Food Administration may make from time to time. All foodstuffs which have been or which may be named by the President in his proclamations are placed under control, and licenses for export and import are issued only upon such conditions as the President through the War Trade Board may require. It is therefore possible for the Food Administrator through this channel to regulate the exportation or importation of foodstuffs, thus enabling all of those articles which are most needed to be directed for use in the war.

COORDINATION OF PURCHASES.

The control of food exports requires constant study of stocks and available supplies in protection of our domestic requirements. Furthermore, as there has been great restriction in exports to certain neutrals, it has been necessary for the Food Administration to investigate other necessities. In the matter of all food purchases (other than grains which are purchased for the allies through the Food Administration Grain Corporation) the Division of Coordination of Purchases is the point of contact of the Food Administration with the Army, the Navy, the allies, the Belgian relief, and the American Red Cross. Under the contracts between the United States Treasury and the allies all food purchases must be made with the approval of or by the United States, and this power has been delegated to the Food Administration. This division endeavors to harmonize the purchases of the allies, the Army, and the Navy, as regards the most important food supplies, and to cooperate with

the Army, the Navy, and other Government departments in an endeavor to coordinate as far as practicable their purchases of such food supplies, so as to eliminate speculation against such purchases.

TRANSPORTATION.

This division endeavors to alleviate transportation difficulties in the distribution of foodstuffs by taking steps to secure maximum loads and the elimination of cross and back hauls. It cooperates with the Shipping Board and British Admiralty in providing vessels for transportation of cargoes of foodstuffs, and commodities necessary for the production of foodstuffs, from foreign countries to this country, and vessels for transfer of cargoes of foodstuffs from Pacific to Atlantic Gulf points where rail transportation is not available.

The statement of the Food Administration Grain Corporation of receipts and disbursements for the period from August 10, 1917, to November 30, 1917, inclusive, together with a statement of purchases and disposition of property as of November 30, 1917, is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit J." The pay roll of the Food Administration Grain Corporation as of November 30, 1917, is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit K."

There is transmitted herewith as Exhibits L and M an account of all persons appointed or employed by the United States Food Administration, and the United States Fuel Administration both at national headquarters and in the several States. These pay rolls are arranged alphabetically and the salaries paid are shown on the yearly basis.

The statement of expenditures transmitted herewith and marked "Exhibit N" and "Exhibit O," shows the monthly and total aggregate of all expenditures, including preliminary expenses, for the year ending December 31, 1917 (totaling \$1,498,931.83), for both the United States Food Administration and the United States Fuel Administration, classified according to the funds from which the expenditures have been made and according to the purposes for which made.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT A.

EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT PROVIDING FOR ORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917, it was provided among other things, as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act;"

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That, in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to cooperate with any agency or person, * * *."

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the power conferred upon me by the provisions of said act and for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby order and direct as follows:

There is hereby established a governmental organization to be known as and called

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Said organization shall consist of an officer designated as United States Food Administrator and such subordinate assistants and employees as may be selected by him for service in the city of Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, with the consent and approval of the President and under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed.

Herbert Hoover is hereby appointed United States Food Administrator, such appointment to take effect from this date.

Said United States Food Administrator shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Said United States Food Administrator shall supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of said act, and the powers and authority therein given to the President so far as the same apply to foods, feeds, and their derivative products and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations authorized or required under the provisions of said act, including the issuance, regulation, and revocation, in the name of said Food Administrator, of licenses under said act; and in this behalf he shall do and perform such acts and things as may be authorized or required of him from time to time by direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President from time to time.

He shall also have the authority to make use of the services of legal counsel and employ and fix the compensation of such counsel as may from time to time be deemed by him necessary for the purpose of aiding him in carrying this act into effect.

And whereas the President is further authorized in carrying out the purpose of said act "to utilize any department or agency of the Government and to coordinate their activities so as to avoid preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds," all departments and established agencies of the Government are hereby directed to cooperate with the United States Food Administrator in the performance of his duties as hereinbefore set forth and to give said administrator such support and assistance as may be requisite or expedient to enable him to perform his said duties and avoid duplication of effort and expenditure of funds.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, [SEAL.]
Secretary of State.

EXHIBIT B.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

LICENSE OF WHEAT AND RYE ELEVATORS, AND MILLERS.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act";

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them with or without oath or affirmation and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees";

And whereas it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of certain necessities hereafter in this proclamation specified that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the storage and distribution of wheat and

rye and the manufacture, storage, and distribution of all products derived therefrom to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of either storing or distributing wheat or rye, as owners, lessees, or operators of warehouses or elevators, and all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye (except those operating mills and manufacturing plants of a daily capacity of 100 barrels or less, and farmers and cooperative association of farmers) are hereby required to secure on or before September 1, 1917, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

Applications for licenses must be made to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared by him for that purpose.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in, or carry on the business of either storing or distributing wheat or rye as owners, lessees or operators of warehouses or elevators, or manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye after September 1, 1917, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, [SEAL.]
Secretary of State.

EXHIBIT C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR STORAGE, MANUFACTURE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT, RYE, AND THEIR DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS.

[United States Food Administration, law department, license division. Series A, effective Sept. 1, 1917.]

Rule 1.—It shall be the duty of the licensee to give to such representative as the United States Food Administration may designate, whenever said representative shall so require, any information concerning the condition and management of the business of said licensee. Reports shall be made on such blanks to be furnished by the United States Food Administration as the said United States Food Administration may designate, showing the amount of all wheat and rye or their derivatives received, shipped, and on hand in the possession or under the control of said licensee and any other information that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the said licensee shall furnish such information in writing, under oath.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not handle wheat, rye, or their derivatives on an unjust or unreasonable profit.

Rule 3.—The authorized agent of the United States Food Administration shall be at full liberty, during ordinary business hours, to inspect any and all property stored or held in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and all books and records of said licensee; and all proper facilities for said examination shall be extended to said agent by said licensee, his agents, and servants.

Rule 4.—The storage space in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used for the storage of wheat, rye, or their derivatives shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the President or his duly authorized agent shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes, and the licensee shall furnish the whole or any part of such storage space to the United States Food Administration in such quantity and at such times as the President or his duly authorized agent may determine. No wheat or rye shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government, or some agency created or used by the President to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress under which the license is issued, for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administration.

Rule 5.—No licensee operating any mill or other manufacturing plant shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity

of wheat, rye, or their derivatives, in the aggregate, than shall be equivalent to the output of said plant during the period of 30 days.

Rule 6.—No licensee operating any mill or other manufacturing plant shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for sale of any product of said plant except such contracts as require shipment of such product within 30 days after the making of such contracts.

Approved August 15, 1917.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

EXHIBIT D.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

LICENSE OF IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND REFINERS OF SUGAR, SUGAR SIRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act;"

And, whereas, it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees;"

And, whereas, it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of certain necessities hereafter in this proclamation specified that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, and refining of sugar, sugar sirups, and molasses, to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business either of importing sugar, of manufacturing sugar from sugar cane or beets, or of refining sugar or of manufacturing sugar sirups or molasses (except those specifically exempted by said act of Congress), are hereby required to secure on or before October 1, 1917, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

Applications for licenses must be made to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared by him for that purpose.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on the business either of importing sugar, manufacturing sugar, or refining sugar, or of manufacturing sugar sirups or molasses after October 1, 1917, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, [SEAL.]
Secretary of State.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSES FOR THE IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, AND REFINING OF SUGAR, SUGAR SIRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

[Promulgated by the President under the authority conferred on him by act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel." Series A, effective Oct. 1, 1917.]

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Rule 1.—It shall be the duty of each licensee to give to such representative as may be designated by the United States Food Administrator, whenever said representative shall so require, any information concerning the condition and management of the business of said licensee. Reports when requested shall be made on such blanks to be furnished by the United States Food Administration as the United States Food Administrator may designate, giving complete information regarding commodities specified in the President's proclamation of September 7, 1917, imported, manufactured, refined, stored, sold, shipped, or received by said licensee, and on hand in the possession or under the control of said licensees, the maximum and average prices received therefor, and any other information that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the licensee shall furnish such information in writing under oath.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, or otherwise handle any of the commodities specified in the President's proclamation of September 7, 1917, on an unjust or an unreasonable profit.

Rule 3.—The authorized representative of the United States Food Administration shall be at full liberty during ordinary business hours to inspect any and all property stored or held in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and all books and records of said licensee, and all proper facilities for said examination shall be extended to said representative by said licensee, its agents, and servants.

Rule 4.—No agent or employee of the United States Food Administration shall divulge or make known in any manner any facts or information which may come to his knowledge during his examination or inspection, except to his superior officer, or except in so far as he may be directed by the United States Food Administrator or by a competent court of justice thereof, except that combination total figures may be used for statistical purposes.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

Rule 1.—All carload shipments of beet sugar by producers thereof shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds each, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That cars of lower carrying capacity than 60,000 pounds may be used if loaded to their maximum capacity without such permission.

Rule 2.—No producer of beet sugar shall sell to any person now or hereafter required to have a license under the provisions of section 5 of the act of August 10, 1917, unless such person shall have obtained a license.

Rule 3.—No producer of beet sugar shall sell such sugar to any person who is not regularly engaged in the business of selling sugar at wholesale, selling sugar at retail, or using sugar in manufacturing, or who is not a consumer of sugar.

Rule 4.—No producer of beet sugar shall make, or have outstanding at any time, any contract for the sale of such sugar, except such contracts as require shipment thereof within 10 days after the making of said contracts, and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, and county governments. The making of any other contract of sale is hereby determined to be an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair practice.

Rule 5.—No producer of beet sugar shall sell or deliver such sugar to any person knowing that such sale will give such a person a supply of sugar in excess of that required by him for his business requirements during the next 30 days, excepting that manufacturers shall be permitted to purchase sugar not in excess of the customary requirements of their business. Any sale prohibited by this regulation is hereby determined to be an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair practice. This rule shall not apply to single carload orders.

Rule 6.—Every producer of beet sugar shall on or before October 1, 1917, furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and deliver to the trade, a price list showing the seaboard base price, cane basis, the differentials in force between cane and beet sugar, between principal markets, and for package goods; after such price list or any subsequent price list shall have been issued, no producer of beet sugar shall make any sales of such sugar except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force until the producer shall have prepared and mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differential, or terms. This rule shall not apply to any producer who shall have entered into an agreement with the United States Food Administrator, prescribing other methods of supplying such information.

Rule 7.—No producer of beet sugar dealing through brokers in the sale of beet sugar shall pay such brokers a commission in excess of 5 cents per 100 pounds on any sale; excepting, however, that a higher commission may be paid for any special service, if first approved by the United States Food Administrator. Any commission in excess of the commission herein prescribed is hereby determined to be unjust, unreasonable, and unfair.

Rule 8.—No producer of beet sugar shall allow or pay to any person any brokerage or commission on any sugar on which he knows a commission or brokerage to have already been paid.

Rule 9.—Molasses and sirups shall be sold according to the customs of the trade in the various producing centers of the United States, but no molasses or sirup shall be hoarded as defined by the act of August 10, 1917, known as the "food-control act."

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REFINERS OF CANE SUGAR.

Rule 1.—All carload shipments of sugar shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds each, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That cars of lower carrying capacity than 60,000 pounds may be used, if loaded to their maximum capacity, without such permission.

Rule 2.—No refiner of sugar shall buy sugar from or sell sugar to any person after notice from the United States Food Administrator that such person has failed to take out a license as required by section 5 of the food-control act, or that such license has been revoked in accordance with said act.

Rule 3.—No refiner of sugar shall make, or have outstanding at any time, any contracts for the sale of sugar except such as require shipment within 30 days, the specifications thereof to be given within 10 days from the date of the making of such contracts, and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, and county governments and for export. Any other contract of sale is hereby determined to be an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair practice.

Rule 4.—No refiner of sugar shall sell sugar for delivery within the United States to any person who is not regularly engaged in the business of selling sugar at wholesale or retail, or using sugar in manufacturing, or is not a consumer of sugar.

Rule 5.—Every refiner of cane sugar shall, on or before October 1, 1917, furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and publish to the trade a price list showing his selling price and all selling terms and differentials then in force. After such price list or any subsequent price list shall have been issued no refiner of sugar shall make any sales thereof except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force until the refiner shall have prepared and mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differentials, or terms. This rule shall not apply to the sale of washed plantation sugars, clarified sugars, or raw sugars, second or third sugars, sold direct for manufacturing purposes or for consumption.

Rule 6.—No refiner of sugar dealing through brokers shall pay any such broker a commission in excess of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the value of the raw sugar, and a refiner dealing through brokers in the sale of refined sugar for consumption in the United States shall pay such broker a commission equivalent to the present and prevailing rates of brokerage, but in no case to exceed 5 cents per 100 pounds on any sale, excepting, however, that a higher commission may be paid for any special service, if first approved by the United States Food Administrator. Any commission in excess of the commissions hereinbefore prescribed is hereby determined to be unjust, unreasonable, and unfair.

Rule 7.—No refiner of sugar shall sell any refined sugar at more than a fair and reasonable margin. The United States Food Administration will determine from time to time what margin is fair.

Rule 8.—Molasses and sirups shall be sold according to the customs of the trade in the various producing centers of the United States, but no molasses or sirups shall be hoarded, as defined by the act of August 10, 1917, known as the food-control act.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

Approved.

WOODROW WILSON.

EXHIBIT E.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD COMMODITIES FOR DOMESTIC TRADE BY PERSONS SUBJECT TO LICENSE.

[Promulgated by the President of the United States under the authority conferred on him by act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel." Series B—Effective Nov. 1, 1917, embodying and superseding all previous regulations governing licensees.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And whereas it is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of necessities to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business either of (1) operating cold-storage warehouses (a cold-storage warehouse, for the purposes of this proclamation, being defined as any place artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° above zero, Fahrenheit, in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more), (2) operating elevators, warehouses, or other places for the storage of corn, oats, barley, beans, rice, cotton seed, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal or peanut meal, or (3) importing, manufacturing (including milling, mixing, or packing), or distributing (including buying and selling) any of the following commodities:

Wheat, wheat flour, rye or rye flour;
Barley or barley flour;
Oats, oatmeal, or rolled oats;
Corn, corn grits, corn meal, hominy, corn
flour, starch from corn, corn oil, corn
syrup, or glucose;
Rice, rice flour;
Dried beans;
Pea seed or dried peas;
Cotton seed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed
cake, or cottonseed meal;
Peanut oil or peanut meal;
Soya-bean oil, soya-bean meal, palm oil,
or copra oil;

Oleomargarine, lard, lard substitutes,
oleo oil, or cooking fats;
Milk, butter, or cheese;
Condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk;
Fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or
mutton;
Poultry or eggs;
Fresh or frozen fish;
Fresh fruits or vegetables;
Canned peas, dried beans, tomatoes,
corn, salmon, or sardines;
Dried prunes, apples, peaches, or raisins;
Sugar, sirups, or molasses;

Excepting, however:

(1) Operators of elevators or warehouses handling wheat or rye, and manufacturers of the derivative products of wheat or rye, who have already been licensed;

(2) Importers, manufacturers, and refiners of sugar, and manufacturers of sugar sirups and molasses, who have already been licensed;

(3) Retailers whose gross sales of food commodities do not exceed \$100,000 per annum;

(4) Common carriers;

(5) Farmers, gardeners, cooperative associations of farmers or gardeners, including live-stock farmers, and other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by them;

(6) Fishermen whose business does not extend beyond primary consignment;

(7) Those dealing in any of the above commodities on any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution as defined by section 13 of the act of August 10, 1917, to the extent of their dealings on such exchange or board of trade;

(8) Millers of corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, or rice operating only plants of a daily capacity of less than 75 barrels;

(9) Cannors of peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon, or sardines whose gross production does not exceed 5,000 cases per annum;

(10) Persons slaughtering, packing, and distributing fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton, whose gross sales of such commodities do not exceed \$100,000 per annum.

(11) Operators of poultry or egg-packing plants, whose gross sales do not exceed \$50,000 per annum;

(12) Manufacturers of maple syrup, maple sugar, and maple compounds;

(13) Ginners, buyers, agents, dealers, or other handlers of cotton seed who handle yearly, between September 1 and August 31, less than 150 tons of cotton seed;

Are hereby required to secure on or before November 1, 1917, license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

Application for license must be made to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., law department, license division, on forms prepared by it for that purpose, which may be secured on request.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after November 1, 1917, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

By the President:
[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD COMMODITIES FOR DOMESTIC TRADE BY PERSONS SUBJECT TO LICENSE.

These general and special rules and regulations are promulgated by the President to accomplish three principal objects, namely:

1. To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.
2. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.
3. To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery, and dealings in future contracts.

Some of the rules now formulated are necessarily general, but under the food-control act, in addition to the power to promulgate rules, the President is given broad powers to deal with individual cases and determine in each case whether a particular practice, commission, profit, or storage charge is unjust or unreasonable or discriminatory or unfair. This power will be freely exercised to accomplish the three purposes set out above. If every licensee will make those purposes the cardinal principles of his business, and obey the law and the regulations, he will be free from interference by the Government. Attention is called to the fact that a violation of the criminal sections of the food-control act, inclosed herewith on a separate sheet, as well as a violation of the regulations, is cause for revoking any license, as well as subjecting the offender to such criminal penalties as may be prescribed.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSEES EXCEPT IN SO FAR AS SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS MAY BE MODIFIED AS TO PARTICULAR LICENSEES BY SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1.—It shall be the duty of each licensee to give to such representative as may be designated by the United States Food Administrator, whenever the said representative shall so require, any information concerning the conditions and management of the business of the licensee. Reports, when requested by said representative, shall be made on such blanks, to be furnished by the United States Food Administration, as the United States Food Administrator may designate, giving complete information regarding transactions in any commodities imported, manufactured, refined, packed, purchased, contracted for, received, sold, stored, shipped or otherwise handled, distributed or dealt with by the licensee, or on hand, in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and any other information concerning the business of the licensee that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the licensee shall furnish such information in writing under oath.

Rule 2.—The authorized representative of the United States Food Administrator shall be at full liberty, during ordinary business hours, to inspect any and all property stored or held in possession or under the control of the licensee, and all records of the licensee. All necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to the said representative by the licensee, its agents and servants.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall keep such records of his business as shall make practicable the verification of all reports rendered to the United States Food Administration.

Rule 4.—No agent or employee of the United States Food Administration shall divulge or make known in any manner, while he is such agent or employee or thereafter, except to such other agents or employees of the United States Food Administration as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of their official

duties, or except in so far as he may be directed by the United States Food Administrator or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of the licensee which may come to his knowledge through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the licensee or through any reports made by the licensee to the United States Food Administration.

Rule 5.—The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission, profit, or storage charge.

Rule 6.—The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

Rule 7.—No broker or other licensee shall buy or sell any food commodity for his own account unless he is also regularly engaged in, and holds himself out to the trade as conducting, the business of distributing such commodity otherwise than on a commission or brokerage basis, or unless he uses such commodities in manufacturing; provided that this rule shall not apply to sales on an exchange, board of trade, or similar institution.

Rule 8.—No licensee shall knowingly sell any food commodity to a broker or other licensee who is not buying for personal consumption or engaged in using such commodity in manufacturing, or who is not regularly engaged in, and holding himself out to the trade as conducting, the business of distributing such commodity otherwise than on a commission or brokerage basis; provided that this rule shall not apply to sales on an exchange, board of trade, or similar institution.

[The regulation of exchange transactions is not a function of license regulations and under sec. 13 of the act will be handled by special regulation from time to time.]

Rule 9.—All carload shipments of the following commodities shall be made in car lots of not less than amount prescribed below unless different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission:

	Pounds.
Canned peas, meats, tomatoes, beans, corn, salmon, sardines.....	60,000
Evaporated and powdered milk.....	60,000
Condensed milk.....	36,000
Dried prunes, apples, peaches, and raisins.....	60,000
Flour (wheat, rice, rye, barley).....	50,000
Sirup (corn, glucose, sugar, molasses).....	60,000
Corn flour and corn starch.....	50,000
Dried beans and dried peas.....	60,000
Oatmeal, rolled oats, corn grits, corn meal, and hominy.....	40,000
Cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, and peanut meal.....	60,000
Cottonseed oil.....	Tank car capacity.
Rice.....	60,000
Cured beef, cured pork, cured mutton, lard, and lard substitutes.....	30,000
Butter.....	24,000
Cheese.....	30,000
Fresh meat.....	24,000
Wheat, oats, corn, rye, and barley.....	Car capacity.

Rule 10.—The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

Rule 11.—The licensee shall not knowingly commit waste, or willfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the production, importation, manufacture, storage, distribution, or sale of any food commodities.

Rule 12.—The licensee shall report within 10 days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration any change of address, or any change in the management or control of the person, firm, corporation, or association licensed, or any change in the character of the business.

Rule 13.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any food commodities in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not prevent the licensee from storing, in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable

requirements throughout the period of scant or no production, any of the following commodities: Cotton seed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, peanut oil, peanut meal, butter, cheese, fresh fish, frozen fish, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, poultry, eggs, canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned salmon, canned sardines, dried prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, dried raisins, molasses: *Provided*, That any food commodities may be stored longer than 60 days for seeding purposes if notice of the amount and location of such seed is sent to the United States Food Administration before the expiration of the period of 60 days: *Provided further*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having on hand less than a carload of any commodity, and in addition thereto a carload in transit.

Rule 14.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any food commodities if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not prevent sales or deliveries to any person of any of the commodities specified in rule 13 in such quantities as will give such person a sufficient supply of such commodities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production: *And provided further*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any food commodities to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

Rule 15.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any food commodities other than those specified in rule 13 for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival.

Rule 16.—General rules 13 and 15, special rule 3 on page —, special rule 2 on page —, and special rule 9 on page —, shall not affect the validity of contracts enforceable at law made in good faith prior to October 15, 1917, but the licensee shall between December 1 and December 15, 1917, send to the United States Food Administration copies of all contracts made prior to October 15, 1917, which will not be fully performed on January 1, 1918, and on the latter date further action in regard to such contracts will be considered.

Rule 17.—The licensee shall not knowingly sell any food commodities to any person engaged in the business of selling such commodity, who shall, after this regulation goes into effect, violate the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, by making any unreasonable rate or charge in selling or otherwise handling or dealing in such commodity, or by holding, contracting for, or arranging for a quantity thereof in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time.

Rule 18.—No licensee shall make any allowance or payment to the agent or employee of any exchange, association, or other person from whom he buys, or to whom he sells, or for whom he handles commodities on commission, without the written permission of the principal of such agent.

Rule 19.—The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations, or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements can not be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

Rule 20.—The words used in these rules and regulations shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in these rules and regulations, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. The words "food commodities" wherever used in general or special rules and regulations, unless otherwise specified, shall include all commodities specified by the President in any license proclamation already issued or which may hereafter be issued by him under the authority of section 5 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, known as the food-control act.

Dealings on an exchange, board of trade, or similar institutions shall include only such dealings as are made by public trading on the floor of the exchange under the supervision of the exchange, board of trade, or similar institution, in such ring, pit, or other similar place as may be especially reserved by the exchange, board of trade, or similar institution for public trading.

Rule 21.—Nothing contained in these general rules and regulations shall be construed as restricting, modifying, or affecting in any manner the operation of any special rules and regulations which have already been promulgated or which may

hereafter be promulgated, and whenever any special rule is inconsistent with a general rule, the special rule shall prevail.

Rule 22.—The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, and quotation issued or signed by him relating to food commodities the words "United States Food Administration License Number," followed by the number of his license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to, or handle any such commodities for, any person required to have a license who has not secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS—BROKERS—AUCTIONEERS—SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS AS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, OR AUCTIONEERS.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not charge directly or indirectly a commission or brokerage on the sale of food commodities in excess of that which ordinarily and customarily prevails, under normal conditions in the locality in which the broker's, commission merchant's, or auctioneer's business is conducted, and in the particular branch of trade in question.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of food commodities received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall not charge or receive for himself, on the sale of any food commodities, both a commission or brokerage and an overage or profit except as provided in rule 4 following.

Rule 4.—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly sell consigned food commodities, or food commodities with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business, unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

Rule 5.—No licensee shall charge a commission or brokerage on any sugar on which one brokerage or commission has already been charged.

Rule 6.—The licensee may split with other brokers commissions or brokerage received on the sale of sugar, but shall not split such commissions or brokerage with the buyer or seller of the sugar.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING WHOLESALE DEALERS, RETAILERS, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CLEANED RICE, RICE FLOUR, OLEOMARGARINE, LARD, LARD SUBSTITUTES, OLEO OIL, COOKING FATS, CONDENSED, EVAPORATED, OR POWDERED MILK, FRESH, CANNED, OR CURED BEEF, PORK OR MUTTON, CANNED PEAS, CANNED DRIED BEANS, CANNED TOMATOES, CANNED CORN, CANNED SALMON, CANNED SARDINES, DRIED PRUNES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES, AND DRIED RAISINS; SIRUPS, MOLASSES, AND CLARIFIED, PLANTATION-WASHED, AND OPEN-KETTLE SUGARS.

[Dealers should examine other special regulations in regard to commodities not covered by the above list.]

Rule 1.—The licensee shall sell the above food commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SUGAR.

Rule 1.—No wholesale dealer in refined sugar who purchases such sugar from the producer or refiner, direct or through a broker, shall sell such sugar at an advance over the refiner's list price at which he purchased such sugar greater than the normal margin charged by wholesale dealers in refined sugar in the same locality or such margin as may hereafter be established by the Food Administration.

Rule 2.—It will be considered an unreasonable practice if two or more wholesale dealers handle the same sugar at a greater total margin than that prescribed by rule 1. No wholesale dealer or other licensee shall sell refined sugar to a retailer or to a person using such sugar in manufacturing at a price representing an advance over the producer's or refiner's list price on the day of such sale greater than the advance allowed by the preceding rule to a wholesale dealer in the locality where such sale occurs.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES WHO DEAL IN SUGAR AT RETAIL.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall sell sugar at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF STORING, BUYING, OR SELLING OR OTHERWISE HANDLING DRIED BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop dried beans grown in the United States of America, except for seed, before September 1 of the year covering such new crop.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop dried peas grown in the United States of America, except for seed, before July 1 of the year covering such new crop.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall not make, or have outstanding at any time, any contract for the sale of dried beans or dried peas, for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of said contract, except for seed and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

Rule 4.—The licensee shall not sell any dried beans or dried peas knowing or having reason to believe that they are to be canned in tinplate containers, unless he obtains a special permit from the United States Food Administrator.

Rule 5.—The licensee shall sell dried beans or dried peas at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

Rule 6.—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell all dried beans and dried peas by the pound.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, EGGS, FRESH FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, FRESH AND FROZEN FISH.

NOTE.—Excepting for the two following rules, such dealers will be governed by the general rules, to which their attention is particularly directed. The United States Food Administration will require regular and special reports from all such dealers, and will make a prompt and full examination of any particular localities or districts in which a rise occurs in the price of any of these commodities, and will deal individually by administrative orders with dealers charging excessive prices.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not sell or offer for sale poultry, eggs, butter, fresh or frozen fish which has been held for a period of 30 days or over in a cold-storage warehouse without notifying persons purchasing, or intending to purchase the same, that it has been so held, either expressly or by the display of a placard plainly and conspicuously marked "Cold-storage goods" on the bulk mass or above food products; and shall not represent or advertise as fresh any poultry, eggs, butter, or fresh or frozen fish which has been held in cold storage for a period of 30 days or over.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not ship or sell for food purposes from points of production, potatoes which are not practically free¹ from frost injury and decay, and which are not free from serious damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, or other disease, insects, or mechanical means.

NOTE.—The Food Administration, believing that the adoption of the Federal grades on potatoes would effect an economic saving, earnestly recommends that all potatoes shipped be graded in accordance with United States grades No. 1 and No. 2, as described in Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, Document 7, and that potatoes so shipped or sold be marked "U. S. Grade No. 1" or "U. S. Grade No. 2."

Rule 3.—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell potatoes only by the pound.

GRAIN ELEVATORS—GRAIN DEALERS—GRAIN MILLERS—SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR IMPORTATION, STORAGE, MANUFACTURE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, BARLEY FLOUR, OATMEAL, ROLLED OATS, CORN GRITS, CORN MEAL, HOMINY, CORN FLOUR, STARCH FROM CORN, CORN OIL, CORN SIRUP, AND GLUCOSE.

Rule 1.—The storage space in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used by licensees for the storage of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, or other grains, shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes, and the licensee shall furnish the whole or any part of such storage space to the United States Food Administration in such quantity and at such times as the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative may determine.

¹ "Practically free" means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

Rule 2.—No wheat or rye shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government, or some agency created or used by the President to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress under which the license is issued, for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

Rule 3.—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any corn, oats, barley, or any of the derivative products of wheat, rye, corn, oats, or barley listed above, other than for the United States Government, or any of its agencies for a longer period than 30 days, or in the case of any such commodity now held in storage and which was received in storage on or before September 1, 1917, for a longer period than five days after this rule becomes effective without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to the storage of any such commodity at interior points.

Rule 4.—No licensee manufacturing poultry feed in which wheat is used as an ingredient shall use in such poultry feed wheat that is fit for human consumption, and in any event the amount of wheat in such poultry feed shall not exceed 10 per cent thereof.

Rule 5.—No licensee operating any mill or other manufacturing plant manufacturing wheat or rye flour shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity of wheat, rye, or flour, in the aggregate, than shall be equivalent to the output of said plant during the period of 30 days, without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

Rule 6.—No licensee dealing in wheat flour or rye flour shall keep on hand or have in his possession at any time any such flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during the period of 30 days, provided that this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of such flour.

Rule 7.—No licensee manufacturing wheat or rye flour, or dealing in wheat or rye flour, shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat flour or rye flour except such contracts as require shipment or delivery within 30 days after the making of such contracts: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal Government, or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

Rule 8.—No licensee manufacturing wheat or rye flour, or dealing in wheat or rye flour, shall sell or deliver any such flour to any person knowing that such sale or delivery will give such a person a supply thereof in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 30 days next succeeding the delivery thereof.

Rule 9.—The licensee shall not sell any wheat or rye flour in quantities of 25 barrels or more, except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell wheat or rye flour in quantities less than 25 barrels without stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

Rule 10.—The licensee shall not sell wheat flour except on the basis of package differentials to be hereafter determined by the United States Food Administrator.

Rule 11.—Any licensee engaged in the business of buying and selling wheat flour, rye flour, barley flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn grits, corn meal, hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, corn oil, corn sirup, or glucose shall sell any such commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

Rule 12.—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling or mixing wheat or rye flour shall sell such commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over his cost, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

Rule 13.—No licensee engaged in the business of milling flour and feed from wheat shall take any profits on said business in excess of the following maximum—that is, a maximum profit of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed—and in calculating such profits the cost of flour bulk at the mill shall be determined as the cost of cleaned wheat used multiplied by the actual amount of wheat used (which in no event shall be in excess of 285 pounds of cleaned 60 pounds per bushel wheat, to the barrel), less the amount secured from the sale of feed (excluding the profit derived from the sale of feed not to exceed 50 cents per ton as above), plus the actual proven cost of production (which shall not include interest on investment) and marketing. The aforesaid method of ascertaining cost shall apply to 100 per cent flour and the cost of the different percentages in the patent division shall vary relatively to the returns derived from sales of lower grades of flour and feeds. This rule shall not be held to modify preceding special rule 12: *Provided,* That if any such licensee pays

more for wheat than the customary market price in that locality, as evidenced by the price established for Government purchases at the nearest terminal market less freight, he shall not be permitted to charge as costs the excess over such market price.

Rule 14.—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling flour and feed from wheat, who sells direct from the mill door or from distributing depositories or warehouses on a retail or jobbing basis, may have the following options in regard to such business:

(1) He may segregate his jobbing and retailing business from his regular milling business (which shall include the mill sale of flour and feed products), and secure in addition to the permissible milling allowance under rule 13 the increment of profit permitted to persons engaged in a similar retailing or jobbing business in the same locality. In such case all accounting peculiar to such divisions must be kept separate, and no item of expense incident to the retailing or the jobbing of flour or feed shall be included in the milling costs; or

(2) He may include all retailing or jobbing as part of the regular milling operation, in which event the expense of retailing or jobbing may be properly charged as part of the cost of marketing referred to in rule 13, but the miller shall be limited to the basis of profit provided by rule 13.

All licensees engaged in the business of milling flour and feed from wheat shall send such reports as are from time to time required to the United States Food Administration, milling division, 74 Broadway, New York City.

Rule 15.—No licensee engaged in the business of buying and selling wheat shall knowingly buy or sell wheat as being of a higher or lower grade than the actual grade thereof, or sell wheat at a margin of profit greater than that charged by other dealers in the same locality who adhere to the basic prices fixed for Government purchases in making their purchases and sales of wheat.

Form of contract referred to in special rule 9 on page 29.

Contract No. Date 19 ..
, of
, sell, and
 of buy, the
 following articles, on the terms and conditions stated below:
 Time of Shipment
 Delivery within
 Shipment or delivery periods to be
 Destination
 Routing
 Terms payment, Draft, through
 Bank of

Number of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price.	Give rate basis, destination or place of delivery.
.....
.....
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.....
.....

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) *Food administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—Flour shall be sold upon the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—It is understood that there are no conditions, representations, or warranties, verbal or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract, except as herein stated, and no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipment within 30 days.*—It is understood and agreed that the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 30 calendar days, dated from time when the order is taken.

(5) *Nonextension of time.*—There shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(6) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder, or fail to file with the seller within 15 days of the date of the order shipping instructions permitting the seller to ship at his option within the remaining period of the contract, or to perform any of the terms of this agreement, then the seller may, at its option and upon due notice to the buyer, cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed. The seller may pursue such other remedies as the law may provide. On the refusal or neglect by the buyer to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder and (or) to perform any of the terms of this agreement the seller may treat such refusal or neglect as a breach of the entire contract, for which the seller is entitled immediately to avail himself of any rights in this contract specified; but, except for reason or reasons specified herein, if the shipment or delivery as specified is not executed within 30 days from date of contract, it shall be canceled and payment of charges above specified shall be made by the buyer to the seller.

(7) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the seller shall fail (except for the reasons herein specified) to make any shipment or delivery as specified within the time indicated by this contract, then the buyer may, at his option, cancel the shipment or delivery, and in event of such default the seller shall, upon demand, pay to the buyer the sum of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, and the buyer may pursue such other remedies as the law provides.

(8) *Exceptions to seller's responsibility.*—For delay in making shipment or delivery as specified, occurring through the fulfillment of Government contracts or through fire, strikes, or labor difficulties, or failure of Governmental agencies to supply wheat, acts of carriers, or similar causes beyond the control of the seller, the seller is not responsible.

(9) *Package differentials.*—Both buyer and seller agree herewith to accept the basis of package differentials specified on the back hereof.

..... Seller.
By
..... Buyer.
By

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING RICE MILLERS AND DEALERS IN ROUGH RICE.

Rule 1.—No licensee operating any rice mill shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity of rough rice than shall be equivalent to the output of such rice mill during the period of 20 days.

Rule 2.—No licensee operating any rice mill shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of cleaned rice for shipment more than 30 days after the making of such contract; provided, however, that this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county or municipal governments or to contracts for the sale of brewers' rice or to contracts for the exporting of rice to foreign countries.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall not sell rough rice at an advance over the actual purchase price of the particular rice sold in excess of 1 per cent of such purchase price plus the storage charge, insurance, and interest on the investment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Rule 4.—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling rice shall sell cleaned rice at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of such rice without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

Rule 5.—These rules and regulations governing rough rice shall not apply to rice that is sold and delivered for actual use as seed by the purchaser.

SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF CANNING FOOD PRODUCTS.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not quote for future packing or delivery, or sell any canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes, canned salmon, or canned sardines before February 1 of the year in which such products are to be canned.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not sell for future delivery any canned peas, canned corn, or canned tomatoes in excess of 75 per cent of the normal yield of such acreage as the licensee has already under contract or legal control, or in excess of 75 per cent of his capacity.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall not sell for future delivery canned salmon or canned sardines in excess of 75 per cent of his estimated pack, conservatively figured with regard to his capacity and the supply of fish which can reasonably be expected by him.

Rule 4.—The licensee shall sell goods manufactured and on hand for not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of such goods without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

Rule 5.—No licensee shall buy or contract to buy any of the vegetables or fish required for the above-mentioned products, if he has reason to believe that the seller has already contracted to sell the said products to other persons. In buying vegetables or fish for such products he shall require the seller to state in writing, in the contract or otherwise, that he has not contracted to sell said vegetables or fish to others.

Rule 6.—The licensee shall produce a fair proportion of his canned food products in such grades and sizes as may be hereafter required by the Food Administrator by public announcement.

Rule 7.—The licensee shall not can in containers made of tin plate any dried beans or dried peas, without a special permit from the United States Food Administrator.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PLANTATION-WASHED, CLARIFIED, AND OPEN-KETTLE SUGARS.

Rule 1.—No licensee purchasing plantation-washed, clarified, or open-kettle sugar from the producer thereof shall sell such sugar except to a person engaged in the business of selling such sugar at retail, or of using such sugar in manufacturing, or for the purpose of consumption.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

[Effective Oct. 1, 1917.]

Rule 1.—All carload shipments of beet sugar by producers thereof shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds each, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: Provided, however, That cars of lower carrying capacity than 60,000 pounds may be used if loaded to their maximum capacity without such permission.

Rule 2. No producer of beet sugar shall sell to any person now or hereafter required to have a license under the provisions of section 5 of the act of August 10, 1917, unless such person shall have obtained a license.

Rule 3.—No producer of beet sugar shall sell such sugar to any person who is not regularly engaged in the business of selling sugar at wholesale, selling sugar at retail, or using sugar in manufacturing, or who is not a consumer of sugar.

Rule 4.—No producer of beet sugar shall make, or have outstanding at any time, any contract for the sale of such sugar, except such contracts as require shipment thereof within 10 days after the making of said contracts, and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, and municipal governments. The making of any other contract of sale is hereby determined to be an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair practice.

Rule 5.—No producer of beet sugar shall sell or deliver such sugar to any person knowing that such sale will give such a person a supply of sugar in excess of that required by him for his business requirements during the next 30 days, excepting that manufacturers shall be permitted to purchase sugar not in excess of the customary requirements of their business. Any sale prohibited by this regulation is hereby determined to be an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair practice. This rule shall not apply to single carload orders.

Rule 6.—Every producer of beet sugar shall on or before October 1, 1917, furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and deliver to the trade, a price list showing the seaboard base price, cane basis, the differentials in force between

cane and beet sugar, between principal markets, and for package goods; after such price list or any subsequent price list shall have been issued, no producer of beet sugar shall make any sales of such sugar except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force until the producer shall have prepared and mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differential, or terms. This rule shall not apply to any producer who shall have entered into an agreement with the United States Food Administrator, prescribing other methods of supplying such information.

Rule 7.—No producer of beet sugar dealing through brokers in the sale of beet sugar shall pay such brokers a commission in excess of 5 cents per 100 pounds on any sale; excepting, however, that a higher commission may be paid for any special service, if first approved by the United States Food Administrator. Any commission in excess of the commission herein prescribed is hereby determined to be unjust, unreasonable, and unfair.

Rule 8.—No producer of beet sugar shall allow or pay to any person any brokerage or commission on any sugar on which he knows a commission or brokerage to have already been paid.

Rule 9.—Molasses and syrups shall be sold according to the customs of the trade in the various producing centers of the United States, but no molasses or syrup shall be hoarded as defined by the act of August 10, 1917, known as the "food-control act."

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REFINERS OF CANE SUGAR.

Rule 1.—All carload shipments of sugar shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds each, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: Provided, however, That cars of lower carrying capacity than 60,000 pounds may be used, if loaded to their maximum capacity, without such permission.

Rule 2.—No refiner of sugar shall buy sugar from or sell sugar to any person after notice from the United States Food Administrator that such person has failed to take out a license as required by section 5 of the food-control act, or that such license has been revoked in accordance with said act.

Rule 3.—No refiner of sugar shall make, or have outstanding at any time, any contracts for the sale of sugar except such as require shipment within 30 days, the specifications thereof to be given within 10 days from the date of the making of such contracts, and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county and municipal governments, and for export. Any other contract of sale is hereby determined to be an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair practice.

Rule 4.—No refiner of sugar shall sell sugar for delivery within the United States to any person who is not regularly engaged in the business of selling sugar at wholesale or retail, or using sugar in manufacturing, or is not a consumer of sugar.

Rule 5.—Every refiner of cane sugar shall, on or before October 1, 1917, furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and publish to the trade a price list showing his selling price and all selling terms and differentials then in force. After such price list or any subsequent price list shall have been issued no refiner of sugar shall make any sales thereof except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force until the refiner shall have prepared and mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differentials, or terms. This rule shall not apply to the sale of washed plantation sugars, clarified sugars, or raw sugars, second or third sugars, sold direct for manufacturing purposes or for consumption.

Rule 6.—No refiner of sugar dealing through brokers shall pay any such broker a commission in excess of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the value of the raw sugar, and a refiner dealing through brokers in the sale of refined sugar for consumption in the United States shall pay such broker a commission equivalent to the present and prevailing rates of brokerage, but in no case to exceed 5 cents per 100 pounds on any sale, excepting, however, that a higher commission may be paid for any special service, if first approved by the United States Food Administrator. Any commission in excess of the commissions hereinbefore prescribed is hereby determined to be unjust, unreasonable, and unfair.

Rule 7.—No refiner of sugar shall sell any refined sugar at more than a fair and reasonable margin. The United States Food Administration will determine from time to time what margin is fair.

Rule 8.—Molasses and syrups shall be sold according to the customs of the trade in the various producing centers of the United States, but no molasses or syrups shall be hoarded, as defined by the act of August 10, 1917, known as the food-control act.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF GINNING, CRUSHING, REFINING, AND DEALING IN COTTON SEED, COTTONSEED OIL, COTTON-SEED MEAL, COTTONSEED CAKE, PEANUT OIL, SOYA-BEAN OIL, PALM OIL AND COPRA OIL, PEANUT MEAL AND SOYA-BEAN MEAL.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not knowingly buy or contract to buy any of the above commodities from, or sell or contract to sell any such commodity to any person, firm, corporation, or association required to have a license under any proclamation issued by the President, who does not have such license or whose license has been revoked.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not receive any commodities specified in his license in excess of his facilities to store same and shall not store on the ground, in any building, or other place in such a manner that damage or waste will tend to result to such commodities from weather conditions or other causes.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall state his license number to the railway or other transportation company transporting licensed products and shall place such number on the bill of lading.

Rule 4.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, sell or use cotton seed for feed or fertilizers.

Rule 5.—Every licensee owning, controlling, or operating a ginnery, shall clean seed cotton and separate the seed from the lint in an efficient manner. He shall not add to or mix with any cotton seed any matter which may or may not have been separated in the process of ginning. No such licensee shall make any unreasonable charge for the service of cleaning seed cotton or separating the seed from the lint.

Rule 6.—No licensee, except licensees for the crushing of cotton seed, shall store, keep on hand, or have in his possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement, an amount of cotton seed exceeding 20 tons for a longer period than 60 days, except with the written consent of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized agent.

Rule 7.—Every licensee engaged in the crushing of cotton seed shall be subject to the following rules, provided that in any special instance the United States Food Administrator may issue a special permit authorizing an exception to be made:

(a) He shall not keep on hand or in his possession or under his control at any time any greater quantity of cotton seed than shall be equivalent to his normal crushing capacity for a period of 60 days.

(b) He shall not store or keep in his possession or under his control any cotton seed for a period longer than 60 days, except during the period of actual operation of his mill.

(c) He shall not buy or sell or have in his possession any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, or copra oil other than of his own manufacture: Provided, That this rule shall not prevent a licensee purchasing any such oil for use in a refinery owned by him and actually in operation.

(d) He shall not have on hand, in his possession or under his control any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, or copra oil for a period exceeding 60 days.

(e) He shall not have on hand, in his possession, or under his control at any time a quantity of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, or copra oil that exceeds the equivalent of his production for 30 days.

(f) He shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake testing less than 7 per cent ammonia, or its equivalent of 36 per cent protein, or testing over 7 per cent oil.

Rule 8.—No licensee, buying or selling cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soya-bean meal, or cottonseed cake, other than of his own manufacture, shall, after November 1, 1917, make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the purchase or sale of cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soya-bean meal, or cottonseed cake for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract.

Rule 9.—(a) The licensee operating a refinery for the purpose of refining cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, or copra oil, either as principal or agent, shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of edible oil.

(b) He shall not, after November 1, 1917, make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, or copra oil for shipment or delivery more than four months after the making of such contract.

Rule 10.—No licensee shall keep on hand or have in possession or under his control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any cottonseed oil, meal, or cake, peanut oil or meal, soya-bean oil or meal, palm oil or copra oil in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time. Provided that this rule shall not be held to modify rule 7 relating to the crusher.

Rule 11.—The licensee shall sell the commodities specified in his license at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to the licensee of the particular

commodities sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale. When the character of the business of the licensee is such that it is impossible to keep separate the particular commodities and the purchase and manufacturing costs of same, the licensee may, in determining his profit, consider as the cost price of the goods sold, the average cost price of the total stock of the commodity from which the amount sold was taken. A licensee who operates one or more cotton ginneries, crushing mills, or refineries shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operations of each; for the purpose of this rule, each cotton ginnery, crushing mill, or refinery shall be considered as a unit and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits, or losses between such separate units.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS AS COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN.

I. Special definitions.

1. *Cold-storage warehouse.*—A cold-storage warehouse shall mean any place artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° above zero Fahrenheit in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more.

2. *Public cold-storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the business of maintaining and operating cold-storage warehouses in which food products are stored for hire or compensation, shall be called a public cold storage warehouseman.

3. *Private cold-storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association that maintains and operates as an adjunct to their business, cold-storage warehouses for the storage of food products exclusively owned or dealt in by them, shall be called a private cold-storage warehouseman.

4. *Combined public and private cold storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association which combines a public cold-storage warehouse business with the storage of commodities which directly or indirectly it owns, deals in, or otherwise has an interest in shall be called a combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman.

II. Special rules.

Rule 1.—No public cold-storage warehouseman or any officer, agent, or employee thereof shall either directly or indirectly own, deal in, or otherwise have any interest in food products stored in the warehouse or warehouses operated by said licensee, other than that which may be legally acquired as a lien for charges and advances made.

Rule 2.—Licensees who are classified as combined public and private cold-storage warehousemen shall clearly indicate the dual capacity on all warehouse receipts issued.

Rule 3.—Licensees shall submit on blanks to be furnished for that purpose a statement or schedule showing present rates and charges for storage and other service on each commodity required to be licensed, together with all charges for labor, insurance on contents of warehouses and whether included in storage rate, cartage if any, and whether included in storage rate, interest, and all other charges not enumerated.

Rule 4.—The licensee shall not demand, collect, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any patron or other person concerned any different sum for storage or other services performed than that shown on the schedule filed with the United States Food Administration, or make any charge for services or special allowance or rebate not shown on said schedule, unless he has filed with the United States Food Administration at least five days before the change in rate or charge becomes effective an amendment to the schedule showing such change in rate or charge.

Rule 5.—The licensee in making loans, either directly or indirectly, to patrons or other persons concerned, on commodities required to be licensed, or who shall become liable on notes covering such loans by indorsement, guarantee or otherwise, shall limit the amount of such loans, including all advance charges, to a maximum of 70 per cent of the market value of the said commodity on the date of the said loan. A margin of not less than 30 per cent on all such loans and advance charges shall be maintained at all times: *Provided*, That this rule shall not affect the validity of any loan actually made before November 1, 1917.

Rule 6.—The licensee shall not receive, place or keep in any cold storage warehouse any fresh meat, fresh meat products, fresh fish, game, poultry, eggs, or butter, unless plainly marked, stamped or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed, or upon the article of food itself with the words "Cold storage"; with the name of the cold-storage warehouse and the State wherein located; with the date when placed therein. No licensee shall remove or erase or permit to be removed or erased, while

the specified food products are in his possession, any mark, stamp or tag as provided for under this rule.

Rule 7.—The licensee shall not receive for storage or keep in any cold storage warehouse any food products which are apparently diseased, tainted or otherwise unfit for human consumption.

The above general and special rules and regulations approved and promulgated this first day of November, 1917.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

Approved:
WOODROW WILSON.

EXHIBIT F.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

LICENSING BAKERS.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act;"

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees;"

And whereas it is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act to license the manufacture of necessities to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations who manufacture for sale bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, or other bakery products (excepting, however, those whose consumption of any flour and meal in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than 10 barrels a month), are hereby required to procure a license on or before December 10, 1917. This includes hotels, restaurants, other public eating places, and clubs, who serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking.

Application for license must be made to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., Law Department—License Division—on forms prepared by it for that purpose, which may be obtained on request.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after December 10, 1917, without first procuring such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1917 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, [SEAL.]
Secretary of State.

[No. 1406.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES MANUFACTURING BAKERY PRODUCTS.

[Promulgated by the President of the United States under the authority conferred on him by act of Congress, approved Aug. 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel." (Series C, effective Dec. 10, 1917.)]

Rule 1.—The licensee shall give to such representative as may be designated by the United States Food Administrator, whenever the said representative shall so require, any information concerning the conditions and management of the business of the licensee. Reports, when requested by said representative, shall be made on such blanks, to be furnished by the United States Food Administration, as the United States Food Administrator may designate, giving complete information regarding transactions in any commodities imported, manufactured, refined, packed, purchased, contracted for, received, sold, stored, shipped, or otherwise handled, distributed or dealt with by the licensee, or on hand, in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and any other information concerning the business of the licensee that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the licensee shall furnish such information in writing under oath.

Rule 2.—The authorized representative of the United States Food Administrator shall be at full liberty, during ordinary business hours, to inspect any and all property stored or held in possession or under the control of the licensee, and all records of the licensee. All necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to the said representative by the licensee, his agents and servants.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall keep such records of his business as shall make practicable the verification of all reports rendered to the United States Food Administration.

Rule 4.—The licensee shall report within 10 days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration any change of address, or any change in the management or control of the firm, corporation, or association licensed, or any change in the character of the business.

Rule 5.—No agent or employee of the United States Food Administration shall divulge or make known in any manner, while he is such agent or employee or thereafter, except to such other agents or employees of the United States Food Administration as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of their official duties, or except in so far as he may be directed by the United States Food Administrator or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of the licensee which may come to his knowledge through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the licensee or through any reports made by the licensee to the United States Food Administration.

Rule 6.—The licensee shall not manufacture, distribute, sell, or otherwise handle any bakery products on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit or charge.

Rule 7.—The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

Rule 8.—The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

Rule 9.—The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not knowingly commit waste, or willfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution, or sale of any bakery products.

Rule 10.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, wheat flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 30 days: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient flour to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein fixed.

NOTE.—This conforms to a rule governing millers of wheat flour.

Rule 11.—The licensee shall not knowingly sell any bakery products to any person engaged in the business of selling such products who shall, after this regulation goes into effect, violate the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, by making any unreasonable rate or charge in selling or otherwise handling or dealing in such products.

Rule 12.—The licensee shall not make any allowance or payment to the agent or employee of any exchange, association, or other person from whom he buys or to whom he sells, without the written permission of the principal of such agent or employee.

Rule 13.—The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold.

Rule 14.—The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations, or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements can not be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

Rule 15.—The words used in these rules and regulations shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in these rules and regulations, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. The words "food commodities," wherever used in general or special rules and regulations, unless otherwise specified, shall include all commodities specified by the President in any license proclamation already issued or which may hereafter be issued by him under the authority of the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1917, known as the food-control act.

Rule 16.—Nothing contained in these general rules and regulations shall be construed as restricting, modifying, or affecting in any manner the operation of any special rules and regulations which have already been promulgated or which may hereafter be promulgated, and whenever any special rule is inconsistent with a general rule, the special rule shall prevail.

Rule 17.—The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, and quotation issued or signed by him which relates to food commodities, the words "United States Food Administration License Number," followed by the number of his license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to, or handle any such commodities for, any person required to have a license by any license proclamation now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person has secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES MANUFACTURING BREAD AND ROLLS.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, which shall be net weights, unwrapped, 12 hours after baking: 16-ounce units (not to run over 17 ounces); 24-ounce units (not to run over 25½ ounces).

Where twin or multiple loaves are baked, each unit of the twin or multiple loaf shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing from 1 to 3 ounces, but no rolls shall be manufactured or offered for sale which shall weigh, unwrapped, 12 hours after baking, less than 1 ounce or more than 3 ounces.

Rule 3.—The standard weights herein prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than 25 loaves of bread of any one unit, or 5 dozen rolls

of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum or more than the maximum prescribed by these rules and regulations for such units.

Rule 4.—The licensee in mixing any dough for bread or rolls shall not use the following ingredients in amounts exceeding those specified below, per unit of 196 pounds of any flour, or meal, or any mixture thereof:

Sugar: Not to exceed 3 pounds of cane or beet sugar or, in lieu thereof, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of corn sugar. Where sweetened condensed milk is used, the licensee, in determining the permitted amount of sugar, shall deduct the added sugar content of such condensed milk from the net amount of other sugar, of the kinds herein designated.

Milk: Not to exceed 6 pounds of fresh milk from which the butter fats have been extracted, or the equivalent thereof.

Shortening: No shortening shall be used except as follows: Not to exceed 2 pounds of "compounds" containing not more than 15 per cent of animal fats. In lieu of such "compounds" the licensee may use not to exceed 2 pounds of vegetable fats.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administrator, in view of the national necessity for conserving sugar and in view of the fact that bread is being successfully baked by many bakers without the use of any cane or beet sugar, requests bakers to reduce the sugar content below the maximum permitted by the above rule. It is probable that a reduction of the sugar allowance will be found necessary at a later date.

Rule 5.—The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked.

The above general and special rules and regulations approved and promulgated this 16th day of November, 1917.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

Approved:

WOODROW WILSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BAKERS BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

The United States Food Administrator earnestly urges all wholesale bakers to establish as the wholesale prices of their products the prices at which they will offer such products for sale in lots of 25 pounds or more, unwrapped, for cash, at the bakery door, the prices so established to be subject to such additional charges as may be fair for wrapping and delivering when such services are performed by the baker. The United States Food Administrator requests that, when such wholesale prices are established, the licensee report this fact and state such prices to the Federal Food Administrator in the State where his bakery is located.

Inasmuch as some wholesale bakers in certain communities are now retailing bread at their plants direct to the consumer, unwrapped, undelivered, and for cash, at wholesale prices, the United States Food Administrator recommends that this practice be extended wherever bakers find it possible to do so, adding only sufficient extra charge to cover the extra expense.

The United States Food Administrator, believing that frequent deliveries are uneconomical and tend to enhance prices, urges all bakers to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one a day over each route, and to consolidate deliveries or zone their territories in order to reduce the expense of deliveries as far as possible.

EXHIBIT G.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

LICENSE OF ARSENIC INDUSTRY.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent locally or generally, scarcity,

monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And whereas it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of certain necessities hereafter in this proclamation specified that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of the following necessities: white arsenic, and other insecticides containing arsenic.

All persons, firms, corporations and associations (except those specifically exempted by said act of Congress) engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing white arsenic, or engaged in the business of manufacturing other insecticides containing arsenic, are hereby required to secure a license on or before November 20, 1917, and all those engaged in the business of importing, storing, or distributing other insecticides containing arsenic, are hereby required to secure a license on or before December 10, 1917, which licenses will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

The United States Food Administrator shall supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of said act, and the powers and authority thereby given to the President as far as the same apply to white arsenic and other insecticides containing arsenic, and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations authorized or required under the provisions of said act, including the issuance, regulation, and revocation, in the name of said Food Administrator, of licenses under said act, and in this behalf he shall do and perform such acts and things as may be authorized or required of him from time to time by direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President from time to time.

And for all the purposes aforesaid he may make use of the governmental organization called the United States Food Administration.

Applications for licenses must be made to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared by him for that purpose.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing white arsenic or other insecticides containing arsenic, after the dates aforesaid, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
FRANK L. POLK, [SEAL.]
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 1407.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE ARSENIC AND OTHER INSECTICIDES CONTAINING ARSENIC.

[Promulgated by the President of the United States under the authority conferred on him by act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel."]

Rule 1.—It shall be the duty of each licensee to give to such representative as may be designated by the United States Food Administrator, whenever the said representative shall so require, any information concerning the conditions and management of the business of the licensee. Reports, when requested by said representative, shall be made on such blanks, to be furnished by the United States Food Administration, as the United States Food Administrator may designate, giving complete information regarding transactions in any white arsenic or any other insecticide containing arsenic imported, manufactured, refined, packed, purchased, contracted for, received, sold, stored, shipped, or otherwise handled, distributed, or dealt with by the licensee, or on hand in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and any other information concerning the business of the licensee that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the licensee shall furnish such information in writing under oath.

Rule 2.—The authorized representative of the United States Food Administrator shall be at full liberty during ordinary business hours to inspect any and all property stored or held in possession or under the control of the licensee, and all records of the licensee. All necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to the said representative by the licensee, its agents, and servants.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall keep such records of his business as shall make practicable the verification of all reports rendered to the United States Food Administration.

Rule 4.—No agent or employee of the United States Food Administration shall divulge or make known in any manner, while he is such agent or employee or thereafter, except to such other agents or employees of the United States Food Administration as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of their official duties, or except in so far as he may be directed by the United States Food Administrator or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of the licensee which may come to his knowledge through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the licensee or through any reports made by the licensee to the United States Food Administration.

Rule 5.—The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell, or otherwise handle any white arsenic or any other insecticides containing arsenic on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit, or storage charge.

Rule 6.—The licensee shall not resell white arsenic or other insecticides containing arsenic within the same trade without reasonable justification. Such resales without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

Rule 7.—The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any white arsenic or other insecticides containing arsenic for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

Rule 8.—The licensee shall not knowingly commit waste or willfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the production, importation, manufacture, storage, distribution, or sale of any white arsenic or other insecticide containing arsenic.

Rule 9.—The licensee shall report within 10 days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration any change of address or any change in the management or control of the person, firm, corporation, or association licensed, or any change in the character of the business.

Rule 10.—The licensee shall not knowingly sell any white arsenic or any other insecticide containing arsenic to any person engaged in the business of selling such commodity who shall, after this regulation goes into effect, violate the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, by making any unreasonable rate or charge in selling or otherwise handling or dealing in such commodity, or by holding, contracting for, or arranging for a quantity thereof in excess of the reasonable requirement of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time.

Rule 11.—The licensee shall not make any misleading statement which tends to enhance the price of white arsenic or other insecticides containing arsenic. The issuing or making public of market quotations, or any statement to any person regarding the price at which white arsenic or other insecticides containing arsenic are being sold, which quotations or statement can not be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees shall be considered as making such a misleading statement.

Rule 12.—The words used in these rules and regulations shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in these rules and regulations, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations.

Rule 13.—The general rules and regulations as to food commodities effective November 1, 1917, shall not apply to white arsenic and other insecticides containing arsenic.

Rule 14.—Nothing contained in these general rules and regulations shall be construed as restricting, modifying or affecting in any manner the operation of any special rules and regulations which have already been promulgated or which may hereafter be promulgated, and whenever any special rule is inconsistent with a general rule, the special rule shall prevail.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE ARSENIC.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not use white arsenic in the manufacture of any other product containing arsenic without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not sell white arsenic or arsenic in any form at more than a reasonable advance over the cost of production. The market or replacement value at the time of the sale shall not determine the reasonableness of the selling price.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall not sell white arsenic or arsenic in any form without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative to any persons except—

- (a) Those who are engaged in the use of such arsenic as an insecticide or in the manufacture of insecticides.
- (b) Those engaged in manufacturing medical supplies containing such arsenic.
- (c) Those engaged in the manufacture of products containing such arsenic required by the United States Government.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS AS COMMISSION MERCHANTS OR BROKERS OR DEALERS IN WHITE ARSENIC OR OTHER INSECTICIDES CONTAINING ARSENIC.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly make any unjust or unreasonable charge in connection with the sale of any white arsenic or other insecticide containing arsenic.

Rule 2.—The licensee shall not charge or receive for himself on the sale of any white arsenic, both a commission or brokerage and an overage or profit.

Rule 3.—The licensee shall not sell or negotiate a sale of white arsenic without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative to any persons except—

- (a) Those who are engaged in the use of such white arsenic for insecticide purposes or for the manufacture of insecticides.
- (b) Those engaged in manufacturing medical supplies containing such arsenic.
- (c) Those engaged in the manufacture of commodities containing such arsenic required by the United States Government.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF OTHER INSECTICIDES CONTAINING ARSENIC.

Rule 1.—The licensee shall not use white arsenic for any other purpose than for the manufacture of insecticides, nor shall he sell white arsenic or any other insecticide containing arsenic without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative to any person who is not engaged in using such products for insecticide purposes or in distributing to such persons.

The above general and special rules and regulations approved and promulgated this 20th day of November, 1917, to be effective on this day in so far as they apply

to those engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing white arsenic, or engaged in the business of manufacturing other insecticides containing arsenic; and to be effective December 10, 1917, in so far as they apply to those engaged in the business of importing, storing, or distributing other insecticides containing arsenic.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

Approved.
WOODROW WILSON.

EXHIBIT H.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS.

State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama.....	Richard M. Hobbie.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Alaska.....	Royal A. Gunnison.....	Juneau, Alaska.
Arizona.....	Timothy A. Riordan.....	Phoenix, Ariz.
Arkansas.....	Hon. Hamp. Williams.....	Little Rock, Ark.
California.....	Ralph P. Merritt.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado.....	Thos. B. Stearns.....	Denver, Colo.
Connecticut.....	Robert Scoville.....	Hartford, Conn.
Delaware.....	Edmund Mitchell.....	Wilmington, Del.
District of Columbia.....	Clarence R. Wilson.....	Washington, D. C.
Florida.....	Braxton Beacham.....	Oriando, Fla.
Georgia.....	Dr. Andrew M. Soule.....	Athens, Ga.
Hawaii.....	J. F. Child.....	Honolulu, Hawaii.
Idaho.....	R. F. Bicknell.....	Boise, Idaho.
Illinois.....	Harry A. Wheeler.....	Chicago, Ill.
Indiana.....	Dr. Harry E. Barnard.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa.....	J. F. Deems.....	Burlington, Iowa.
Kentucky.....	Fred. M. Sackett.....	Louisville, Ky.
Kansas.....	Walter P. Innes.....	Wichita, Kans.
Louisiana.....	Jno. M. Parker.....	New Orleans, La.
Maine.....	Dr. Leon S. Merrill.....	Orono, Me.
Maryland.....	Edwin G. Baetjer.....	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts.....	Henry B. Endicott.....	Boston, Mass.
Michigan.....	George A. Prescott.....	Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota.....	A. D. Wilson.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi.....	P. M. Harding.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Missouri.....	Frederick B. Mumford.....	Columbia, Mo.
Montana.....	Prof. Alfred Atkinson.....	Bozeman, Mont.
Nebraska.....	Gurdon W. Wattles.....	Omaha, Nebr.
Nevada.....	Henry M. Hoyt.....	Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire.....	Huntley M. Spaulding.....	Concord, N. H.
New Jersey.....	Hon. James F. Fielder.....	Jersey City, N. J.
New Mexico.....	Ralph C. Ely.....	Sante Fe, N. Mex.
New York—Federal Food Board.....	John Mitchell, chairman. Jacob G. Schurman. Charles A. Wieting. Arthur Williams. Charles E. Treman.	New York City.
North Carolina.....	Henry A. Page.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
North Dakota.....	Dr. Edwin F. Ladd.....	Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio.....	Fred. C. Croxton.....	Fargo, N. Dak.
Oklahoma.....	Dr. Stratton D. Brooks.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Oregon.....	W. B. Ayer.....	Norman, Okla.
Pennsylvania.....	Howard Heinz.....	Portland, Oreg.
Porto Rico.....	Albert E. Lee.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island.....	Albert M. Coats.....	San Juan, P. R.
South Carolina.....	William Elliott.....	Providence, R. I.
South Dakota.....	Hon. Chas. N. Herreid.....	Columbia, S. C.
Tennessee.....	Prof. H. A. Morgan.....	Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Texas.....	E. A. Peden.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Utah.....	W. W. Armstrong.....	Houston, Tex.
Vermont.....	James Hartness.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Virginia.....	Col. E. B. White.....	Springfield, Vt.
Washington.....	Charles Hebbard.....	Richmond, Va.
West Virginia.....	Earl W. Og'ebay.....	Spokane, Wash.
Wisconsin.....	Magnus Swenson.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
Wyoming.....	Theodore C. Diers.....	Madison, Wis.
		Sheridan, Wyo.

EXHIBIT I.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Acting under the authority of section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," which section reads in part as follows: "That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized * * * to utilize any department or agency of the Government, and to coordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds;" because the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department is now regulating the production of distilled spirits throughout the United States and is in control of the machinery necessary to enforce effectively the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of the aforesaid act of August 10, 1917, relating to distilled spirits;

Now, in order more effectively to enforce the provisions of said act, and to avoid preventable duplication of effort and funds, I hereby direct that the Treasury Department shall henceforth supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of said act of August 10, 1917, and exercise the powers and authority therein given to the President, subject to such instructions and regulations as may from time to time be issued by the President. For this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to assign such duties to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Internal Revenue officers of the United States, and the Division of Customs, and to employ such additional assistants as he may deem necessary therefor.

The Executive order dated August 10, 1917, providing for the organization of the United States Food Administration, so far as it is inconsistent herewith, is hereby modified.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

September 2, 1917.

[No. 2694-A.]

EXHIBIT J.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for period Aug. 10, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Capital stock subscriptions.....	\$50,000,000.00
Grain and flour sales.....	119,779,196.12
Guarantee and operating expense fund.....	1,927,817.31
Reserve for marine insurance.....	80,629.25
Total receipts.....	<u>171,787,642.68</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office furniture and fixtures.....	70,376.76
Grain and flour purchases.....	142,311,047.85
Accounts receivable.....	1,121,141.97
Expense:	
General office.....	\$94,103.62
Agencies.....	211,081.37
	<u>305,184.99</u>
Total disbursements.....	143,807,751.57
Cash balance.....	27,979,891.11
	<u>171,787,642.68</u>

Schedule of expense.

	General office.	Agencies.	Total.
Rent.....	\$7,083.33	\$14,976.19	\$22,059.51
Traveling.....	5,285.84	6,519.56	11,805.40
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,250.31	4,769.83	6,020.14
Legal.....	4,066.82	.....	4,066.82
Salaries.....	47,780.91	133,353.30	181,134.21
Stationery and printing.....	13,820.63	14,750.26	28,570.89
Office supplies.....	4,462.44	12,017.07	16,479.51
Insurance.....	555.41	1,411.21	1,966.62
Postage.....	870.05	7,923.22	8,793.27
Exchange.....	.....	2,699.87	2,699.87
Local taxes.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Market reports, news service, and periodicals.....	519.95	5.68	525.63
Flour handling and storage.....	.....	3,021.93	3,021.93
Sundries.....	8,407.94	9,583.25	17,991.19
Total expense.....	94,103.62	211,081.37	305,184.99

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

New York, December 18, 1917.

We have examined the books and accounts of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and the above statement of receipts and disbursements we hereby certify as being properly vouched and correct.

LESLIE BANKS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Statement of purchases and disposition of property as of Nov. 30, 1917.

PROPERTY PURCHASED.

Grain and flour purchased.....	\$140,373,700.30	
Requisitioned grain and flour replaced or paid for.....	1,937,347.55	
Furniture and fixtures.....	70,376.78	
		<u>\$142,381,424.61</u>

PROPERTY SOLD.

Grain and flour sold.....	\$112,865,038.53	
Requisitioned grain and flour sold.....	6,914,157.59	
		<u>119,779,196.12</u>

PROPERTY ON HAND.

Grain and flour.....	\$27,508,661.77	
Requisitioned grain and flour to be replaced or paid for.....	4,976,810.04	
		<u>22,531,851.73</u>
Furniture and fixtures.....		<u>70,376.76</u>
		<u>142,381,424.61</u>

EXHIBIT K.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Pay roll, Food Administration Grain Corporation.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Julius H. Barnes.....	President.....	0
Frank G. Crowell.....	Vice president.....	0
Watson S. Moore.....	Secretary.....	0
J. J. Stream.....	Vice president.....	0
Gates W. McGarragh.....	Treasurer.....	0
George S. Jackson.....	Second vice president.....	0
Charles S. Kennedy.....	do.....	0
Howard B. Jackson.....	do.....	0
P. H. Ginder.....	do.....	0
E. F. Newing.....	do.....	0
Frank L. Carey.....	do.....	0
D. F. Piazsek.....	do.....	0
C. B. Fox.....	do.....	0
Charles T. Neal.....	do.....	0
H. D. Irwin.....	do.....	0
M. H. Houser.....	do.....	0
Edward M. Flesh.....	do.....	0
R. A. Lewin.....	do.....	0
William Beatty.....	Comptroller.....	\$6,000
G. Roy Hall.....	Traffic expert.....	6,000
F. S. Staley.....	General auditor.....	6,000
John D. Shanahan.....	Grain expert.....	5,000
Walter I. Beam.....	Chief accountant.....	4,000
Claude N. Hitchcock.....	Office manager.....	4,000
A. W. Frick.....	Correspondent.....	4,000
C. H. McLaughlin.....	Chief clerk export department.....	3,900

¹ No compensation.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION.

**LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD
ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917.**

NEW YORK CITY.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Abrecht, Carl V.	Accountant	\$1, 950
Ackerman, Edward R.	Clerk	780
Anderson, C. P.	Accountant	1, 800
Arning, Emma	Clerk	936
Ahrens, Jas.	Bookkeeper	1, 020
Beekman, Francis	Messenger	600
Bischofberger, Lillian	Stenographer	936
Boyer, Rose	Head clerk	1, 302
Braun, Elizabeth	Clerk	780
Brumell, Raymond L.	Grain order clerk	2, 500
Byrnes, Mae E.	Stenographic secretary	1, 560
Brooks, Chas. B.	Bank runner	780
Briton, Frances A.	Stenographer	1, 020
Becker, Frederick P.	Accountant	1, 800
Boyer, Davetta	Clerk	780
Brady, Elizabeth	.....do	936
Beatty, Margaret A.	.....do	780
Campbell, Edyth	Typist	1, 040
Carney, Margorie M.	.....do	936
Ceriello, Daniel	Mail clerk	720
Collins, Chas. A.	Stenographer	1, 302
Cook, Jas. H.	Clerk	1, 302
Cross, Ruby E.	Head clerk	1, 200
Cavanaugh, Wm. A.	Stock clerk	1, 200
Davies, Elsie J.	Clerk	936
Delzell, Franc.	.....do	936
Daly, Agnes Eileen	.....do	936
Denby Edw. Chiles	Stenographic secretary	2, 080
Dermody, Jos. E.	Clerk	936
Donath, Lillian	.....do	832
Dunn, Lawrence M.	Code clerk	1, 020
Erdrick, Frances	Telephone operator	936

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

NEW YORK CITY—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Faherty, Mary A.	File clerk.	\$936
Ford, Mabel.	Clerk.	936
Fisk, I. Jean.	do.	936
Fallon, Frank.	Bank runner.	840
Graves, Gladys O.	Clerk.	936
Gray, John M.	do.	520
Gorham, Fred.	Grain accountant.	1,500
Germelise, Maurice.	Stenographer.	1,302
Gilbert, Bessie.	do.	936
Gallagher, W. Fred.	Stenographic secretary.	2,080
Germelise, Wm.	Bookkeeper.	1,380
Graham, Helen M.	Clerk.	936
Gilman, Pearl.	do.	900
Goodfellow, Fanchon.	Bookkeeper.	936
Grossman, Nellie A.	do.	900
Geraty, Cecelia.	do.	936
Hall, Joseph H.	Accountant.	1,824
Hand, Ruth.	Stenographer.	1,302
Hartman, Ernst F.	Bookkeeper.	1,200
Haynes, Arthur K.	Grain clerk.	1,200
Herbert, Mildred.	Clerk.	936
Hew, Geo. H.	Grain clerk.	1,200
Johnston, Ruth.	Clerk.	936
Jones, Willard B.	Messenger.	624
Kiernan, Madeline.	Telephone operator.	936
Kienle, Elsie.	Stenographer.	1,302
Klein, Florence D.	Head clerk.	1,560
Krauss, Clarence E.	Export clerk.	1,040
Kiernan, Rose.	Bookkeeper.	1,380
Kennelly, Martin J.	do.	1,380
Kenney, Mae E.	File clerk.	936
Lahn, Jessie M.	Clerk.	936
Lawler, Eugene J.	Export clerk.	1,900
Leach, Louise.	Clerk.	936
Lederer, Richard.	Grain clerk.	936
Lindsey, Walter E.	Accountant.	2,100
Livingston, Harold.	Messenger.	522
Lynahan, Margaret.	Stenographer.	1,500
Lyman, Helen.	Clerk.	936
Lake, Myra.	do.	936
Lynch, Dorothy.	Stenographer.	1,040
Lake, Harriet T.	Clerk.	780
Malloy, Margaret L.	Comptometer operator.	936
Marville, Mrs. L. A.	File clerk.	936
Mahon, Anna.	Clerk.	936
Mahon, Vera.	do.	936
Moran, Estelle M.	Chief file clerk.	1,440
Meagher, Marion A.	Stenographer.	1,302
Murphy, Walter J.	Clerk.	900
Morris, Sarah E.	do.	780
McCarthy, Loretto.	Stenographer.	1,302
McCracken, Marion W.	Clerk.	936
Nye, Alden.	Accountant.	1,824
Nolan, Daniel W.	Office boy.	572
Neer, Mabel G.	Typist.	936
O'Brien, Alvan.	Contract clerk.	1,800
O'Connor, Dolores.	Clerk.	936
O'Donovan, James.	Accountant.	1,800
O'Sullivan, Isabelle D.	Clerk.	936
O'Rourke, Andrew D.	Office boy.	572
Powell, Evelyn.	Clerk.	936
Palmer, Edna A.	do.	936
Robinson, J. B.	Accountant.	2,100
Reynolds, Geo. P.	Code clerk.	1,200
Russell, A. L.	Statistician.	1,200
Roddy, Alice.	File clerk.	1,040
Rick, Jas. J.	Assistant cashier.	1,500
Rose, Emma.	Clerk.	936
Robinson, Francis T.	Cashier.	2,100
Robertson, Harry J.	Accountant.	1,200
Samuelson, Angot B.	Typist.	936
Shapiro, Rose.	do.	936
Steenborn, Charlotte.	Stenographer.	1,302
Smith, Rose C.	Head stenographer.	1,560
Spears, W. H.	Accountant.	1,824
Scherer, Viola.	Stenographer.	1,200
Simpson, Harold.	Assistant to office manager.	1,560
Smith, Howard.	Secretary.	2,600

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

NEW YORK CITY—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Stevens, Helen	Clerk	\$936
Sax, Lucile	do	936
Scully, Ellen A.	Code clerk	1,500
Scherer, Wilhelmina	Clerk	936
Smart, Mollie B.	Stenographer	936
Schlip, Francis	Bookkeeper	900
Tierney, Harry	Clerk	900
Thomas, Helen F.	do	936
Thompson, Christian O.	do	936
Tierney, Frederick W.	Typist	1,020
Von Glahn, Anna	Stenographer	1,140
Von Cleff, Wm.	Bank runner	840
Walter, Kathryn A.	Typist	936
Ward, John J.	Clerk	1,500
Washington, Alvin	do	900
Westcott, Germaine	Typist	840
White, Louise	Stenographic secretary	1,500
Williams, Harry C.	Information clerk	1,080
Wendell, Frances C.	Clerk	936
Wahlstad, Elsie M.	do	936
Wood, Joseph A.	Mail clerk	720
Willis, Daniel J.	Bookkeeper	1,200
Ward, Julia Louise	Clerk	936

BALTIMORE, MD.

Herbert Sheridan	Assistant to second vice president	\$5,000
John J. Frederick	Assistant office manager	2,400
Geo. H. Wirgman	Clerk	1,200
Sallie Sewell	Stenographer	1,040
Antoinette Blake	Clerk	780
Alice R. Fisher	Stenographer	1,040
Edward Netre	Assistant to second vice president	2,400
Herbert Schroedl	Clerk	1,200
Cecelia A. Kahoe	Stenographer	900
Joseph M. Warfield	Assistant to second vice president	2,400
Joseph T. Prevost	Clerk	1,200
Emma I. Behrman	Stenographer	900
Chas. K. Harrison, jr.	Cashier	3,600
William Lauterbach	Assistant cashier	2,100
W. L. Diamant	Auditor	2,400
Edwin G. Skeen	Assistant auditor	1,200
Walter V. Connor	Clerk	900
Mary A. Frederick	Stenographer	900
Margaret S. Skinner	do	1,020
Kathryn Nicols	Filing clerk	960
Ellen Funk	Telephone operator	780
Frank Schneider	Mailing clerk	420
Edward Jackson	Janitor	130
Katie Hines	Janitress	65
Edith McGowan	do	65

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. C. Morris		\$3,300
Filson Graff		2,700
L. M. Eichman		2,600
Fred S. Griffin		2,400
Ernest Wannemacher		2,000
Irwin D. Hallman		2,000
J. M. H. Clarke		1,440
Florence L. Dietrich		1,300
Irene D. Stroup		1,200
Charlotte Klenzie		1,200
Wm. G. Moffatt		1,200
Arthur Delbert		1,020
William I. Bost		1,000
Charles Leskie		900
Jessie Wismer		900
Gerald A. Farry		840
T. Raymond Sheets		780
Wm. H. Cole		780
Sari Thardon		720

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Florence M. Haslett.....		\$720
Mae Parker.....		720
E. M. Semple.....		720
Emily Pickering.....		720
H. M. Smith.....		600
Bertha Doling.....		600
Viola Davison.....		600
Helen Cressman.....		600
Catherine C. Hoffman.....		600
Edward L. Keller.....		600

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Edgar B. Black.....	Assistant to second vice president.....	\$3,600
James A. Stevenson.....	Cashier.....	3,000
William Ransdell.....	Office manager.....	2,000
J. A. McLoughlin.....	Accountant.....	1,820
Margaret E. Schrader.....	Assistant cashier.....	1,560
Anna L. Kirsch.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,040
Marie Abele.....	Stenographer.....	1,040
Anna Desmond.....	do.....	1,040
Helen R. Jansen.....	do.....	938
Elizabeth Peckes.....	do.....	938
Anna Wittholz.....	Clerk.....	780
Mary E. Atterbury.....	do.....	780
Bonnie L. Murphy.....	do.....	780
Eleanor Maurer.....	do.....	780
Mrs. J. Schaefer.....	do.....	624
Mary B. Klee.....	do.....	624
John Norwig.....	Office boy.....	520

OMAHA, NEBR.

L. E. Conklin.....	Assistant to second vice president.....	\$2,400
C. E. Baird.....	Cashier.....	1,980
A. W. Falvey.....	Assistant cashier.....	1,680
A. S. Diwoky.....	Clerk.....	1,380
W. S. Blanchard.....	do.....	1,500
Elizabeth McDermott.....	do.....	780
W. R. Davis.....	do.....	1,500
O. T. Brewick.....	do.....	1,080
C. J. McGill.....	do.....	1,200
W. C. Lindmeier.....	Sampler.....	900
Carl Hutgren.....	Messenger.....	720
May Black.....	Stenographer.....	1,020
Mabel McDermott.....	do.....	960
H. A. Mansfield.....	Head clerk statistical department.....	1,200
M. O. Finley.....	Clerk.....	1,020
C. S. Hollingsworth.....	do.....	960
J. J. Donovan.....	do.....	960
Inez Lindstrom.....	do.....	840

PORTLAND, OREG.

Otto Kettenbach.....	Assistant to second vice president.....	\$5,100
S. A. Turner.....	Cashier.....	3,600
A. M. Scott.....	Assistant cashier.....	2,700
E. R. Anderson.....	Department manager.....	1,800
E. L. Hellyer.....	Clerk.....	1,500
J. A. Hyland.....	Stenographer.....	1,200
E. A. Clare.....	Clerk.....	1,200
J. M. Knight.....	do.....	1,500
L. M. Gray.....	do.....	1,200
G. R. Burford.....	Office boy.....	720
Thos. Fitzgerald.....	Stenographer.....	900
A. J. Shanks.....	Clerk.....	1,500
Wm. M. Tillman.....	do.....	1,200
Geo. B. Harvey.....	do.....	1,200
A. F. Helliwell.....	do.....	1,200

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

PORTLAND, OREG.—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Wm. L. Jesseph.....	Department manager.....	\$1,800
John J. Feilen.....	Clerk.....	1,500
Robert S. Beaton.....	Stenographer.....	1,080
Bert. W. Duva.....	Clerk.....	1,080
Miss A. M. Padden.....	Stenographer.....	1,080
Miss I. E. Millard.....	do.....	980
Miss M. L. Drew.....	Phone operator.....	780
Charlotte Riegelman.....	Machine operator.....	1,080
Mrs. Grace Rorick.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Mrs. May Richter.....	Machine operator.....	1,200
E. J. Gillispie.....	Stenographer.....	1,200
J. E. MacAlpine.....	Clerk.....	1,800
H. A. MacLindman.....	Statistical department.....	1,200
W. J. Wagner.....	do.....	1,200
Walter Wray.....	do.....	1,200
E. N. Lamson.....	do.....	1,200
J. O. Monroe.....	do.....	1,200
T. J. Rudnick.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Mitchell.....	Filing department.....	1,200
Miss Lowenstein.....	Stenographer.....	1,200
Mrs. Fox.....	do.....	1,200
Emma Steffany.....	do.....	900
Ruth Dunklau.....	do.....	900
Marine Hansen.....	do.....	900
Katherine McWeeney.....	do.....	900
Miss Frengen.....	do.....	900
Alice Huggins.....	do.....	900
Margaret Joyce.....	do.....	900
Margaret Baird.....	do.....	900
Miss McGinn.....	Comptometer operator.....	900
Miss Cafferata.....	do.....	900
Miss Nemyer.....	do.....	900
Miss Stall.....	do.....	900
Katherine Driscoll.....	Switchboard operator.....	900
Miss Wilder.....	Comptometer operator.....	840
Chas. Trebolet.....	Statistical department.....	900
E. H. Phillips.....	Statistician.....	1,080
H. Wilson.....	Traffic manager.....	1,000
L. H. Bardach.....	Milwaukee.....	960
Willard Williams.....	Forms department.....	960
James Porter.....	Porter.....	960
Clara Reuland.....	Mailing department.....	780
J. P. Riley.....	Office boy.....	720
Harold Ryan.....	do.....	720
John Pettis.....	do.....	720
Edwin Gordon.....	do.....	360
C. T. Hannon.....	do.....	600
Mildred Williams.....	Filing department.....	660
Elizabeth Butler.....	Mailing department.....	540

CHICAGO, ILL.

C. H. Taylor.....	Correspondent and mailing requisition.....	\$3,600
F. S. Martin.....	Shipping.....	3,000
George Patch.....	Receiving.....	3,600
Harry H. Jackson.....	Elevator.....	3,600
S. White.....	do.....	3,600
C. H. Williamson.....	Manager, Milwaukee office.....	3,600
W. J. Farrell.....	Chief inspector.....	3,000
H. J. Little.....	Cashier and custodian.....	3,000
J. B. Stevenson.....	Milwaukee inspector.....	2,700
Chas. P. Squire.....	Secretary.....	2,400
E. A. Maddock.....	Assistant cashier.....	2,400
W. A. Spencer.....	Chief Statistician.....	2,400
Thos. Halligan.....	Assistant inspector.....	2,400
Nicholas Schmidt.....	do.....	2,400
W. J. Barr.....	Traffic department.....	2,400
Elmore Gale.....	Shipping and receiving records.....	1,800
J. J. Viecek.....	Through billing.....	1,800
C. L. Ferguson.....	Elevator supervisor.....	1,800
A. W. Leslie.....	do.....	1,800
T. T. Freeman.....	Country line elevators.....	1,800
P. G. Evans.....	Country independent elevators.....	1,800
J. F. O'Connell.....	Country elevators.....	1,800
H. C. Chapman.....	Warehouse register.....	1,800
G. W. Collins.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,800

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
J. C. Smith.....	Mailing department.....	\$1,800
H. H. Houser.....	Milwaukee.....	1,800
W. G. Hobbs.....	Statistical department.....	1,500
N. Wolff.....	do.....	1,500
W. E. Joyce.....	do.....	1,500
E. Wrafter.....	do.....	1,500
H. H. Whiteside.....	do.....	1,500
Fred Kuh.....	do.....	1,500
E. W. Hannah.....	do.....	1,500
W. C. Eaton.....	do.....	1,500
W. C. Hagan.....	Milwaukee.....	1,500
Henry Laifman.....	Statistical department.....	1,500
J. Piers.....	do.....	1,500
Thos. Russell.....	Sampling department.....	1,500
Austin Moynahan.....	Statistical department.....	1,200
A. Stanek.....	do.....	1,200
J. Abel.....	do.....	1,200
G. S. Sovenson.....	do.....	1,200

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

H. L. Daunoy.....	Assistant to second vice president.....	\$4,800
M. E. Whitehead.....	Cashier and accountant.....	2,700
Jos. Camarata.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Miss Aimee Strata.....	Stenographer.....	900
Miss Irma Mermillod.....	do.....	600
Earl Le Corgne.....	Clerk.....	600
Raymond Braud.....	Office boy.....	300
William Wilson.....	Porter.....	60

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

C. L. Bostwick.....	General office manager.....	\$5,000
E. R. Tuftree.....	Assistant office manager, assistant cashier.....	2,400
K. A. Lindquist.....	Cashier.....	3,000
V. W. Lovejoy.....	Chief accountant.....	2,100
R. F. Garver.....	Accountant.....	1,500
H. M. George.....	Head pay roll and purchasing department.....	1,800
F. H. Smith.....	Head cash grain and elevator department.....	2,100
R. F. Peterson.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,200
F. E. Reckow.....	do.....	1,140
B. Pumper.....	do.....	1,080
E. Bodin.....	do.....	1,020
F. Fournie.....	do.....	1,080
Miss Nell R. Smith.....	Clerk.....	1,080
Fred Bostwick.....	do.....	600
Earl E. Johnson.....	Head interzone requisitions.....	1,800
A. J. Willinger.....	Clerk.....	1,080
Miss Mildred Johnston.....	Stenographer.....	1,200
Mrs. Clara A. Newstad.....	do.....	1,200
Miss Josephine Iverson.....	do.....	1,020
T. E. Blanche.....	Office boy.....	480
Elmer Helseth.....	do.....	420
Miss May Belle Tharalson.....	Switchboard operator.....	900
Miss Ione F. Lamb.....	Clerk.....	780
F. G. Holbrook.....	Head wheat distribution.....	3,600
Henry Legas.....	Clerk.....	1,800
J. W. Allen.....	do.....	1,200
C. C. Crellin.....	Traffic manager.....	2,100
J. J. O'Rourke.....	Assistant traffic manager.....	1,200
R. C. Schiller.....	Durum and wheat manager.....	1,800
D. W. Oliver.....	Clerk.....	1,080
H. A. Johnson.....	do.....	1,020
Ben Beaverson.....	do.....	1,020
H. H. Tearse.....	do.....	900
Mrs. E. R. Bambenek.....	Stenographer.....	1,200
D. J. R. Bameck.....	Head country mills, requisitions and grades.....	2,400
W. C. Crane.....	Assistant country mills, requisitions and grades.....	1,200
J. J. Keogon.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Joy Lilly.....	do.....	1,020
Miss E. F. Twine.....	do.....	1,200
H. H. Bradeen.....	Record pricing committee.....	1,200
E. H. Conkey.....	Chief Inspector.....	3,000

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
D. M. Gilman	Assistant inspector	\$2,400
E. P. Deutscher	Sifting samples	1,200
C. E. Conkey	do	900
F. B. Beaupre	In charge of flour exchange	2,100
C. B. Sanders	Head reporting department, Minnesota	1,500
R. L. Seiple	Clerk	900
Miss Alice Kearney	do	720
C. W. Kenworthy	do	720
Miss Gertrude Ann Rice	do	1,080
Miss Ruth Farnham	do	720
A. W. Henderson	do	540
H. E. Morris	Head reporting department, North Dakota	1,080
Miss Ebba Elm	Clerk	1,200
Edw. Jones	do	720
Louis Baker	Head reporting department, South Dakota and Montana	1,200
T. S. Andrews	Clerk	1,020
Miss Maybelle Lind	do	720
Miss Florence Lewis	do	720
Miss Jane Pickering	do	720
C. D. Rackliffe	do	1,200
A. A. George	Head reporting department, Iowa and Wyoming	1,080
Geo. J. Sowden	Clerk	1,200
W. H. Vaughn	do	900
Miss Julia Olin	do	600
Miss Leota Oulman	do	720
Edgar Engan	Head reporting department, line elevators	1,080
Melville Smith	Clerk	900
Arthur Goodlund	do	720
J. A. Westvig	do	980
Earl L. Reinhardt	do	840
Irene Hoffoss	do	600
Florence Morris	do	720
Anton Peterson	Clerk car shipments	1,800
F. M. Pruitt	Clerk	1,080
W. H. Fredrickson	do	1,200
Harold G. Huey	do	1,020
B. Bryntesen	Head statistical department	1,800
Wm. B. Bennett	Clerk	1,020
J. A. Boulay	do	1,200
Mrs. Eleanor Walker	do	720
S. R. Gage	do	1,200
Miss Alice Lewis	do	720
Mrs. F. M. Letteney	Head file clerk	1,020
Miss Marie E. Cole	File clerk	540
Miss Hazel Flynn	do	540
Miss Alzada Hoffoss	do	540
Miss G. B. Littlepage	do	540
Miss Bernice Hanson	do	480
Miss Gertrude Kaehn	Mailing department	540
Miss Mae E. Furch	do	540
Miss Gladys Morris	do	600
L. H. Bostwick	Head report, audits and correspondence	1,800
Miss Ethel Chandler	Head stenographer	1,080
Miss Jennie Harris	Stenographer	1,020
Miss Viola Hunt	do	900
Miss Josephine Johnson	do	900
Miss Olga C. Lawrence	do	900
Miss Pauline West	do	1,020
Robert Hanson	Office boy	540
Othier Thorson	do	480
B. R. Lau	Burroughs operator	1,320

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jos. J. Fischer	Cashier	\$3,600
Chas. Cunningham	Head requisition department	3,600
J. L. Wright	Head bookkeeper	2,400
W. H. Wright	Correspondent	2,400
H. J. Hausner	Traffic man	2,400
Ernest Evans	do	2,400
Louis Yates	Assistant cashier	2,100
A. H. Norris	Grain inspector	2,100
Frank Matthews	do	1,500
Rex Penmoyer	Clerk	1,500
Wm. E. Engel	do	1,500
Arthur Keller	do	1,500

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICES OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Jos. Goeke	Clerk	\$1,500
Z. J. Montgomery	do	1,440
Ben Smith	do	1,440
Harry Trowbridge	Clerk	1,200
Robert Flynn	do	1,200
Hiram O. Zerse	do	1,200
Edw. Roennigke	do	1,200
Peter Muntsch	do	1,320
Ruth Hyman	do	1,200
H. B. Monagan	do	1,080
Ernest S. Beinker	do	1,080
Chas. F. Kraemeke	do	1,020
Louis F. Kauflman	do	1,200
Jennie Phelps	Stenographer	1,080
Marle Bliss	do	1,020
Valada Shea	Stenographer	1,080
Florence Savage	do	960
K. L. Hobbs	do	960
Sue Wilson	do	960
Len Morfield	do	960
Verne Wentz	Clerk	900
Wallace Lewis	Stenographer	1,200
Florence Walker	Telephone operator	780
Fridolph D. Anderson	Stenographer	900
Eugene McMahon	Office boy	480
Sol Fishbein	do	420
Walter T. Lampertz	do	780
I. T. Brawner	Field man	1,800
D. Wishart	do	1,800
Florence F. Weber	Stenographer	900
Jane M. Miksicek	do	960

DULUTH, MINN.

E. A. Forsyth	\$5,000
A. P. Barnes	3,000
J. E. MacGregor	5,000
Carl Dreisbach	2,500
W. M. Morey	1,800
Fred Hanson	1,800
Geo. Banning	1,800
A. E. Prudden	1,800
Wm. L'Estrange	1,500
Davis Wisted	1,080
Walter Bartholdi	960
Arthur Bartholdi	480
Miss B. Schmidt	1,200
Mrs. I. C. Horak	900

KANSAS CITY, MO.

H. J. Smith	\$5,000
E. F. Beyer	5,000
C. T. Cook	1,800
B. Deusing	2,100
L. L. Platt	1,200
Arthur Evans	1,500
C. C. Warner	1,500
C. Goeltzer	1,500
Thos. E. Hamm	1,800
Louis Yarrington	1,320
Scott T. Allin	1,200
V. Burnett	1,020
M. L. Higgins	1,020
T. B. Prescott	1,200
Roy A. Farris	960
Abel H. Levine	624
Ben Ruben	540
John C. Grainger	900
Kathryn Johnke	624
Florence Huling	900
Georgia Truman	900

LIST OF EMPLOYEES, BY NAME AND SALARY, EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION, AS OF DEC. 1, 1917—continued.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Yearly salary.
Francis Carter.....		\$800
Janet Moran.....		900
Edward Jones.....		360
Catherine Greenlease.....		840
R. B. Sullivan.....		1,320
Dixie Quistgaard.....		624
Karl Casper.....		1,200
Carl Goetz.....		900
Bert Starkel.....		1,200
Edith A. Boyce.....		900
Chas. E. Nash.....		1,200
Albert C. Delster.....		900
Iva M. Sage.....		900
Ed. F. Smith.....		900
Claude C. Bruce.....		900
Vincent O'Dowd.....		420
B. Deussing, jr.....		1,500
Robt. T. Lanphere.....		1,440
Mrs. C. B. Reiney.....		936
F. P. Allen.....		1,620
Lillian Smith.....		720
Glen Fullmer.....		720
Alta Brosius.....		900
Clarence Sloor.....		960
J. V. O'Donnell.....		1,080

EXHIBIT L.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF DEC. 1, 1917.

[National headquarters, \$1,193,280; field, \$304,360.28; total, \$1,497,640.28.]

Pay roll, national headquarters.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Abel, S. E.....	\$600	Bailey, Eva.....	\$264
Ackerly, Danna.....	(¹)	Bain, Arthur.....	420
Adams, Alfonso R.....	720	Baker, James S.....	720
Adams, Margaret.....	840	Baker, Olive.....	960
Adams, Thos.....	660	Ball, Florence V.....	1,560
Albrecht, William.....	420	Balser, Grace L.....	780
Alexander, Genevieve.....	900	Balser, Mildred M.....	780
Allen, Alice B.....	1,824	Bamman, Frederick C.....	2,400
Allen, Anville.....	720	Bane, Suda L.....	1,200
Allen, Ben S.....	4,800	Banks, Evelyn M.....	600
Allen, Bessie B.....	1,020	Barber, Grace.....	720
Allen, John D.....	900	Barbour, Mary.....	900
Allen, Perry B.....	600	Barrington, Lewis.....	1,992
Amis, Brooks.....	420	Bartholomas, Rosa.....	600
Anderson, Alexandra K.....	1,200	Barnes, Cecil.....	(¹)
Anderson, Emily A.....	840	Barnes, Julius H.....	(¹)
Anderson, Harriet.....	1,500	Bassett, Clarence R.....	900
Anderson, Maurice.....	264	Bayles, Bernard.....	420
Anderson, Maurice.....	660	Baxter, Frank.....	420
Andrews, Cornelia.....	1,200	Beach, Elizabeth M.....	600
Arnold, Horace G.....	2,700	Beall, William J.....	780
Aronson, Morris.....	1,200	Beck, Adelaide.....	900
Ashton, Eula.....	900	Behring, Grace M.....	960
Atcher, S. Elizabeth.....	720	Beilstein, Christian.....	360
Atles, William E.....	780	Bell, Anna.....	264
Aubinee, Anna M.....	600	Bell, Flora T.....	720
Austin, Nettie H.....	1,320	Bell, Maggie.....	264
Bach, Catherine.....	540	Bell, Thomas J.....	1,800
Bachman, Millard E.....	1,200	Benham, E. Mae.....	900
Bagg, Ethel M.....	(¹)	Bennett, Harry.....	360

¹ No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.

Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Bennett, Mildred V.	\$1,500	Bundy, Harvey H.	\$1,800
Bentley, Chas. H.	(1)	Burch, Dallas S.	2,522
Beran, Julia S.	1,500	Burchard, Edward L.	1,200
Berman, Rose.	780	Burden, Henry.	(1)
Bernhardt, A. W.	1,020	Burdette, E. F.	900
Bernhardt, Pearl A. M.	1,200	Burger, Magdelen H.	1,680
Berry, Lillian C.	1,200	Burgess, May A.	1,800
Bestor, Arthur E.	(1)	Burke, Edwin O.	720
Beuchert, Dorothy E.	1,008	Burnett, Beulah	288
Bibby, Sara.	1,200	Burnett, Lena.	264
Bevier, Isabel.	1,200	Burton, Jane W.	264
Billingsley, Estelle.	960	Butler, E. D.	660
Bingham, Charles.	1,800	Butts, Christine.	780
Birch, Platt H.	2,016	Butts, Emma H.	780
Birch, Wilbur G.	1,080	Buxton, Cameron B.	(1)
Biron, Louis H.	1,200	Caddell, Alfred M.	1,296
Birtman, Paul.	360	Cairns, Alexander.	5,184
Bittle, Verna M.	1,080	Callahan, Wm. H.	720
Blair, C. A.	720	Cameron, Mary A.	1,500
Blair, Samuel E.	720	Camp, Berry W., jr.	900
Blanford, Thomas S., jr.	1,560	Campbell, Will J.	1,500
Blount, Harry.	600	Campbor, Lillie.	264
Bodel, P. T.	900	Canada, Donald.	420
Boden, Paul B.	(1)	Cantly, William C.	660
Booth, Lorena A.	960	Carby, Meta C.	1,200
Boothby, E. H.	720	Carew, B. A.	720
Bishop, Margaret.	720	Carlton, Katherine.	1,440
Boswell, Oliver S.	360	Carpenter, Essex P.	1,620
Brown, Olive M.	600	Carr, Julian S.	2,880
Barbour, Harris E.	420	Carr, William G., Jr.	360
Byrne, Thomas.	360	Carroll, James J.	360
Boughton, Alice C.	2,400	Carroll, Julia.	900
Bowen, Florence.	1,200	Carver, Charles W.	1,320
Bowen, Lillian S.	840	Casey, Emma D.	900
Bowers, Cecilia.	1,200	Castle, Leota B.	720
Bowers, Harry.	1,200	Catlin, Adah.	840
Bowie, Hattie.	900	Cauthorn, Walter.	660
Bowler, Frank.	360	Cellars, Martha J.	1,500
Bowler, Thos. C.	660	Chambers, Edward.	(1)
Bowman, John McE.	(1)	Champ, Frederick P.	1,440
Boyd, Dorothy E.	1,080	Chaney, Josephine.	900
Bradbury, Marion E.	3,000	Chase, Daniel W.	1,020
Braddock, Roberta I.	1,500	Chase, Stephen.	3,000
Bradley, Chester.	480	Chatfield, Frederick H.	(1)
Bradshaw, Carrie C.	1,200	Cheely, Françoise.	1,080
Bradshaw, Raymond.	900	Chelton, Pearl.	900
Bramhall, Olive K.	1,200	Chesnut, George S.	720
Branch, Cornelius.	660	Chichester, Mary.	720
Brandon, Julian A.	720	Childs, Ralph S.	1,140
Brass, Cornelia J.	264	Chinn, H. H.	720
Bredkamp, Ruth.	1,200	Church, Nathaniel B.	1,020
Brent, Benjamin E.	660	Churchill, Catherine.	1,500
Brillhart, Lena.	720	Cissel, Katherine A.	1,080
Broadbent, Jacob S.	1,404	Claggett, Marshall.	360
Bromfield, Helen.	1,200	Clark, Bronda S.	900
Brook, Bessie E.	900	Clark, Edward.	360
Brooks, Carrie.	264	Clark, F. B.	900
Brooks, Dora.	264	Clark, Jennie.	900
Brooks, Fred S.	1,800	Clark, Louis W.	900
Brooks, Sadie.	336	Clark, Sallie.	264
Brown, Ada M.	600	Cleal, Sidney B.	1,608
Brown, Alice.	264	Clinkins, Martha.	264
Brown, Everett S.	1,800	Clow, Kent S.	(1)
Brown, Robert P.	1,860	Coates, Emma A.	1,120
Brown, Ruth.	1,200	Cobb, William H.	720
Bryan, Agnes S.	1,200	Coe, Arthur F.	1,500
Buckman, Eva R.	1,200	Coghlin, Julia S.	900
Buck, Harry H.	1,500	Cott, Mary A.	1,200
Buck, W. H.	2,700	Colberg, Armando.	360
Buckner, Mary E.	840	Colbert, Jerome O.	720
Budd, Helen L.	1,320	Cole, Katherine.	840
Buettner, Anna.	840	Collins, Florence.	900
Buettner, Esther.	840	Collins, James H.	(1)
Bull, Nina T.	1,320	Collins, Lillian.	720

1 No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.

Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Colton, Jennie F.....	\$900	Doctor, George.....	\$720
Combs, Bernard C.....	900	Dodd, Alton.....	360
Compton, Louise H.....	1,020	Dodge, Mildred A.....	600
Conner, Helen C.....	780	Donegan, John B.....	1,404
Conner, McGill.....	1,800	Donnell, Katherine.....	960
Connor, Judia De S.....	1,200	Donnelly, Catherine E.....	720
Cook, Helen.....	1,200	Donnelly, Connor.....	1,500
Cook, Hosea.....	660	Doremus, Fieda A.....	1,200
Cook, Mayme.....	1,200	Dorrance, John T.....	(¹)
Cooke, Laura K.....	1,320	Dorsey, Hammond.....	900
Coonan, Margaret.....	1,500	Dougherty, Edith.....	780
Coonin, Anna.....	840	Dowing, Helen A.....	1,140
Coonin, Yetta D.....	1,200	Drake, L. E.....	360
Cooper, Ada E.....	1,200	Driscoll, Helen.....	960
Corbett, Lillian.....	720	Driscoll, Katherine.....	1,200
Corbett, Ruth.....	900	Dryer, Mildred.....	960
Corcoran, May U.....	720	Dubant, James A.....	720
Cornell, Callie T.....	1,500	Dubin, Adolph A.....	1,404
Coumbe, E. G.....	600	Du Bose, Catherine.....	900
Cover, John H.....	2,004	Dugan, Aeney M.....	960
Cox, David I.....	360	Dugan, Mary V.....	1,320
Cranston, Ellen C.....	840	Dumbeck, Frederick C.....	2,400
Craton, Marshall.....	480	Dumbar, John T.....	1,200
Crawford, Marshall.....	360	Dumbar, Helen E.....	960
Crawley, Margaret L.....	900	Dunlap, Henrietta F.....	1,020
Crisp, Dorothy E.....	900	Dunlavey, James.....	1,560
Crockett, Albert.....	(¹)	Durand, E. Dana.....	3,600
Cromwell, S. C.....	600	Durant, Macine.....	900
Cropley, Eleanor L.....	840	Durr, B. F.....	2,808
Cropley, Elizabeth S.....	840	Duryee, G. H.....	1,200
Crowley, Catherine F.....	840	Duvall, Lyndall E.....	900
Crowley, Edward J.....	1,500	Duvall, Mary.....	840
Crowley, Emma.....	720	Dwight, Maitland.....	(¹)
Crown, Bertha.....	900	Dyer, Edna.....	1,080
Cruit, Louise M.....	900	Eanett, Harry.....	480
Culberson, John S.....	720	Eaton, Harry A. F.....	1,560
Cullen, E. F.....	5,004	Eberle, Louise.....	1,500
Culley, Mary S.....	900	Eberly, Howard.....	900
Curtis, Garnet.....	960	Edmonds, Emma A.....	1,500
Cuthill, Gertrude I.....	1,500	Edmonds, Robert L.....	420
Dann, Lillian.....	1,020	Edmonds, Wm.....	660
Dannaher, Edward J.....	1,500	Edwards, Elizabeth J.....	264
Dapray, Neva.....	900	Edwards, Josephine.....	432
Darr, M. Louise.....	1,080	Egan, James P.....	(¹)
Davidson, William F.....	1,800	Eichberg, Thelma.....	600
Davis, Alice.....	1,200	Eidsness, Annette.....	900
Davis, Bessie H.....	960	Eidsness, Gerda V.....	900
Davis, Bryan.....	1,200	Elker, Karl V.....	900
Davis, Ella M.....	900	Eldridge, Harriet.....	780
Davis, Bessie Lee.....	960	Ellis, Florence.....	780
Davis, Madaline.....	264	Ellis, Thomas.....	3,600
Davis, Marie.....	900	Embury, Martha I.....	1,200
Dawkins, Eula M.....	720	Epplesheimer, Mary E.....	1,500
Dawson, Katherine S.....	960	Esberg, Alfred I.....	(¹)
Dawson, Leonard.....	2,760	Eslin, Minnie I.....	960
Dawson, Marguerite.....	1,200	Estes, George H.....	780
Dawson, Mary D.....	960	Estes, Thomas.....	660
De Brodes, Lillian.....	840	Ethridge, Alfred.....	1,440
De Brodes, Pauline.....	960	Etgler, Margaret.....	600
Decker, Peter L.....	840	Eustace, Harry J.....	2,400
Dee, William J.....	1,032	Evans, Frances.....	960
De Lashmunt, Basil.....	420	Evans, Lottie L.....	600
Densmore, Dorothy.....	1,200	Everson, Dorothy L.....	960
Dent, Louise E.....	264	Fabre, Velmont J.....	360
Dent, Mary E.....	264	Fadley, John W.....	360
Dericote, Oliver M.....	660	Fagan, John R.....	600
Dickens, Emma J.....	840	Fahnestock, Anne.....	720
Dickerson, Junius.....	660	Fairbanks, William L.....	1,992
Dickey, Philena A.....	1,500	Farley, Anna E.....	264
Dickinson, Thomas H.....	(¹)	Farrar, Joan.....	300
Didsonett, Lawrence.....	360	Farrell, Hal C.....	1,080
Dietz, Marie A.....	1,080	Fayette, Olga.....	780
Diggs, Robert F.....	660	Payle, Jane E.....	1,440
Dilworth, Dewers W.....	(¹)	Feber, John L.....	(¹)
Diven, Sophia P.....	900	Fearson, Julia.....	720
Dir, William.....	360	Ferguson, Marguerite.....	900

¹ No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.

Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Fettis, Katherine W.	720	Gray, Ned.	\$660
Fettis, Miriam	600	Grealby, Lionel.	420
Ficklen, Katherine T.	600	Green, Charles A.	420
Flery, C. W.	1,320	Green, Fernando	720
Finn, Ethel E.	960	Green, Howard W.	660
Finnegan, Mary	780	Green, James B.	1,800
Fisher, Marguerite	1,200	Greenberg, Sol.	420
Fitzgerald, Claude M.	1,200	Greene, Robert E.	720
Fitzgerald, Margaret B.	900	Greene, William W.	1,800
Fitzharris, Richard B.	1,200	Greene, Willis	720
Flannery, Jennie V.	1,200	Gregory, Emma C.	600
Foley, Ed. A.	1,200	Griffin, Helena	840
Fonoroff, Esther	78000	Griffin, Mary B.	1,080
Fortune, Mary M.	960	Grimes, Millard F.	1,200
Fowler, Kenneth	2,400	Grogan, James J.	2,400
Freeman, Otto	1,200	Groome, William C.	1,404
Frelinghuysen, P. H. B.	(1)	Grose, Howard B.	2,880
French, Alma	1,200	Groves, Edith I.	720
Friend, Arthur S.	(1)	Guerrier, Edith	1,800
Fry, Frances C.	1,200	Gustin, Gussie B.	840
Frushingham, Theodore, jr.	(1)	Hall, F. H.	1,800
Fuhrer, Eugene F.	1,200	Hall, Henrietta	900
Galley, William S.	360	Hall, Zella M.	1,020
Gaines, Raymond J.	420	Hallowell, John W.	(1)
Galhouse, Annie H.	1,200	Hamilton, Ethel M.	1,200
Gamble, Alice M.	900	Hamlin, Inez L.	1,200
Gentley, Mary K.	1,080	Hamplins, Florence	264
Gardner, Carrie	264	Hanlon, Merrill	780
Gardner, John C. C.	(1)	Hanna, Christine E.	1,080
Garnar, Leda	1,080	Harbaugh, Elizabeth M.	600
Garrison, Ottilie	900	Harding, Agnes	1,020
Gates, Jane	720	Hargreaves, John L.	720
Gatewood, James E.	660	Harlow, Lula M.	960
Gathman, Carrie W.	1,080	Harney, William M.	1,560
Gawler, Albert H.	780	Harris, Annie E.	264
George, Arthur A.	720	Harris, Claire M.	1,020
George, Darrelle D.	720	Harrod, Harriet A.	264
German, George H.	900	Harstin, Roberts	600
Getty, Mildred N.	900	Hart, Norma P.	900
Getzdanner, Margaret	1,200	Hartman, Florence E.	1,080
Getzdanner, Elizabeth M.	1,500	Harvey, Ann E.	420
Gibbs, John, jr.	(1)	Hastings, Carrie L.	1,080
Gibbs, Mary E.	900	Hatch, Leonard	1,824
Gibson, Julia C.	1,200	Hawkins, Edward	660
Gibson, W. A.	720	Hawkins, George	720
Gilliss, Myrtle	720	Hawkins, Rozina L.	1,020
Gidding, Susie	900	Hayes, Alice C.	1,008
Glading, Helen M.	900	Hayes, Bellie D.	1,008
Glaze, Albert A.	1,800	Hayes, Frank B.	720
Giovannetti, Arthur F.	420	Hazard, Lillian	720
Gluliani, Bernadine	1,080	Hearty, Edward J.	2,400
Glessner, R. Emerson	1,200	Hedican, Pauline	720
Glessner, John K.	1,080	Heflin, William T.	1,404
Glines, Ruth	1,020	Heidt, Margaret	1,200
Glukenhause, Jane Z.	900	Heilman, Jacob	360
Glick, John D.	600	Heiser, Mabel S.	1,080
Goddard, E. M.	900	Heizer, Helen V.	900
Godfrey, Lillian	960	Helmick, George	360
Godman, Louise H.	720	Helwig, Leona C.	840
Goldstein, Simon	900	Henry, William F.	720
Gooden, John W.	720	Herbert, James H.	1,008
Goodloe, Mary C.	900	Herbison, Norma C.	900
Gorman, Florence B.	1,080	Herdman, Jacob D.	720
Gorman, Mary A.	960	Herrick, Parmley W.	(1)
Gormely, Thomas F.	900	Hickling, Sarah Stone	960
Gorton, William R.	900	Hicks, Lida	900
Gould, J. W. Du B.	4,200	Hicks, Carrie	720
Grady, Jennie	960	Hilderbrand, Edgar A.	1,200
Graham, Dorothy	720	Hill, Charles L.	1,320
Graham, Edward H.	720	Hill, Regina M.	900
Graham, Rose	1,080	Hill, Thomas B.	660
Gransy, Josephine C.	1,020	Hills, Eleanor C.	900
Graves, Gladys	1,320	Hilton, Edna M.	1,320
Gray, Hattie L.	900	Hines, Grace D.	900

1 No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.*Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.*

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Hodgkin, Dorothy.....	\$900	Keith, Grace E.....	\$840
Hodgkins, Alice W.....	900	Keeling, H. M.....	1,500
Hoffman, Ruth A.....	960	Keely, Catherine M.....	1,080
Hogan, Katherine T.....	1,200	Kelley, Annie.....	720
Holbrook, Catherine T.....	960	Kelley, E.....	264
Holbrook, Julia.....	900	Kelley, Elizabeth.....	2,400
Holland, Sheridan C.....	360	Kellicott, William E.....	3,000
Hollander, Alma.....	1,200	Kelliher, Katherine.....	1,200
Holliday, Urbana.....	780	Kellogg, Douglas.....	1,800
Hollis, Mabel.....	720	Kellogg, Ethel L.....	1,200
Holman, Charles W.....	(1)	Kelson, James W.....	720
Hoover, Herbert.....	(1)	Kenealy, Marie C.....	1,080
Hopkins, Earl.....	780	Kenneth, Valle E.....	900
Houpe, Richard J.....	660	Kerns, John.....	360
Howard, Worth C.....	(1)	Kerr, Marguerite.....	1,200
Howe, Catherine Lay.....	720	Kessler, Missouri.....	720
Howe, Elbridge L.....	(1)	Kettner, Ethel N.....	1,080
Howell, Elizabeth R.....	1,320	Keyes, Ruth.....	1,200
Hudson, Abbie A.....	900	Kiefer, Catherine V.....	1,080
Huff, Roy P.....	1,200	Kilgour, George S.....	1,200
Hughes, Genevieve E.....	900	King, Adah F.....	900
Hughes, Gertrude L.....	900	King, Lillian.....	900
Hughes, Kathryn.....	900	Kinsman, Helen R.....	200
Hughes, Ruby R.....	600	Klein, Sam.....	1,620
Hughes, W. J.....	840	Kleindienst, R. A.....	1,500
Hull, Thomas G.....	2,508	Klopfel, Helen F.....	1,200
Hume, Ethel L.....	900	Knapp, Arthur.....	360
Hunt, Julia H.....	900	Knapp, Grace M.....	900
Hunt, Mary B.....	900	Knight, Nellie.....	900
Hunt, Mary E.....	900	Knipe, Mary C.....	1,080
Hunter, Charles H.....	660	Knowles, Marine.....	840
Hunter, Irene.....	840	Koegel, Otto E.....	1,404
Hunter, Robert.....	600	Kolson, J. W.....	660
Hurm, Charles.....	1,008	Kraunkopf, Joseph.....	2,880
Hutterly, William U.....	1,800	Kunkle, Iva M.....	1,020
Ihrle, Nellie.....	960	Kuper, Florence A.....	900
Illina, George J.....	2,592	Kutz, Emily.....	960
Ingersoll, Agatha F.....	720	Lacy, Erskine H.....	720
Irvin, Malcolm.....	360	Lahey, Harry J.....	(1)
Ismer, Mary.....	720	Lake, Mary E.....	840
Jackson, Alice V.....	720	Lamb, Lois A.....	960
Jackson, John P.....	2,280	Lamson, Mary Maud.....	1,200
Jackson, Joseph G.....	360	Lane, Alice M.....	1,020
Jacobs, Harry U.....	720	Lane, Gertrude B.....	(1)
Jacobs, Marion O.....	900	Lane, Mabel.....	1,200
Jaffe, Leo.....	360	Lane, Mortimer.....	(1)
Jenks, Frank F.....	4,800	Lane, Rella M.....	1,200
Jessup, Daisy T.....	900	Lang, William C.....	1,566
Jetton, Carl P.....	1,404	Langford, Joseph.....	420
Johnson, Harry J.....	900	Langan, Margaret A.....	1,200
Johnson, Julia.....	264	Larsen, Lawrence A.....	1,560
Johnson, Lillian.....	600	Lasater, Ada V.....	(1)
Johnson, Mae.....	600	Lash, Ada V.....	1,020
Johnson, Milton R.....	420	Latimer, Stella E.....	960
Johnson, Olga.....	900	Law, Lawrence.....	480
Johnson, Warren.....	360	Lawhon, John F.....	1,404
Johnston, Ruby P.....	960	Lawton, Leslie.....	900
Jones, Abbott E.....	1,200	Leake, Paul E.....	1,320
Jones, Ada.....	960	Leapley, Minnie E.....	900
Jones, Annie.....	264	Lee, Annabelle.....	2,400
Jones, Bernice H.....	1,200	Lee, James E.....	660
Jones, Bertha.....	600	Leggett, Florence M.....	900
Jones, Edwin W.....	360	Lehrman, Joseph.....	420
Jones, Harry E.....	660	Leishear, Marion.....	1,200
Jones, Ralph D.....	1,404	Lemmon, Aloysius F.....	780
Jones, Robert D.....	420	Levi, H. L.....	840
Jones, Ruth D.....	960	Levy, William.....	1,200
Jones, Walter O.....	420	Lewin, Pauline.....	780
Justiss, T. F.....	1,800	Lewis, Andrew.....	660
Kahn, Ruth.....	1,080	Lewis, Charles R.....	420
Kamplins, Florence.....	268	Lewis, Ethel B.....	720
Kane, Ruth L.....	960	Lewis, E. C.....	1,200
Kassler, Saul.....	420	Lewis, Raymond W.....	1,200
Kaufman, George.....	420	Lewis, Ursuline.....	264
Keech, Elizabeth.....	1,200	Lewis, William.....	660

1 No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.

Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Lietz, Amos C.	\$1,404	Magnusson, Vesta.	\$900
Licht, Margaret L.	1,200	Mahoney, William A.	360
Lichty, George E.	(¹)	Mattland, Faye.	1,008
Liggett, H. Theo.	(¹)	Malcolm, Klida.	1,200
Lightfoot, J. Jerome	1,200	Mallory, Mary.	264
Lightfoot, Sadie.	264	Malone, Josephine.	900
Lindauer, Samson A.	1,200	Marble, L. F.	2,400
Lindenberg, Helen L.	1,020	Marcoote, Louis I.	1,200
Lindley, Curtis.	(¹)	Marks, Sarah.	1,080
Link, Katherine M.	960	Marscher, Julia C.	900
Litchfield, Bernard S.	1,080	Marstella, Nell.	900
Littell, Ruth L.	1,020	Martin, Cyrene V.	1,500
Lockwood, Catherine.	900	Martin, Ruth.	600
Lomack, Carrie.	264	Mason, Carl.	660
Lomack, Mary W.	264	Mason, Jessie E.	264
Lomax, R.	720	Mason, Lavinia.	264
Lord, John B.	1,500	Mason, Melcina.	264
Lougee, Elva S.	900	Mason, G. S.	660
Louthan, Lucy.	840	Massineo, Vincent.	360
Lowe, Mary.	780	Matchett, Esther.	1,800
Lower, Elton.	3,000	Matsler, Lottie M.	960
Lowman, Mathias.	480	Matthes, Edith L.	1,200
Lucas, A.	660	Matthews, Edward J.	1,020
Luber, Abe.	420	Matthews, Elizabeth E.	720
Lupton, S. J.	(¹)	Matthews, George W.	660
Ludker, Arthur.	420	Matthews, I.	660
Luney, Capt. John F.	(¹)	Maury, Lola E.	1,200
Lyles, William C.	720	Mayfield, Mary.	1,200
Lynch, Ethel.	780	Mayhew, Emory H.	480
MacDougal, Grace.	780	Maxon, Edna F.	1,020
MacDougal, Mary C.	(¹)	Meacham, John.	420
McCleannan, Catherine.	1,800	Meade, Louis W.	1,080
McCarthy, Mina.	1,200	Meakin, Hardie.	1,200
MacLennan, Russell M.	3,000	Meeds, Cuyler O.	1,200
McCarthy, John C.	360	Meetze, Mae E.	960
McCauley, Charlotte K.	960	Meetze, Sara.	780
McCauley, Elizabeth.	1,200	Mellet, Harriet.	900
McCord, Gladys.	1,200	Meredith, Lewis R.	1,404
McCord, Harold C.	360	Metlet, Anna E.	900
McCorkle, Charles D.	1,416	Meyer, Louise C.	1,200
McElligott, Mae U.	1,200	Milburn, Alice.	264
McCabe, Lulu.	1,200	Miles, James P.	660
McCauly, Elizabeth.	1,200	Miles, Major James.	2,700
McClanahan, Jeff.	720	Miles, Pearl.	720
McClelland, Belle.	1,200	Miles, Wm. F.	660
McClement, Morgan H.	(¹)	Milliner, Loretta.	840
McClurg, Harper J.	1,800	Miltzer, Marie C.	900
McCollister, Mabel L.	780	Miller, A. C.	600
McConnell, Charles M.	(¹)	Miller, Anna M.	720
McCreary, Arlowene I.	1,500	Miller, Dorothy.	600
McCreary, Flora J.	1,020	Miller, Edith G.	900
McDade, Helena C.	720	Miller, Elizabeth W.	1,800
McDonald, Herbert J.	1,500	Miller, Frank.	360
McDonough, Madelene.	720	Miller, Henry.	1,200
McEvoy, Mary M.	1,200	Miller, Marion E.	720
McFadden, Lily C.	1,200	Miller, Mary A.	1,800
McGee, Isabel J.	840	Miller, Percy E.	(¹)
McGhee, Elizabeth S.	1,200	Miller, William A.	780
McGinnis, Ramsen.	(¹)	Millard, F. H.	(¹)
McGrory, Edna.	900	Milliken, Emily C.	1,200
McKenzie, William A.	3,000	Mills, Mabelle.	840
McKinley, Caroline B.	1,200	Miner, John R.	1,800
McKinney, Adele.	1,800	Minor, Alice.	264
McLean, Sarah B.	1,020	Minor, Charles.	660
McLooklin, Elsie B.	1,200	Minor, Walter R.	660
McMahon, Helen.	720	Miotke, Tessie A.	1,200
McManus, Leo J.	900	Mitchell, Mabel M.	720
McMurray, Imogen D.	840	Mitchell, Roscoe R.	(¹)
McNey, Ruth I.	1,200	Mochau, Marshall F.	1,500
McNulty, Daisy.	1,020	Moffatt, Adah T.	900
McRae, Kenneth D.	1,800	Mollou, Thomas F.	(¹)
Macey, William K.	(¹)	Monks, Nellie E.	960
Madden, Marion.	1,320	Monroe, Beatrice.	264
Madison, Lucile.	420	Monroe, Elizabeth.	264

¹ No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.*Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.*

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Montgomery, Chas. F.	\$720	Pate, Ardella	\$264
Montague, Anna F.	720	Patterson, Emma	264
Mooney, Ione L.	1,080	Paul, Laura L.	900
Mooney, James	360	Payne, Irene	720
Moore, Frances	1,800	Pearl, Raymond	6,600
Moore, John F.	360	Pearson, Frank M.	360
Moore, Lawrence	1,680	Peck, Sadie	264
Moore, Margaret M.	1,080	Peck, William D.	2,160
Moran, Adolph C.	420	Peleton, Grace	312
Moran, Aileen	1,080	Penn, Lottie E.	960
Moran, Charles	360	Penn, Sadie	780
Moran, Mary	1,504	Penn, Violet L.	1,080
Moran, Virginia	600	Pennicks, Elsie E.	720
Morgal, Russell M.	360	Perkins, Francis	360
Morra, Zelda	960	Perkinson, Helen M.	1,200
Morris, Gertrude F.	1,020	Perry, Mantanye	1,800
Morrison, Irma	720	Phelps, R. George	1,800
Morse, Cornelius	660	Pickerell, D. Sprigg	1,020
Morse, Katrina C.	960	Pieper, Miriam C.	1,080
Mosshart, Gertrude	1,500	Pinchott, Gifford	(¹)
Mothershead, Ida V.	720	Pinner, Geo.	720
Mothershead, John D.	1,404	Platt, Dorothy	1,020
Mount, D. G.	720	Plummer, Stephen O.	720
Muirhead, Anna A.	960	Pollock, Betty	1,080
Mullendore, William C.	1,800	Pooler, Blance F.	1,500
Mullings, Olive V.	720	Poore, George A.	1,200
Murchison, Blackwell K.	900	Porter, Edgar	720
Murden, Lucille H.	600	Posey, Elsie M.	720
Murphy, Harriet A.	264	Posey, Estelle	900
Murphy, Otto	360	Posey, Gertrude	1,080
Murphy, Pearl B.	1,320	Potter, Eleanor V. D.	600
Nagle, Edward	420	Powell, Elizabeth	900
Nairn, Wilson B.	1,680	Powell, R. Harold	4,200
Nalley, R. Della	840	Powers, William H.	1,800
Nellinger, Maude E.	1,200	Prator, William	660
Neviaser, Julius S.	420	Pratt, Georgia B.	780
Newlon, Audrey P.	960	Preston, Agnes A.	1,500
Newman, J. M.	660	Preusser, Frederick C.	420
Newman, Maggie	264	Priebe, William F.	(¹)
Nichol, Mary	840	Pritchard, Sarah H.	1,080
Nichols, Laura S.	1,200	Pruitt, A.	(¹)
Noble, Helen K.	1,080	Pugh, Edmund W.	1,800
Nolen, Emma A.	1,200	Pugh, Lynn	600
Nolliner, Mrs. H. N.	840	Pulliam, J. G.	2,400
Noonan, Estelle C.	1,320	Purdy, Frank C.	540
Noonan, Thomas	360	Purnell, Elizabeth S.	1,020
Norton, Alice P.	1,800	Pyle, David McA.	(¹)
Norton, Margaret	1,500	Rabbitt, Laura B.	960
Norwood, Joseph R.	1,080	Radford, Mary L.	1,200
Nutting, Ralph	2,016	Raeburn, Arthur E.	480
Nuttycorn, Henry T.	360	Raeburn, Paul C.	840
O'Brien, Frederick	900	Ramsay, Lena	1,200
O'Brien, William L.	1,200	Ramsburg, Grace S.	720
O'Connell, Margaret E.	1,020	Ransdell, Blanche	900
O'Connor, Robert G.	780	Raub, Ruth D.	1,200
O'Leary, A. Elizabeth	1,200	Ray, Daisy B.	900
O'Leary, Helen	960	Raymond, Charles E.	3,000
Oriani, Helen	960	Raymond, Charlotte A.	960
Orr, Flora	1,200	Reagan, Helen B.	1,080
Osborn, Irwin S.	4,800	Reed, Daniel A.	4,800
Osborn, William	2,400	Reed, Mary A.	960
Osborne, Rachelle H.	1,560	Reel, Anna E. F.	1,500
O'Toole, Judith	1,500	Rees, Frederick E.	360
Owens, LeRoy	1,200	Reesch, Irma C.	600
Owens, William B.	2,700	Reese, Ocie A.	900
Padgett, B. Lewis	1,560	Reeve, Glenn D.	1,080
Page, Clara	960	Regan, Agnes M.	1,080
Palmer, Geo. H.	900	Reld, John S., Jr.	(¹)
Palmer, Richard	420	Relly, Agnes	480
Palsgrove, Alma K.	900	Relly, Mary	1,080
Pardee, John S.	3,600	Reinohl, Edna	1,080
Parker, Fanny E.	264	Requa, Mark L.	(¹)
Parker, Marion B.	600	Reuting, Paul D.	(¹)
Partello, Dwight J.	1,200	Reynolds, Henry F.	720
Pasch, Dorothy	960	Reynolds, L. W.	1,080

¹ No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.*Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.*

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Rich, Nat.	\$600	Skillman, Earl	\$360
Richardson, James O.	360	Slaymaker, Ada F.	900
Rickard, Edgar	(1) 420	Smale, Cyrus A.	1,008
Ridgeway, John	360	Smale, Isabel H.	1,200
Ridgeway, Russell	900	Small, Lawrine A.	1,800
Riordan, Frances	900	Small, M. L.	1,800
Rishell, Lewis	480	Smart, Mary P.	1,080
Risler, Annetta W.	1,320	Sminck, Kathrynne	2,400
Rivers, Minnie	288	Smith, Ada M.	1,020
Roberts, Thomas	(1) 1,404	Smith, Allison	960
Roberts, Sherwood B.	1,500	Smith, Anna M.	780
Roberts, Willa M.	420	Smith, Bertha F.	1,200
Robertson, Herbert A.	840	Smith, Catherine C.	264
Robey, Katherine V.	720	Smith, Everett W.	1,800
Robinson, Robert W.	840	Smith, Gertrude E.	264
Rocca, Leo J.	420	Smith, James	660
Rodda, Sydney	1,020	Smith, James J.	264
Roddy, Norman L.	720	Smith, James R.	360
Roman, Cecilia F.	960	Smith, Margaret G.	1,200
Rooney, Marion	600	Smith, Mary B.	264
Roper, Edwin A.	1,320	Smith, Naomi M.	900
Rose, Abbie	720	Snow, Chester L.	480
Rose, Abner W.	420	Snow, Sidney	(1) 1,020
Rosenberg, Samuel	1,200	Sophian, Eva S.	900
Rosenfeld, Sarah B.	1,200	Soule, Clara E.	1,080
Rosser, Elsie J.	900	Southwick, Adelaide	1,800
Rouke, Fabian J.	360	Spamer, Carol O.	900
Rousseau, Paul	1,200	Spark, Lillian B.	900
Rowe, George A.	960	Sperry, Louise E.	960
Rowe, Mae E.	1,080	Spofoord, Edith C.	900
Rowley, Timothy	900	Spreckelmyer, Norine	1,200
Runkle, Lillian G.	360	Springer, Nellie M.	(1) 1,800
Rupp, Ivy M.	780	Stahlnacker, Percy S.	1,200
Russell, Estelle A.	1,800	Stammer, Walter H.	840
Ryan, Charles B., jr.	1,404	Stansell, Jeanette M.	1,608
Ryan, James H.	900	Stein, Emanuel	720
Rybinsky, Bruce	1,200	Steele, William	720
Sahn, Helen M.	1,980	Stephens, Kathryn B.	1,200
Sanford, Ethel H.	360	Stephenson, Mary L.	1,296
Sansum, Ernest	1,020	Stevens, Julia S.	1,200
Sauner, Gertrude M.	900	Stevenson, Nona	720
Scanland, Sarah	600	Stewart, Charles	900
Schafhirt, Catherine M.	(1) 780	Steward, John W.	720
Schenck, Henry	1,200	Stine, Wilmer H.	840
Scherberger, Bernadine	900	Stone, Caroline S.	1,608
Scherger, Frances W.	1,080	Stoull, Edgar J.	(1) 840
Schermerhorn, Marie	900	Strauss, Herbert H.	1,200
Schreiner, Elizabeth D.	900	Strawn, Zoe A.	3,600
Schull, John H.	720	Strong, Frances	720
Scott, Katherine B.	1,440	Strother, Jane C.	900
Scribner, Marjorie F.	(1) 960	Stutesman, James F.	1,320
Scudder, Stephen J.	600	Styles, Chas. H.	4,200
Sears, Florence M.	600	Suit, Daisy	900
Seidenberg, Anna C.	960	Sullivan, Kathleen F.	1,320
Seidenberg, Catherine	960	Sullivan, Teresa	1,080
Seidenspinner, Edna L.	420	Sullivan, William	420
Sergeant, Edwin W.	840	Surface, Frank M.	900
Shannon, Martha R.	600	Sweeney, Eva W.	2,400
Shapiro, Ida	960	Sweet, Lou D.	3,000
Shaw, Josephine	1,200	Swift, John W.	(1) 720
Sheehan, May	1,320	Taft, Robert A.	1,200
Sheffer, Lula C.	720	Talks, Isavelle E.	960
Shepard, Willis L.	1,200	Tamaro, Elizabeth	1,200
Shepherd, M. Adelaide	(1) 600	Tammara, Marie C.	960
Sherman, Edwin	900	Tarbell, Clara C.	1,296
Shillington, Florence	(1) 1,200	Tarbell, Ida M.	(1) 960
Shillington, Katherine	1,200	Taylor, Alonzo E.	(1) 1,200
Shimp, Byron W.	600	Taylor, Frank	1,020
Shipman, Edith M.	600	Terry, Elizabeth	840
Shoemaker, Ruth	420	Thomas, Benjamin	960
Sliver, Abraham	420	Thomas, B. O.	720
Silverman, Max	264	Thomas, George	600
Simms, Beatrice	720	Thomas, Milton B.	900
Skidmore, Vera	720	Thomas, Olive	900

1 No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.

Pay roll, national headquarters—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
Thomas, William	\$264	Watson, Elizabeth	\$1,800
Thomas, William E.	480	Watkins, Price B.	720
Thomas, Wm. Henry	1,080	Watts, Fred	660
Thompson, Daniel E.	480	Watts, Sarah D.	720
Thompson, Gertrude	780	Watts, Thomas	660
Thompson, Leon A.	720	Weaning, Minnie E.	720
Thomson, Arthur Dalliba	1,800	Weaver, Constance	1,020
Thorn, Nora M.	900	Wehr, Walter L.	1,404
Thornburg, Emma	720	Weinstein, Kassel	1,200
Thornton, Alice	264	Wells, Ella A.	840
Thornton, Hattie	336	Wessell, Louise F.	1,080
Thornton, Sarah C.	780	Wheatley, James	420
Thurston, Carrie	264	Wheeler, Arthur J.	1,200
Thyer, Ruth E.	900	Wheeler, Olive	900
Tighe, Eva	720	Whipple, Bertha K.	900
Tignor, Wm. T.	1,404	White, Dorothy	1,440
Tolson, Ida D.	720	White, John B.	(¹)
Tolson, Minnie L.	900	White, Margaret	720
Tomlinson, Kate	1,200	Whitehear, Clarence	360
Tomlinson, Rose	1,200	Whitmarsh, Theodore F.	(¹)
Towers, Helen E.	600	Whiting, Nannie	264
Towers, Lee A.	1,500	Whitman, Ida	840
Trefz, Edward F.	5,400	Whitmer, Charles W.	900
Treuland, Marcia F.	1,080	Whitney, Clinton R.	3,120
Tripp, Bertha C.	1,080	Whittington, Elmer M.	1,440
Tripp, Ralph W.	1,800	Wicker, Katherine	1,500
Trotter, William H.	1,404	Widgeon, Joseph T.	480
Trudigan, Landen W.	1,080	Wiehle, Agnes M.	1,200
Turner, Franklin P.	720	Wiems, Mable	264
Turner, Genevieve C.	960	Wilbur, Mary H.	960
Turner, Louise	900	Wilding, Anthony W.	360
Turrentine, Marion L.	1,200	Wiley, Ethel F.	720
Tutwiler, Edith F.	1,080	Wilhite, Dorothy	960
Underwood, Florence	960	Wilkins, Florence	840
Urney, Lydia	720	Will, Nora T.	780
Van Arsdale, Emily	1,080	Willard, Harley R.	3,000
Van Pelt, Undine	1,200	Willasey, Mary A.	900
Van Rennsalaer, Martha	(¹)	Williams, Alva	264
Van Winkle, Mina	(¹)	Williams, Arthur	660
Vaughan, Jeanette C.	960	Williams, Ethel E.	600
Van Reuth, Francis	600	Williams, Fannie E.	264
Vernon, Julia	960	Williams, Harry J.	900
Vogler, Marion T.	780	Williams, Hattie F.	288
Wade, Mary	900	Wilmeth, Jas. L., Jr.	1,080
Waggaman, Christine	600	Wilson, Ettie W. H.	900
Wagner, John L.	1,800	Winestine, Norman	1,200
Wagoner, Walter I.	420	Winslow, C. R.	(¹)
Wahl, Frieda	900	Witherspoon, Mattie H.	900
Walcott, Frederick C.	(¹)	Wolfman, Elizabeth	900
Walker, Elinor G.	1,080	Wood, Eugene	360
Walker, Virginia	900	Woodbury, Helen T.	1,296
Wall, A. Edith	1,080	Woodman, Edgar F.	(¹)
Wallace, Earl	660	Woodson, R. L.	720
Waller, Kathryn	720	Woodward, Frederick	(¹)
Wallerstein, Ruth C.	900	Wormersley, Benjamin G.	360
Walsh, Elizabeth M.	900	Wren, Azel F.	1,404
Walsh, Mary	900	Wright, Annie	780
Walter, Alpheus	720	Wright, Emma D.	264
Walter, Mary M.	1,020	Wright, Katie	264
Walters, Bestor R.	3,000	Wright, Robert M.	1,200
Ward, Edith J.	1,080	Wyman, Phillips	1,800
Wardell, Florence	(¹)	Yocum, Trel W.	2,400
Ware, Beatrice	264	Young, Carleton C.	1,200
Warmlington, J. C.	1,800	Young, Francis	360
Warren, Clifford	420	Young, Mamie	336
Warren, Jacqueline	900	Young, William H.	360
Warren, Thomas	660	Youngs, Rebecca M.	264
Washington, Horace L.	720	Younger, George A.	420
Wasney, Joseph S., jr.	1,500	Yonaga, Florence	1,200
Wasser, Mable S.	1,320	Zerwick, Ethel	1,200
Wasson, Emma	480	Zoll, Theresa	900
Waterman, Charles W.	360	Zuschnitt, Helen A.	900
Waters, Clifton	360		
Watkins, Mary E.	720	Total	1,193,280

¹ No compensation.

Pay roll—Field.

RECAPITULATION.

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
Alabama.....	\$3,000.00	Nebraska.....	\$8,799.96
Alaska.....	.....	Nevada.....	2,400.00
Arizona.....	5,580.00	New Hampshire.....	3,604.00
Arkansas.....	2,220.00	New Jersey.....	7,140.00
California.....	6,750.00	New Mexico.....	5,700.00
Colorado.....	10,836.00	New York.....	7,617.28
Connecticut.....	2,599.92	North Carolina.....	7,680.00
Delaware.....	.....	North Dakota.....	6,219.96
District of Columbia.....	7,680.00	Ohio.....	14,120.04
Florida.....	3,300.00	Oklahoma.....	5,460.00
Georgia.....	5,019.96	Oregon.....	900.00
Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	9,684.00
Idaho.....	3,480.00	Porto Rico.....	.....
Illinois.....	13,939.80	Rhode Island.....	7,728.00
Indiana.....	4,140.00	South Carolina.....	10,140.00
Iowa.....	10,480.00	South Dakota.....	3,960.00
Kansas.....	11,873.64	Tennessee.....	2,724.00
Kentucky.....	5,880.00	Texas.....	20,124.00
Louisiana.....	6,120.00	Utah.....	3,540.00
Maine.....	10,044.00	Vermont.....	4,800.00
Maryland.....	.....	Virginia.....	4,856.00
Massachusetts.....	.....	Washington.....	6,180.00
Michigan.....	1,500.00	West Virginia.....	7,680.00
Minnesota.....	13,319.88	Wisconsin.....	10,320.00
Mississippi.....	4,659.96	Wyoming.....	1,200.00
Missouri.....	8,159.88		
Montana.....	1,200.00	Total.....	304,360.28

Employees and salaries, by States.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
Hoddie, Richard M.....	(1)	Williams, Hon. Hamp.....	(1)
Bragg, Prof. Thomas.....	\$3,000.00	Couch, H. C.....	(1)
Hammel, Julius.....	(1)	Rankin, W. M.....	\$900.00
Cassels, S. J.....	(1)	Brown, Mrs. M. E.....	720.00
Clay, C. C.....	(1)	Lewis, Cora.....	600.00
Davis, Clarendon.....	(1)	Kidd, B. P.....	(1)
Folmar, W. B.....	(1)	McCloud, Mrs. J. H.....	(1)
Hohenberg, A.....	(1)	Adams, S. N.....	(1)
Hooper, Mrs. James F.....	(1)	Archer, Miss E.....	(1)
Hooper, Lloyd M.....	(1)	Barlow, John.....	(1)
Jemison, Robert.....	(1)	Decker, Jack.....	(1)
Loeb, Lucien.....	(1)	Douglas, J. C.....	(1)
McElberry, H. L.....	(1)	Ebel, Walter.....	(1)
Matthews, W. E.....	(1)	Everett, C. W.....	(1)
Rainer, F. P.....	(1)	Fairfield, A. B.....	(1)
Attwell, E. T.....	(1)	Fellons, R. M.....	(1)
Frye, Jno. H.....	(1)	Funk, Erwin.....	(1)
Hay, T. P., Jr.....	(1)	Gant, Nick.....	(1)
		Gibbons, Gen. J. R.....	(1)
ALASKA.		Gill, Ray.....	(1)
		Harper, Cio.....	(1)
		Head, J. D.....	(1)
		Henderson, Frank N.....	(1)
ARIZONA.		Huckens, Paul.....	(1)
Riordan, Timothy A. J.....	(1)	Jackson, H. M.....	(1)
Aitken, H. D.....	(1)	Jenkins, C. V.....	(1)
Smalley, George H.....	1,500.00	Jones, Bob.....	(1)
Grant, Sylvia.....	1,080.00	Jones, Harry E.....	(1)
Mac Donald, Elsie.....	900.00	Kennedy, Allen.....	(1)
Makemson, Clarence S.....	1,200.00	Kidd, B. P.....	(1)
Clark, Will L.....	(1)	Lyons, Dorothy D.....	(1)
McClintock, Col. James H.....	900.00	McCully, J. B.....	(1)
		McGehee, F. C.....	(1)
		Mayer, Max.....	(1)
		Page, J. H.....	(1)

¹ No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by States—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
ARKANSAS—continued.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.	
Parker, J. B.....	(1)	Faulconer, Neta A.....	\$1,500.00
Randolph, Berry H.....	(1)	Center, Florence P.....	1,020.00
Reynolds, Al.....	(1)	Espey, Howard H.....	900.00
St. John, V. W.....	(1)	Rosenkrans, Elizabeth.....	1,020.00
Harris, Saul.....	(1)	Brent, Henrietta.....	240.00
Sittington, W. T.....	(1)	Weaver, John L.....	(1)
Smith, Griffith.....	(1)		
Snyder, D. E.....	(1)	FLORIDA.	
Stevens, L. H.....	(1)	Beacham, Braxton.....	(1)
Triescham, A.....	(1)	Whitney, J. H.....	2,400.00
Trulock, Walter N.....	(1)	Meyerheim, Fred.....	(1)
Wadley, J. L.....	(1)	Adams, Lucile J.....	900.00
Vandervoort, L. L.....	(1)		
Wiles, E. R.....	(1)	GEORGIA.	
Wilson, C.....	(1)	Soule, Dr. Andrew M.....	(1)
		Paxon, Frederick J.....	(1)
CALIFORNIA.		McClatchey, Deveraux F.....	1,800.00
Merritt, Ralph P.....	(1)	Dowdle, Lois P.....	(1)
Downing, Anita Day.....	\$1,500.00	Fisher, G. A.....	999.96
Morton, Gladys E.....	1,200.00	Penland, Annie May.....	900.00
Ebbets, Charlotte P.....	(1)	Smith, Willie.....	720.00
Conway, James W.....	1,890.00	Anderson, W. T.....	(1)
Hayes, Helen.....	900.00	Burnet, Duncan.....	(1)
Kennedy, Edna.....	720.00	Hammond, John W.....	(1)
Young, Adelaide.....	540.00	Hobbs, John.....	(1)
Benjamin, Edward H.....	(1)	Jarnagin, Milton P.....	(1)
Cushing, Charles S.....	(1)	Malchow, H.....	(1)
Cushing, Oscar K.....	(1)	O'Callahan, M. P.....	(1)
Elliott, Frank T.....	(1)	Persons, G. Ogden.....	(1)
Greene, A. Crawford.....	(1)	Rogers, Charles U.....	(1)
Langmuir, Chas. H.....	(1)	Secker, Wm. R.....	(1)
Moore, Ethel.....	(1)	Smith, Chauncey.....	(1)
O'Brien, Frederick.....	(1)	Talmadge, John E., jr.....	(1)
Schwabacher, Albert E.....	(1)	Taylor, R. Frank.....	(1)
Shively, Raymond.....	(1)	Winter, Rogers.....	600.00
		Wood, Bessie S.....	(1)
COLORADO.		HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	
Stearns, Thomas B.....	(1)	Childs, J. F.....	(1)
Grant, Robert J.....	(1)		
Delleker, William H.....	(1)	IDAHO.	
Divett, Jennie E.....	1,020.00	Bicknell, R. F.....	(1)
Wilcox, C. McA.....	(1)	Alexander, R. R.....	1,800.00
Chrisman, Ruth E.....	900.00	Brown, Marion Edna.....	960.00
Hiss, Gertrude.....	936.00	Anderson, C. C.....	(1)
Howell, May L.....	900.00	Rosenheim, Edward G.....	720.00
Kenneman, Ruth.....	900.00		
Kirkland, Nancy.....	900.00	ILLINOIS.	
Maloney, Kathryn C.....	780.00	Wheeler, Harry A.....	(1)
Preston, Elizabeth D.....	900.00	Ward, R. S.....	1,200.00
Royer, Mary L.....	900.00	Stevenson, Robert, jr.....	(1)
Stewart, Mabel E.....	900.00	Blomgren, Ruth.....	1,080.00
Vick Roy, Joseph J.....	900.00	Dankert, Frank D.....	780.00
Kleiser, George W.....	(1)	Day, Elsie.....	960.00
Means, Nina L.....	900.00	Fenn, Jane.....	960.00
Scrutton, Lindsay.....	(1)	Gage, Janet L.....	1,200.00
West, John.....	(1)	Goldsmith, Catherine.....	780.00
CONNECTICUT.		Leake, James.....	1,044.00
Scoville, Robert.....	(1)	Schuber, Miss M. V.....	936.00
Farnam, Thomas W.....	(1)	Siegmund, George.....	512.96
Landers, Geo. M.....	(1)	Yonkers, Mrs. Lola P.....	1,296.96
Durant, Clark T.....	(1)	Summers, C. P.....	(1)
Wise, Isidore.....	(1)	Gradle, Walter.....	(1)
Secor, Miss F. Auria.....	1,299.96	Mainerre, Francis E.....	(1)
Barney, D. Newton.....	(1)	Adams, Alfred S.....	(1)
Sheenan, Wm. A.....	1,299.96	Armour, Philip D.....	(1)
		Beebe, Archibald A.....	(1)
DELAWARE.		Bell, Laird.....	(1)
Tenweeges, Charles H.....	(1)	Bell, R. W.....	(1)
		Bell, Royal W.....	(1)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Brewer, E. Harris.....	(1)
Wilson, Clarence R.....	(1)	Brower, Jule F.....	(1)
Maurer, Robert A.....	3,000.00		

1 No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by States—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
ILLINOIS—continued.		KANSAS—continued.	
Carpenter, Anthony.....	\$619.96	Lawson, Helen.....	\$648.00
Dammann, F. C., Jr.....	()	Moore, Hilda.....	648.00
Devenean, George A.....	()	Moser, Mollie S.....	648.00
Dickinson, Francis R.....	()	Stinson, Ella.....	648.00
Dinsmoor, Ruth C.....	()	Strain, Stella.....	648.00
Evans, R. L.....	()	Wilson, Anne.....	648.00
Gardner, H. C.....	()	Van Zile, Mrs. Mary Pierce.....	()
Gradle, Walter.....	()	Brandenburg, W. A.....	()
Herman, Raymond E.....	()	Crawford, N. A.....	()
Higgins, F. H.....	1,819.92	Dykes, John B.....	()
Higginson, George, Jr.....	()	Isley, C. C.....	()
Hubbell, Jane P.....	()	Kent, H. L.....	()
Lenksty, Reginald.....	()	Scott, Charles F.....	()
Livingston, Samuel.....	()	Wickwire, E. G.....	()
Lodger, Horace G.....	()		
Lynde, Bertha.....	()	KENTUCKY.	
McPherson, D. F.....	()	Sackett, Fred M.....	()
Mainerre, Francis E.....	()	Davis, Mrs. Daniel.....	()
Mordock, Charles T.....	()	Epperson, Eva May.....	()
Moss, William R.....	()	Goode, Denny B.....	()
Roy, Ervin L.....	()	Hart, Sallie.....	()
Skarstedt, Marcus.....	()	Hyman, E. H.....	()
Wahlman, Edna M.....	840.00	Lloyd, Alice.....	()
Wahlman, W. E.....	()	Pennington, Dr. M.....	()
Wallace, Walter.....	()	Robinson, Chas. B., Jr.....	()
Webb, W. E.....	()	Stanfield, Mrs. Will B.....	()
Williams, John E.....	()	Stillely, Mrs. V. A.....	()
Woodford, Jesse M.....	()	Greel, Paul H.....	1,680.00
		Moss, Thomas Randolph.....	1,800.00
INDIANA.		Straus, Ben.....	()
Barnard, Dr. Harry E.....	()	Desse, Loretta A.....	600.00
Gossett, Dr. W. O.....	()	Moore, Stella B.....	780.00
Stainsley, C. V.....	()	Waters, Hanna Cochran.....	600.00
Hoffman, Edith L.....	()	Auxier, Mary.....	()
Heller, Myer.....	720.00	Adelberg, Carolyn.....	()
Banta, Jane.....	720.00	Brownlee, Mrs. John W.....	()
Boyd, Florence.....	720.00	Bryan, Wylie B.....	()
Frankel, Cecilia.....	300.00	Dunn, Charles Frank.....	()
Hoffman, Edith L.....	480.00	Gifford, Mrs. Morris.....	()
Rein, Louise K.....	()	Goldberg, Lee L.....	()
Matthews, Mary L.....	()	Hennessey, Irene.....	420.00
Bruner, A. W.....	()	Kaye, Wm. H.....	()
Cohn, Bert W.....	1,200.00	Lindsay, Dennis Reed.....	()
Herold, Don.....	()	Lowndes, Mrs. Mary McD.....	()
Hutchens, C. L.....	()	Segner, Charles Andrew.....	()
Sandborn, Harry M.....	()	Weldman, George C., Mrs.....	()
Tucker, Frank W.....	()	Compton, Russell Raymond.....	()
White, Richard.....	()	Taylor, Mrs. Alice G.....	()
Willet, John T.....	()		
Woolen, Evans.....	()	LOUISIANA.	
		Parker, John M.....	()
IOWA.		Lillianfield, Mrs. Albert.....	()
Deems, J. F.....	()	Wilkin, J. M.....	()
Doane, Julianne.....	900.00	Fetter, Anna.....	1,080.00
Logsdon, Ralph E.....	4,800.00	Shwartz, S. J.....	()
Parker, M. L.....	()	Bruck, Lillian.....	720.00
Brandes, Louise M.....	820.00	Cannon, Eugenia B.....	980.00
De Claire, Marguerite.....	1,680.00	McDowell, Martha.....	980.00
Hendrickson, Edna May.....	360.00	McGillivray, Wm. A., Jr.....	480.00
Rapp, Mrs. Clara Webster.....	720.00	Burch, Anderson.....	120.00
Wright, E. Blanche.....	1,200.00	O'Kelly, John G.....	()
		Selferth, Herman J.....	1,800.00
KANSAS.		Stewart, Rufin.....	()
Waters, Dr. Henry J.....	()		
Innes, Walter P.....	()	MAINE.	
Burton, M. G.....	2,000.04	Merrill, Dr. Leon S.....	()
McManus, T. H.....	()	Sweetser, H. P.....	1,500.00
Arnold, Ethel M.....	648.00	Whipple, Lewis G.....	1,800.00
Blanke, Otto T.....	748.80	Wood, Sabin.....	2,700.00
Boyer, Arthur W.....	748.80	Eastman, Fred E.....	()
Carey, Lucile.....	648.00	Marble, Charles F.....	()
Crouse, Keith E.....	648.00	Rozelle, Iola.....	720.00
Ferguson, Walter S.....	648.00	Russell, Gem C.....	900.00
Guthrie, Lillian.....	648.00	Werner, J. Elizabeth.....	624.00
Hart, Elizabeth.....	600.00	Freeman, Frances R.....	()
Howells, O. D.....	648.00		

1 No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by States—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
MAINE—continued.		MINNESOTA—continued.	
Abbott, Mrs. Frederick P.....	(3)	Dawlye, Charlotte.....	(3)
Abbott, Sarah R.....	(3)	Evanston, Helen.....	(3)
Black, Alfred S.....	(3)	Hummel, Katima.....	(3)
Donnelly, Thomas J.....	(3)	Kirkwood, Edith Brown.....	\$1,620.00
Dunnack, H. E.....	(3)	McGee, Judge John F.....	(3)
Gordon, N. E.....	\$1,800.00		
Moulton, LeRoy.....	(3)	MISSISSIPPI.	
Tingley, Herman R.....	(3)	Haring, P. M. ¹	(3)
		Kennington, R. E.....	(3)
MARYLAND.		Leiper, Harper.....	2,499.96
Baetger, Edwin G.....	(3)	Birchett, Nora.....	960.00
Oppenheimer, Henry.....	(3)	Joel, Lena E.....	480.00
		Tierney, Mrs. Katherine.....	720.00
MASSACHUSETTS.		Townes, C. L.....	(3)
Endicott, Henry B.....	(3)		
Browne, Arthur S.....	(3)	MISSOURI.	
Moore, Thomas J.....	(3)	Mumford, F. B.....	(3)
Willard, John D.....	(3)	Dean, Frank J.....	(3)
Mitton, George H.....	(3)	Talbert, Thomas J.....	2,499.96
Powers, Earle.....	(3)	Stanley, Louise.....	(3)
Arnold, Sarah L.....	(3)	Wilkinson, M. L.....	(3)
Allen, Philip R.....	(3)	Becker, Nan.....	960.00
Byrne, Thomas W.....	(3)	Briggs, Edith O.....	300.00
Burnett, George H.....	(3)	Humphrey, Mrs. Belle F.....	1,200.00
Butterfield, Kenyon L.....	(3)	Irish, Mildred.....	999.96
Clark, B. Preston.....	(3)	Gephart, W. F.....	(3)
Dickinson, Z. C.....	(3)	Goddard, S. P.....	(3)
Everett, Henry C., Jr.....	(3)	Hertenstein, Chas.....	(3)
Everett, Richard M.....	(3)	Meyer, A. J.....	(3)
Greenwood, Levi H.....	(3)	Miller, Mrs. Walter McNab.....	(3)
Jewett, Warren C.....	(3)	Patterson, Don D.....	2,199.96
Longley, Edmund W.....	(3)	Saunders, W. F.....	(3)
Lowell, A. Lawrence.....	(3)	Andrews, M. L.....	(3)
Luce, Matthew.....	(3)	Bagby, J. L.....	(3)
Lyman, George H.....	(3)	Bailey, George W.....	(3)
Means, Harriet E.....	(3)	Bowman, Samuel.....	(3)
O'Hare, J. Frank.....	(3)	Chesler, George E.....	(3)
Phelan, James J.....	(3)	Chestnut, D. A.....	(3)
Ratschky, A. C.....	(3)	Craig, H. D.....	(3)
Ropes, James H.....	(3)	Dearmont, W. S.....	(3)
Russel, Joseph B.....	(3)	Dockery, Thomas J.....	(3)
Sachs, Paul J.....	(3)	Elliff, J. L.....	(3)
Stevens, John F.....	(3)	Frisby, E. H.....	(3)
Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel.....	(3)	Givens, Dr. H. K.....	(3)
Winsor, Robert.....	(3)	Goodson, Senator W. C.....	(3)
		Harrawood, H. O.....	(3)
MICHIGAN.		Hine, Willis G.....	(3)
Prescott, George A.....	(3)	Kircher, Judge J. F.....	(3)
Mears, Clarence J.....	(3)	Lamb, C. T.....	(3)
Pierce, Charles S.....	(3)	Luckett, T. R.....	(3)
Fitzgerald, Frank D.....	1,500.00	McGaugh, W. T.....	(3)
Hobbs, Maud S.....	(3)	Mermoud, J. Frank.....	(3)
Webber, Oscar.....	(3)	Montgomery, T. L.....	(3)
Davis, Mildred.....	(3)	Nelson, Dr. Arthur.....	(3)
Schurger, Leota M.....	(3)	Rankin, W. F.....	(3)
Murchey, G. N.....	(3)	Tuggle, F. S.....	(3)
Prudden, William K.....	(3)		
Puffer, E. C.....	(3)	MONTANA.	
		Atkinson, Prof. Alfred.....	(3)
MINNESOTA.		Easterly, Miss Lois.....	1,200.00
Wilson, A. D.....	(3)	Strain, W. J.....	(3)
Curry, Frances G.....	480.00	Love, W. F.....	(3)
Speer, Ray P.....	1,800.00	La Follette, G. E.....	(3)
McCarthy, Louise.....	999.96		
Curtis, Esther M.....	900.00	NEBRASKA.	
Vye, John A.....	1,999.92	Wattles, Gurdon W.....	(3)
Cairncross, Ada.....	600.00	Loomis, Miss Alice M.....	(3)
Hahir, Stella.....	840.00	Crooks, Cliff.....	(3)
Glascoff, Mabelle K.....	720.00	Vance, Miss Julia.....	(3)
Kirk, Leah.....	840.00	Bushnell, H. M., jr.....	1,600.00
Roberts, Floyd E.....	840.00	Martin, Marie G.....	900.00
Robinson, Anna W.....	840.00	Nixon, Mrs. B. G.....	720.00
Stein, Gertrude.....	840.00	Walker, Alfred J.....	900.00
Cheney, Marjorie.....	(1)	Woods, Miss May.....	720.00

¹ No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by State—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
NEBRASKA—continued.		NEVADA—continued.	
Avery, Chancellor Samuel.....	(1)	Mack, Maurice.....	(1)
Burke, Edward L.....	(1)	Maxwell, William.....	(1)
Clemmons, Hon. W. H.....	(1)	Mayer, W. R.....	(1)
Coupland, George.....	(1)	Miller, B. F.....	(1)
Graft, Charles.....	(1)	Miller, J. D.....	(1)
Frandsen, Prof. J. H.....	(1)	Miller, John H.....	(1)
Gustafson, C. H.....	(1)	Mooney, Patrick.....	(1)
Hrbkova, Miss Sarka B.....	(1)	Mooser, Dr.....	(1)
Judson, Frank W.....	(1)	Norcross, C. A.....	(1)
Kennedy, John L.....	(1)	Noteaware, W. C.....	(1)
Koeling, F. W.....	(1)	Orr, Wm. E.....	(1)
Letton, J. F.....	(1)	Parke, W. W.....	(1)
McCord, W. H.....	(1)	Raymer, George A.....	(1)
McKelvie, Samuel R.....	(1)	Ricketts, Victor L.....	(1)
Monroe, Geo. F.....	(1)	Riddell, E. C.....	(1)
Morris, Dan.....	(1)	Ryan, Will.....	(1)
Murschel, Otto.....	(1)	Sheehan, Jerry.....	(1)
Ollis, J. A.....	(1)	Skillman, E. A.....	(1)
Osterman, Thomas T.....	(1)	Smith, Arthur.....	(1)
Parish, E. V.....	\$3,999.96	Smith, George.....	(1)
Paul, Mrs. J. N.....	(1)	Stickney, F. O.....	(1)
Perkins, Clark.....	(1)	Williams, Frank.....	(1)
Pugsley, Prof. C. W.....	(1)	Wilson, Joseph W.....	(1)
Smith, O. G.....	(1)	Wolfensperger, G. Del.....	(1)
Steinhart, J. W.....	(1)	Wood, James A.....	\$2,400
Reynolds, T. P.....	(1)		
Searle, E. M., Jr.....	(1)	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Steadman, Florence.....	(1)	Spaulding, Huntley D.....	(1)
Tagg, W. B.....	(1)	Tucker, James W.....	1,560.00
Thomas, H. M.....	(1)	Murphy, David E.....	(1)
		Hagan, Mae.....	328.00
NEVADA.		Hoitt, Bernese F.....	420.00
Hoyt, Henry M.....	(1)	McNab, C. Arolene.....	360.00
Beckwith, C. M.....	(1)	Sullivan, Marion.....	936.00
Mitchell, John S.....	(1)	Fairfield, A. P.....	(1)
Acree, Bert.....	(1)	Hart, J. Ben.....	(1)
Bachradt, A. L.....	(1)	Leighton, Geo. I.....	(1)
Ballard, Bert.....	(1)	Pattee, Geo. Q.....	(1)
Bruwn, Hugh H.....	(1)	Tucker, James W.....	(1)
Burton, C. F.....	(1)	Wood, Mrs. Mary I.....	(1)
Chandler, Charles S.....	(1)		
Chaplin, R. M.....	(1)	NEW JERSEY.	
Clark, Ed.....	(1)	Fielder, James F.....	(1)
Cool, Ray J.....	(1)	Rebout, Edwin.....	1,800.00
Coryell, H. H.....	(1)	Ford, Frank P.....	(1)
Dangberg, Fred.....	(1)	Canning, Lillian.....	940.00
Dolf, Thomas.....	(1)	Foulkes, Grace M.....	960.00
Doten, S. B.....	(1)	Norris, Evelyn L.....	960.00
Duborg, C. H.....	(1)	Steinbaum, Peter.....	1,080.00
Ducker, E. A.....	(1)	Hauser, M. Anna.....	(1)
Etchebarren, John.....	(1)	Askew, Sarah B.....	(1)
Fitzgerald, D. J.....	(1)	Hanstein, William F.....	(1)
Flick, Warren J.....	(1)	Lester, William R.....	1,500.00
Gelder, J. E.....	(1)		
Gosse, H. C.....	(1)	NEW MEXICO.	
Griffin, Tom.....	(1)	Ely, Ralph C.....	(1)
Griffith, E. W.....	(1)	Cushman, C. O.....	(1)
Griswold, Chauncey.....	(1)	Pruitt, A.....	(1)
Guernsey, W.....	(1)	Dunlavy, Melvin T.....	1,800.00
Hancock, W. C.....	(1)	Kreutter, Bertha.....	1,200.00
Harrison, P. G.....	(1)	Padilia, George F.....	600.00
Henderson, John.....	(1)	Miller, Mrs. Ruth.....	(1)
Hesson, Robert.....	(1)	Asplund, Mrs. Rupert.....	(1)
Hook, T. S.....	(1)	Aldrich, Mrs. S. E.....	(1)
Hooper, Wm. C.....	(1)	Austin, Mrs. A. B.....	(1)
Howe, A. H.....	(1)	Barth, Mrs. Isaac.....	(1)
Humphrey, J. B.....	(1)	Beaty, Orren.....	(1)
Jenkins, C. V.....	(1)	Bennett, Mrs. Mary A.....	(1)
Kaplar, Charles B.....	(1)	Bess, Mrs. Floyd.....	(1)
Keddie, W. A.....	(1)	Bowers, H. P.....	(1)
Kelly, A. L.....	(1)	Bowman, Mrs. Henry D.....	(1)
Kent, I. H.....	(1)	Brook, H. H.....	(1)
Knight, Charles S.....	(1)	Brown, Mrs. Chas.....	(1)
Jenkins, C. V.....	(1)	Cadwallader, E. E.....	(1)
Lemaire, Henry.....	(1)	Ellis, Mrs. Sarah K.....	(1)
Lemmon, Hal.....	(1)		
McGill, William.....	(1)		

¹ No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by States—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		NORTH CAROLINA—continued.	
Ellison, Montgomery.....	(1)	Aldrich, Miss Ina.....	\$480.00
Fingston, Fred.....	(1)	Hall, William H.....	480.00
Gandert, Bonifacio.....	(1)	Murray, R. J.....	800.00
Conway, Mrs. J. T.....	(1)	Powell, Bessie K.....	720.00
Galton, Mrs. W. W.....	(1)	Underhill, Bettie.....	800.00
Gonzales, M. R.....	(1)	Varner, H. B.....	(1)
Gumm, Mrs. W. L.....	(1)	Privette, W. G.....	(1)
Hamilton, J. G.....	(1)		
Hanna, Richard H.....	(1)	NORTH DAKOTA.	
Harrison, Beryl.....	(1)	Ladd, Dr. Edwin F.....	(1)
Herbert, Guy, Jr.....	(1)	Jenson, Katherine.....	(1)
Hernandez, B. C.....	(1)	Ricker, E. A.....	(1)
Holloman, Mrs. Reed.....	(1)	Johnson, Alma K.....	(1)
Johnson, E. Dana.....	\$600.00	Baird, R. O.....	999.96
Karr, H. B.....	(1)	Ford, Rev. E. C.....	800.00
Kellan, Mrs. Arthur.....	(1)	Berkey, Martha.....	800.00
Kenyon, Mrs. J. R.....	(1)	Pannabaker, Luella.....	800.00
Knoor, J. W.....	(1)	Arnold, A. G.....	600.00
Lindsey, Mrs. W. E.....	(1)	Wilke, Lorne.....	1,800.00
Mallet, Victor D.....	(1)	Bacon, J. D.....	(1)
Mandalari, Rev. A.....	(1)	Baker, I. P.....	(1)
Mantaner, Mrs. Jose.....	(1)	Black, Norman B.....	(1)
Martin, Mrs. L. N.....	(1)	Bloom, J. H.....	(1)
Martinson, V. L.....	(1)	Burdick, V. L.....	(1)
Moir, Mrs. J. G.....	(1)	Burgster, J. B.....	(1)
Moles, H. S.....	(1)	Christiansen, John.....	(1)
Montoya, Atanasio.....	(1)	Carlson, D. R.....	(1)
O'Reilly, Mrs. Thos.....	(1)	Cooper, Thomas.....	(1)
Ortiz, Luis G.....	(1)	Crabbe, Sam.....	(1)
Otero, Mrs. E. R.....	(1)	Davidson, Chas.....	(1)
Palmer, Mrs. R. Q.....	(1)	Davies, W. P.....	(1)
Palmer, Mrs. W. A.....	(1)	Duffy, Matt.....	(1)
Panky, B. F.....	(1)	Eastgate, J. E.....	(1)
Peterson, E.....	(1)	Enyart, George.....	(1)
Prince, L. Bradford.....	(1)	Gaston, H. E.....	(1)
Pritchard, Jno. O.....	(1)	Herron, J. C.....	(1)
Porter, Mrs. B. H.....	(1)	Hollis, A. P.....	(1)
Ramirez, J. M.....	(1)	Johnson, C. A.....	(1)
Reese, Mrs. Geo.....	(1)	Kellogg, H. L.....	(1)
Robinson, R. R.....	(1)	Klaus, C. A.....	(1)
Romero, Mrs. Cleofes.....	(1)	Legg, Aaron.....	(1)
Rosenwald, Mrs.....	(1)	Leimbacher, Al H.....	(1)
Roy, Mrs. F. A.....	(1)	Mann, G. D.....	(1)
Roybal, Silviano.....	(1)	Mayer, Ralph.....	(1)
Sena, Geo.....	(1)	Monteith, George.....	(1)
Smith, Mary Francis.....	(1)	Morris, Oliver S.....	(1)
Stewart, H. C.....	(1)	Moun, Phillip B.....	(1)
Stirling, Stuart.....	(1)	Parsons, Fred.....	(1)
Strong, H. U.....	(1)	Persons, Major.....	(1)
Toulouse, Joe H.....	1,500	Peters, W. H.....	(1)
Urton, Mrs. W. G.....	(1)	Peyton, Richard.....	(1)
Wagner, J. H.....	(1)	Phillip, R. S.....	(1)
Wilson, Earl.....	(1)	Power, J. A.....	(1)
Yates, E. M.....	(1)	Richards, W. L.....	(1)
Wolford, Mrs. A. J.....	(1)	Ricker, E. A.....	(1)
		Stockwell, W. L.....	(1)
NEW YORK.		Strutz, R. E.....	(1)
Williams, Arthur.....	(1)	Tostevin, E. A.....	(1)
Mitchell, John.....	(1)	Westernhagen, A. L.....	(1)
Shurman, Jacob G.....	(1)	White, Arthur.....	(1)
Treman, Charles E.....	(1)		
Wieting, Charles A.....	(1)	OHIO.	
Mead, Winslow M.....	1,308.00	Croxton, Fred C.....	(1)
Friedsam, Michael.....	(1)	Morrill, J. L.....	(1)
Conran, M. Katherine.....	1,200.00	Rankin, Allen R.....	(1)
Dickerson, Marion E.....	1,200.00	Morehouse, Max.....	(1)
Shlickerman, Nellie.....	720.00	Mosena, R. L.....	(1)
Bogart, Frank E., Jr.....	(1)	White, Edna N.....	(1)
McNally, Augustin.....	3,189.28	Dixon, Charles R.....	1,500.00
Wiggin, Albert H.....	(1)	Enright, Mary.....	780.00
		Griggs, Julia.....	900.00
NORTH CAROLINA.		Hill, Nellie K.....	780.00
Page, Henry A.....	(1)	Mudd, Katherine.....	840.00
Lucas, John Paul.....	3,000.00	Ferguson, Cleo.....	840.00
Ivey, J. B.....	(1)	Netting, Anne C.....	780.00
Adkins, Mrs. F. P. W.....	1,200.00	O'Day, Lola.....	900.00

1 No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by States—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
OHIO—continued.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Betsler, Edna M.	\$600.00	Coats, Alfred M.	(1)
Ashley, H. W.	(1)	Harrington, Mrs. Ida S.	\$3,000.00
Baird, Earl W.	1,800.00	Whitman, Gerald	1,800.00
Barnes, W. F.	(1)	Dee, Irene F.	684.00
Beery, Kenneth M.	(1)	McNaught, Margaret S.	936.00
Bestman, Alfred	(1)	Alfred, Frederick W.	(1)
Courcier, John F.	(1)	Bingham, H. O.	(1)
Davies, Dan H.	(1)	Dyer, H. A.	(1)
Dice, J. Howard	(1)	Hemius, Arthur	(1)
Garland, Dr. D. F.	(1)	Mansfield, Fred	(1)
Harmon, Ben H.	(1)	Mead, Mrs. A. D.	(1)
Hille, Reuben E.	(1)	Talbot, Arthur W.	1,308.00
Hudson, Sam A.	2,400.00	William, Charles	(1)
Johnson, Homer H.	(1)		
Kelley, C. H.	(1)	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Mayhugh, C. H.	(1)	Coker, David R.	(1)
Mills, James O.	(1)	Sparks, Joe	1,800.00
Reck, A. G.	(1)	Cunningham, Wm. C.	1,500.00
Simonds, Mrs. Frances W.	2,000.04	Averill, Jessie M.	900.00
Turner, Frank H.	(1)	Berkman, Frances	600.00
Voeller, W. L.	(1)	Coker, Harry G.	1,200.00
		Miller, Ellen	480.00
OKLAHOMA.		Rouguie, Emily	900.00
Brooks, Dr. Stratton D.	(1)	Wilson, Ethel G.	960.00
Richards, Alvin	1,500.00	Evans, Le Costa	900.00
Petree, W. J.	(1)	Hart, George	900.00
Chandler, Emma	(1)		
Albright, Earle C.	1,020.00	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
McQuown, Frankie	720.00	Herried, Charles N.	(1)
Mansfield, Ruth	600.00	Angell, Robert H.	(1)
Wall, Helen E.	1,020.00	Robinson, Eva Roberta	(1)
Miller, Floyd E.	600.00	Burns, Olive	720.00
Nomsand, A. B.	(1)	Kleser, Paul W.	900.00
Rapp, Prof. I. M.	(1)	Nash, Bessie C.	840.00
Stone, Charles H.	(1)	Anderson, John	1,500.00
		Ashley, Mrs. Betty	(1)
OREGON.		Bickelhaupt, W. G.	(1)
Ayer, W. B.	(1)	Herried, Jeanette E.	(1)
Newell, Wilber Karna	(1)	Hubbart, J. R.	(1)
Winch, Simeon Reed	(1)	Lightner, D. H.	(1)
Dundore, J. H.	(1)	McCloskey, B. B.	(1)
Abbott, Henrietta M.	(1)	Peabody, Dr. Helen F.	(1)
Dennis, Bruce	(1)	Stansell, Rev. Gilbert	(1)
Castner, Mrs. C. H.	(1)	Voedisch, A. W.	(1)
Griffin, F. C.	(1)	Altflisch, L. F.	(1)
Holmes, Fred J.	(1)	Beebe, Mrs. M. Plin	(1)
Kemp, Mrs. Jennie M.	900.00	Berry, Mrs. S. C.	(1)
Lockley, Fred	(1)	Brackett, Dr. J. W.	(1)
Newell, W. K.	(1)	Church, A. M.	(1)
Phummer, O. M.	(1)	Clark, Rev. John B.	(1)
Strandborg, Mrs. Ernestine	(1)	Clough, Mrs. F. E.	(1)
Marwin, Cornelia	(1)	Dale, H. M.	(1)
		Day, Hon. Chas. M.	(1)
PENNSYLVANIA.		Gunderson, Carl	(1)
Heinz, Howard	(1)	Hartung, C. H.	(1)
Crutchfield, J. S.	(1)	Henry, Mrs. George	(1)
MacBride, W. C.	(1)	Hill, Mrs. W. S.	(1)
Shane, George C.	(1)	Hobart, H. J.	(1)
Finley, James A.	3,000.00	Horsfall, Hon. A. L.	(1)
Burnett, Anna M.	900.00	Hyde, Mrs. Fred L.	(1)
Elison, William L.	(1)	Johnson, Mrs. A. Einer	(1)
Fischler, Anna	900.00	Johnson, Ralph E.	(1)
Leblond, Etta	600.00	Kindred, Mrs. H. J.	(1)
Marshall, Helen A.	900.00	McLaughlin, Mrs. L. R.	(1)
Poulton, Martha L.	1,080.00	Mansfield, Mrs. Geo. B.	(1)
Rose, Marie E.	780.00	Moehar, Mrs. H. E.	(1)
White, Marguerite L.	900.00	Patty, Mrs. R. L.	(1)
Williams, Isabelle B.	624.00	Pettigrew, Nina D.	(1)
Colesberry, A. Reynolds	(1)	Phelps, Mrs. Will	(1)
Hepburn, Charles J.	(1)	Printup, D. L.	(1)
Wynkoop, Percy	(1)	Rix, George S.	(1)
		Russell, Mrs. M. J.	(1)
PORTO RICO.		Shaw, Mrs. W. H.	(1)
Lee, Albert E.	(1)	Sigler, E. C.	(1)
		Sprague, Mrs. Katie	(1)
		Stevens, Mrs. Frank	(1)

1 No compensation.

Employees and salaries, by States—Continued.

Name.	Salary per annum.	Name.	Salary per annum.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		VERMONT—continued.	
Sullivan, Mrs. J. E.....	(1)	Hillegar, Dr. Milo B.....	(1)
Thompson, Mrs. W. I.....	(1)	Nelson, George D.....	\$1,200.00
Tollefson, Mrs. Alice A.....	(1)	Taylor, James P.....	3,600.00
Wickham, Mrs. P. F.....	(1)	Wilder, A. B.....	(1)
TENNESSEE.		VIRGINIA.	
Morgan, Prof. H. A.....	(1)	White, Col. E. B.....	(1)
Gerber, C. A.....	(1)	MacBain, George.....	(1)
Rodgers, Mrs. Willie C.....	\$120.00	Dudley, Thomas U.....	2,000.00
Love, A. L.....	(1)	Foster, Leslie C.....	1,080.00
Keffer, Prof. C. A.....	(1)	Crump, L. M.....	216.00
Finney, James I.....	2,004.00	Bryan, John Stewart.....	(1)
Joyce, John C.....	600.00	Ryland, Gally.....	1,560.00
Swan, J. A.....	(1)	Wells, Jake.....	(1)
Woolwine, Hamilton S.....	(1)	WASHINGTON.	
TEXAS.		Hebbard, Charles.....	(1)
Peden, E. A.....	(1)	Brainerd, Erastus.....	(1)
Godwin, Herbert.....	(1)	McEachram, C. C.....	1,800.00
Johnson, B. A.....	1,920.00	Rhodes, A. J.....	(1)
McMindia, Mrs. Frances.....	1,800.00	Craig, Agnes Houston.....	(1)
Krause, Clara.....	1,080.00	Corcoran, Anna M.....	900.00
Motley, Miss Mecla.....	1,080.00	Parker, Harriet.....	900.00
Murray, Mrs. Julia.....	1,080.00	Thompson, Mamie.....	780.00
Schalles, Theresa M.....	1,080.00	Adams, Fred A.....	1,800.00
Gearing, Mary.....	(1)	Beck, B. C.....	(1)
Sanger, Alex.....	(1)	Davies, John F.....	(1)
Babcock, J. R.....	3,000.00	Fisher, Edward J.....	(1)
Baker, T. B.....	(1)	Footo, W. W.....	(1)
Bihn, P. D.....	(1)	Guilbert, Frank W.....	(1)
Bone, C. R.....	(1)	Lloyd, F. H.....	(1)
Bracken, E. C.....	1,920.00	Marmaduke, J. C.....	(1)
Campbell, Mrs. Roy.....	(1)	Plummer, O. M.....	(1)
Clopton, J. C.....	(1)	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Daley, J. E.....	(1)	Oglebay, Earl W.....	(1)
Ellifritz, R. B.....	(1)	Brennan, J. Harold.....	1,800.00
Hart, L. J.....	(1)	Kimpel, A. C.....	1,380.00
Herald, Otto.....	(1)	MacVeigh, Carolyn Lee.....	600.00
Hulsey, E. H.....	(1)	Hiatt, A. J.....	900.00
Jarvis, Jack.....	360.00	Anderson, Charles F.....	(1)
Orndorff, Bert.....	(1)	Hill, William.....	3,000.00
Pulver, A. G.....	(1)	Trotter, J. R.....	(1)
Regan, John H.....	1,800.00	WISCONSIN.	
Sanders, P. L.....	(1)	Swenson, Magnus.....	(1)
Sanders, R. L.....	(1)	Burd, Henry A.....	2,180.00
Seley, Col. W. W.....	(1)	Barry, Frances L.....	1,080.00
Spiller, E. B.....	(1)	Braitkreus, Lura.....	660.00
Stark, W. L.....	(1)	Campbell, Elizabeth.....	900.00
Steele, H. Wirt.....	5,004.00	Esser, Mollie N.....	900.00
Tyrrell, Percy.....	(1)	Fitzgerald, Minnie.....	900.00
UTAH.		Fuller, George M.....	1,200.00
Armstrong, W. W.....	(1)	Lynch, Eleanor.....	660.00
Lewis, Walter.....	(1)	Regan, June.....	660.00
McCheyne, Gertrude.....	(1)	Herzfeld, C.....	(1)
Taylor, J. Edward.....	1,800.00	Schurbring, E. J. B.....	(1)
Eldridge, A. Louise.....	960.00	Ward, Richard J.....	1,200.00
Watson, Zina.....	780.00	Van Scoy, A. T.....	(1)
Kirkham, James M.....	(1)	WYOMING.	
Relf, George O.....	(1)	Diers, Theodore C.....	(1)
Schramm, Wynn Coman.....	(1)	Stevens, Henry C.....	(1)
VERMONT.		Lucas, Lola E.....	1,200.00
Hartness, James.....	(1)	Hebard, Grace R.....	(1)
Cushing, John T.....	(1)	Morton, Mrs. R. A.....	(1)
Abernethy, F. D.....	(1)		
Walker, Joseph W.....	(1)		
Brown, Ruth L.....	(1)		

1 No compensation.

EXHIBIT M.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 28, 1917—Continued.

[National headquarters, \$533,297.40; field, \$327,946.68; total, \$861,244.08.]

United States Fuel Administration appointees, Washington, D. C.

Name.	Yearly salary.	Name.	Yearly salary.
Abel, Max.....	\$5312.00	Chase, Suzanne du Val.....	\$1,200.00
Abel, Standiford E.....	600.00	Cheatham, Blanch.....	1,200.00
Acorn, Robert E.....	1,200.00	Cheesman, Mrs. Lena G.....	900.00
Adams, Bertha H.....	960.00	Childress, Elizabeth.....	1,200.00
Adams, Ethel L.....	780.00	Christopher, Frank H.....	360.00
Adams, Genevieve.....	900.00	Claiborne, Mrs. Lillian.....	780.00
Adams, Sallie J.....	780.00	Clark, Geraldine E.....	900.00
Agnew, Samuel P.....	2,400.00	Clark, Mrs. L. W.....	720.00
Ainsworth, Ruth S.....	1,020.00	Colley, James Wilson.....	792.00
Albertson, Mabel E.....	900.00	Colton, Herbert.....	360.00
Alexander, Thomas M.....	3,000.00	Colville, L. M.....	504.00
Allen, Goldie.....	900.00	Colvin, Edith B.....	1,200.00
Allen, R. E.....	600.00	Connery, Joseph J.....	786.24
Almone, George Albert.....	1,200.00	Connor, Mary G.....	1,200.00
Anthony, Mrs. Elsa.....	900.00	Conrad, Bertha M.....	900.00
Armstrong, Wm. S.....	720.00	Converse, Mrs. Antonio T.....	900.00
Ashley, Mrs. Mary A.....	900.00	Conway, Lloyd.....	720.00
Atkinson, Horace G.....	1,200.00	Cook, Harry E.....	792.00
Austin, C. F.....	1,800.00	Cooke, Margaret M.....	900.00
Babcock, Mrs. Ethel.....	720.00	Cooke, William.....	2,400.00
Bacon, Henry R.....	1,500.00	Coombs, William L.....	936.00
Baker, Irene.....	900.00	Costello, Rose L.....	900.00
Barbour, Harry E.....	360.00	Coupard, Charles V.....	900.00
Barker, Josephine W.....	1,008.00	Cox, Mabel Grace.....	900.00
Barkley, Mortimer.....	360.00	Crabbe, Albert W.....	1,920.00
Beach, Katharine E.....	720.00	Craig, Ada W.....	900.00
Beall, Ruth.....	900.00	Craig, Lila E.....	720.00
Beardslee, James B.....	1,500.00	Crass, Margot E.....	1,020.00
Beck, Hazel.....	1,200.00	Crews, Mrs. Hallie.....	900.00
Becker, William T.....	1,320.00	Crist, Bertha B.....	960.00
Bennett, John L.....	900.00	Crossan, Edna M.....	900.00
Benson, Ethel M.....	900.00	Daly, Josephine.....	720.00
Betts, Mrs. Ruth M.....	1,560.00	Daly, Margaret.....	720.00
Bird, William A.....	2,220.00	Daugherty, Daisy.....	1,200.00
Birgfeld, Mrs. Mary J.....	900.00	Davis, Alice G.....	1,200.00
Black, Wm. J.....	3,000.00	Davis, Catherine M.....	1,020.00
Blauvelt, Warren S.....	1,500.00	Davis, Edward B.....	1,500.00
Boehn, Alton L.....	1,500.00	Dawe, Charles A. G.....	1,200.00
Bomgardner, Harry L.....	360.00	Day, Annie G.....	900.00
Bonault, Harry C.....	1,020.00	Dayton, Damon.....	360.00
Bourget, F. E.....	3,000.00	Dayton, Lawrence.....	780.00
Bowdler, Mrs. Julia.....	900.00	Dean, Addie A.....	360.00
Boyd, Elizabeth S.....	900.00	Dean, Catherine, Mrs.....	720.00
Boynton, D. S.....	(1)	Delabar, Caroline M.....	900.00
Brawner, Chancellor A.....	900.00	Diamond, William.....	(1)
Bready, Samuel C.....	672.00	Dice, Irven R.....	792.00
Brennan, Thelma.....	720.00	Dickert, Marion.....	1,020.00
Brooke, Ethel M.....	1,200.00	Dierken, Eloise.....	900.00
Brooks, A. L.....	792.00	Dill, Robert H.....	792.00
Brooks, James G.....	792.00	Dillard, Mary.....	1,500.00
Brown, Charles.....	780.00	Dillon, Mildred, Mrs.....	1,200.00
Brown, Julia.....	240.00	Dodd, William.....	780.00
Brunkow, Ethel L.....	1,200.00	Dodge, Esther.....	1,200.00
Bryan, Mrs. Agnes S. B.....	1,200.00	Dodge, Helen.....	900.00
Bullard, Louise.....	1,080.00	Doggett, Calvern.....	420.00
Bullock, Mrs. Carrie H.....	1,200.00	Donovan, Charles H.....	1,500.00
Burdick, Nellie M.....	1,200.00	Dooley, Aubrey O.....	1,500.00
Burke, Beatrice G.....	1,020.00	Dorsey, Nanie L.....	900.00
Burnside, Harold W.....	792.00	Douglass, William C.....	792.00
Burris, Harvey.....	720.00	Downes, Maurice A.....	1,200.00
Burroughs, Mary.....	900.00	Doyle, Catherine E.....	900.00
Burrows, Frederick J.....	720.00	Dressler, Clara.....	900.00
Burrows, John S.....	1,500.00	Dunlap, Helen D.....	1,200.00
Butler, Reta.....	240.00	Dunn, Burton L., Dr.....	1,500.00
Cadett, Lillian M.....	900.00	Dunn, Celestia A., Mrs.....	900.00
Cameron, Ruth E.....	900.00	Dunn, Grace.....	900.00
Canning, Frank J.....	1,260.00	Dwyer, Selma D., Mrs.....	1,200.00
Carmack, Edward D.....	792.00	Dwyre, Dudley G.....	600.00
Carroll, Mrs. Emma F.....	900.00	Earner, Daniel.....	360.00
Cecil, Laura.....	900.00	Earp, George G.....	900.00
Chapin, Margaret S.....	1,200.00	Eastment, Grace G.....	780.00

1 No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 28, 1917—Continued.

United States Fuel Administration appointees, Washington, D. C.—Continued.

Name.	Yearly salary.	Name.	Yearly salary.
Edmunds, James B.	\$3,600.00	Holway, Annie B.	\$1,200.00
Ehlers, Elinor H.	1,200.00	Hope, W. E.	(1)
Ellis, Elizabeth.	1,500.00	Hopkins, Herbert G.	3,600.00
Elwell, N. Leroy.	2,400.00	Horgan, D. J.	720.00
Fawcett, Marshall L.	1,680.00	Horn, Kathryn Rita.	720.00
Fennell, Margaret.	900.00	Houge, Rose.	1,200.00
Ferns, James.	1,200.00	Howell, Nell B., Mrs.	900.00
Ferrell, E. H. Donie, Mrs.	900.00	Hudson, Catharine B.	900.00
Ferry, Marie.	900.00	Huffer, William.	360.00
Fisher, Edwin M.	720.00	Hughes, Helene.	720.00
Fisher, Martha.	900.00	Hughes, Lucille A. A., Mrs.	900.00
Fisher, William N., jr.	786.24	Hurd, Cate B.	720.00
Flack, Sloan.	1,500.00	Hurley, Alfred.	360.00
Flint, M. Lenore.	1,500.00	Huseman, Carl.	360.00
Floyd, Carol D., Mrs.	960.00	Irvin, W. P., Mrs.	1,200.00
Foodisch, G. C.	(1)	James, Joseph P.	780.00
Foley, Mary E.	720.00	Johnson, Flora Louise.	960.00
Forrest, Alice J.	1,200.00	Johnson, Henry M.	720.00
Foss, Cyrus D., Jr.	3,900.00	Johnson, Ralph.	420.00
Fowler, Grace.	720.00	Johnson, Susan.	240.00
Frye, Cora M.	1,200.00	Johnson, Thomas A.	720.00
Fugitt, Charles H.	720.00	Jones, Grace F.	900.00
Fugitt, Rita S.	960.00	Jones, Edward.	360.00
Fuller, W. P., jr., Mrs.	(1)	Jones, Grafton.	360.00
Fuller, Hector.	2,400.00	Jones, William K.	720.00
Gale, Charles.	780.00	Jaeger, Bertha M.	900.00
Gantt, Ira.	786.00	Kazmarek, Walter J.	720.00
Garfield, H. A., Dr.	(1)	Kearney, W. A.	612.00
Garfield, Mason.	1,500.00	Keele, Winifred.	1,020.00
Garrettsen, D. F.	786.24	Keele, Edith.	1,296.00
Gibson, Burton.	360.00	Kelley, Chesley B., Mrs.	520.00
Gilmore, Julia.	240.00	Kelly, Oscar E.	720.00
Goldman, Samuel.	780.00	Kershenbaum, Leo.	900.00
Goodwin, Eleanor.	1,200.00	Keyes, Zella.	1,020.00
Gourley, Mary Lorena.	1,200.00	Kilerlane, Margaret A.	720.00
Graham, Turner W.	720.00	Kimmell, Jennie A.	1,200.00
Graham, Walter.	2,400.00	King, Alice L.	1,500.00
Gramm, Robert.	360.00	King, Charles A.	720.00
Grant, W. J.	2,100.00	Kirtley, Richard W.	3,600.00
Graves, Carolina.	900.00	Knight, J. O.	1,500.00
Green, Rosa.	240.00	Knode, Ralph H.	(1)
Griffin, Henry F., jr.	900.00	Kurtz, Mary R.	780.00
Griffith, Fred P.	600.00	Lacy, Eva M.	1,140.00
Griffith, Grace.	900.00	Lair, Henry M.	720.00
Griffith, William D.	(1)	Lalor, Virginia A.	900.00
Grimes, George.	360.00	Lampkin, Ethel M.	1,020.00
Grinnell, Edris.	900.00	Lawless, J. A.	720.00
Groome, Wm. A.	600.00	Leary, A. S.	1,500.00
Grove, Anna B.	900.00	Leeke, Louise K.	900.00
Guertin, E. B.	1,500.00	Lehman, Paul M.	600.00
Hall, Dora.	720.00	Lemmon, David.	720.00
Hall, Howard Lewis.	720.00	Lence, M. F.	720.00
Hall, Jack.	780.00	Lennon, Marion G.	900.00
Halley, Harold.	786.24	Leonard, Lelia, Mrs.	900.00
Harlan, Edith Margaret.	900.00	Levey, Mary G.	720.00
Harper, John.	420.00	Lewis, Amy P., Mrs.	1,500.00
Hartnett, Josephine M.	996.00	Lewis, Beatrice M.	780.00
Hayden, Irene.	1,020.00	Lewis, Ethel B.	720.00
Hebard, A. F.	1,500.00	Lewis, H. S.	720.00
Hellen, Johnson, jr.	480.00	Lipman, Rozlin.	1,500.00
Henderson, E. F.	786.24	Little, Nellie E.	720.00
Hendley, James A.	720.00	Locke, Howard P.	720.00
Henry, Percy H.	2,400.00	Long, M. E., Mrs.	900.00
Heppler, Hazel Smith, Mrs.	1,020.00	Louden, Mildred.	1,020.00
Herman, Frank J.	(1)	Love, J. Randolph.	360.00
Hendon, Anna Linton, Mrs.	1,200.00	Lovejoy, C. A.	1,440.00
Hichew, Eva.	900.00	Lowe, Harry H.	900.00
Higgins, Louise.	1,200.00	Lucas, Edna T.	1,500.00
Hill, Mary T.	600.00	Lynch, Naomi B.	1,200.00
Hinckley, Benjamin Stearns.	1,500.00	Lynch, William W.	1,020.00
Hoisington, Edna.	1,500.00	McAlmont, Katharine E., Mrs.	900.00
Holladay, Shirley J.	1,500.00	McCann, Francis A.	1,020.00
Holland, Charles E.	720.00	McConne, Travis.	720.00
Holland, Evelyn.	900.00	McConville, Keith.	360.00
Hollebaugh, Wm. A., jr.	1,080.00	McCulloch, Robert E.	720.00
Holmes, Richard S.	1,500.00	McDonald, Arthur J.	780.00

¹ No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 28, 1917—Continued.

United States Fuel Administration appointees, Washington, D. C.—Continued.

Name.	Yearly salary.	Name.	Yearly salary.
McDonald, Marjorie.....	\$720.00	Parham, Sylvania.....	\$900.00
McDougal, Mary C.....	(1)	Patterson, Aubrey E.....	900.00
McGovern, Paul W.....	1,200.00	Patterson, Edward G., Mrs.....	1,200.00
McGuire, Irene, Mrs. P. T.....	1,200.00	Peale, Rembrandt.....	(1)
McIntosh, George C.....	2,400.00	Perkins, Nettie Leary.....	1,200.00
McNeill, Mrs. Beulah.....	1,020.00	Peri, Helen G., Mrs.....	720.00
MacDonald, Frederick G.....	1,200.00	Pessagno, Catherine C.....	720.00
MacDonald, Leila H., Mrs.....	900.00	Phillips, J. Harry.....	3,000.00
Machen, Melissa E.....	900.00	Pierce, Clifford D.....	900.00
Mack, Verona L.....	1,500.00	Piper, Frances Lee.....	900.00
MacLeod, A. M.....	2,400.00	Plaskett, Dorothy.....	600.00
Madigan, John J.....	655.20	Poffenberger, Carroll R.....	792.00
Maher, George.....	360.00	Pons, Henry E.....	1,020.00
Maher, John A.....	1,500.00	Ports, Alma G.....	1,500.00
Maher, Katherine, Mrs.....	900.00	Post, Elizabeth Shelby, Mrs.....	720.00
Maher, W. H.....	3,000.00	Postal, Virginia, Mrs.....	720.00
Malone, Sue J.....	900.00	Powell, Edwin L.....	792.00
Manning, Van H., jr.....	1,200.00	Powell, F. F., Mrs.....	(1)
Marksburg, John W.....	2,400.00	Price, Keith D.....	900.00
Marlowe, Thomas R.....	720.00	Primm, Helen M.....	780.00
Martin, Harry W.....	1,800.00	Proske, Edna May, Mrs.....	1,200.00
Mason, James W.....	1,500.00	Quinn, Daniel T.....	1,500.00
Massey, Antonio T.....	1,500.00	Rathjen, George F.....	1,200.00
Mattice, Marguerite L.....	900.00	Ratliff, Therese, Mrs.....	1,500.00
Mattingly, Richard V.....	1,500.00	Reese, Kathryn, Mrs.....	900.00
Maynard, George M.....	360.00	Reid, Pearl E.....	1,200.00
Maynard, J. B., Miss.....	780.00	Reinsmith, Grace S.....	720.00
Melville, John.....	360.00	Rice, Marcus S.....	1,500.00
Mero, Sarah T.....	1,200.00	Riefkin, Philip M.....	1,800.00
Metcalf, Laurence G.....	1,020.00	Roberts, Katherine.....	900.00
Middendorf, Charles A.....	792.00	Robinson, Marie L., Mrs.....	1,500.00
Milburne, Philip.....	720.00	Roche, Mary.....	900.00
Mincosky, Maxwell M.....	900.00	Rome, G. H.....	1,500.00
Mitchell, Laurence.....	2,400.00	Roseburgh, Emilie M.....	1,020.00
Mitchell, Ralph.....	360.00	Rowan, Edna, Mrs.....	1,500.00
Moore, John Stanley.....	1,500.00	Rowan, J. J.....	1,080.00
Moore, Luther.....	360.00	Roys, Lawrence P.....	792.00
Morgan, Nellie.....	900.00	Roys, Susan V., Mrs.....	792.00
Morris, Helen.....	720.00	Russell, Elizabeth.....	900.00
Morton, Lola J.....	900.00	Ryan, Lydia, Mrs.....	1,020.00
Moses, Vivian, Mrs.....	1,200.00	Ryan, Marie C.....	720.00
Mudd, Stella M.....	900.00	Rybinsky, Dora.....	720.00
Mulqueen, Joseph F., jr.....	1,500.00	Saffelle, L. C.....	655.00
Murray, Leo.....	360.00	Samuels, Tillie.....	900.00
Murray, Octavia E.....	900.00	Sargent, Thomas W.....	720.00
Nance, Collie Evans Vivian.....	600.00	Sartwell, E. R.....	3,900.00
Nasmith, Florence G., Mrs.....	(1)	Sartwell, Wilbur H.....	1,296.00
Nasmith, Dr. Geo. W.....	2,400.00	Sattler, Joseph M.....	1,200.00
Neale, James B.....	(1)	Saunders, Charles R.....	3,000.00
Nelson, William P.....	720.00	Sayre, Howard C.....	2,040.00
Netherwood, Helen M., Miss.....	1,200.00	Schemet, Harbert K.....	792.00
Nelville, Thomas W.....	520.00	Schwartz, S. Henry.....	900.00
Newcomb, Marguerite.....	1,200.00	Selby, Marion.....	360.00
Newman, Coral.....	420.00	Shannon, Mildred.....	840.00
Nichols, Carroll B.....	2,400.00	Sharkey, Ruth Maxwell, Mrs.....	1,200.00
Nichols, Gladys W.....	900.00	Shegman, A. R.....	900.00
Nicholson, Benjamin A.....	900.00	Sherwood, Ruth.....	900.00
Nicholson, Edith S., Mrs.....	900.00	Selgner, Margaret E., Mrs.....	1,200.00
Nicolson, Ellen.....	720.00	Simonds, Ethel E.....	900.00
Nishus, Florence E.....	1,080.00	Simonds, Sabrina H.....	1,500.00
Nelhus, Isabel H.....	1,200.00	Smith, Chester C.....	900.00
Nims, Harry D.....	2,700.00	Smith, Edwin.....	360.00
Ninde, Rosalie L.....	900.00	Smith, Elizabeth B.....	1,200.00
Nott, W. M.....	792.00	Smith, Gertrude, Mrs.....	900.00
Noyes, P. B.....	(1)	Smith, Madina R., Mrs.....	1,200.00
Nally, Barrett F.....	520.00	Smith, Paul.....	360.00
O'Brien, Anna.....	720.00	Smith, William E.....	1,200.00
O'Connell, Geraldine.....	1,200.00	Sneed, L. A.....	(1)
Oldfield, John H.....	720.00	Snelson, Billie, Miss.....	900.00
O'Neil, J. M.....	720.00	Snider, Givran N.....	(1)
Ormes, Carmack.....	720.00	Snow, Richmond C.....	2,400.00
Ormes, Kate M., Mrs.....	1,200.00	Soleau, Marie G.....	1,020.00
Ormsby, Rose.....	900.00	Sorrell, Bulah.....	780.00
Padgett, Juanita.....	720.00	Spence, Mary E., Mrs.....	1,020.00
Pahler, Helen M.....	1,200.00	Spouseller, Corinne F.....	900.00

1 No compensation.

PAY ROLL, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ON YEARLY BASIS AS OF
DECEMBER 28, 1917—Continued.*United States Fuel Administration appointees, Washington, D. C.—Continued.*

Name.	Yearly salary.	Name.	Yearly salary.
Stapleton, Annie F., Mrs.	\$720.00	Wallace, William G. F.	\$1,080.00
Steel, Florence R.	900.00	Walling, Eva	780.00
Steele, Martin L. J.	900.00	Walmsmith, Retta C., Mrs.	900.00
Steelman, Lloyd W.	600.00	Warren, B. W.	(1)
Steerman, Blanche, Miss.	720.00	Warren, William H.	1,500.00
Steerman, May F.	1,500.00	Waters, Richard Ellsworth	360.00
Steirly, Georgia A., Mrs.	1,500.00	Watkins, Mary E.	1,200.00
Stenson, Robert.	1,500.00	Watson, Mary H., Mrs.	900.00
Steward, Nellie	1,500.00	Watt, Pearl, Mrs.	900.00
Stewart, Minnie A.	900.00	Watts, Cuetta.	240.00
Sullivan, Frances, Mrs.	900.00	Watts, Hilda E.	780.00
Suter, Jesse C.	3,000.00	Webster, Percy L.	720.00
Symmes, William B., Jr.	2,400.00	West, John Dorman	2,520.00
Syphax, Carrie.	240.00	Wheatley, Kenneth B.	655.00
Tallman, Frank R.	600.00	White, Clarence W.	1,500.00
Tate, Lucille.	1,020.00	White, Francis E.	792.00
Taylor, Samuel A.	(1)	White, Jno. P.	(1)
Terry, Sara K., Mrs.	1,200.00	White, John Kennedy.	1,800.00
Thelemann, Frances A.	1,200.00	White, Mary, Mrs.	1,200.00
Thomas, Emily F., Mrs.	900.00	Whitney, Granger.	1,800.00
Thorn, Emma B.	900.00	Wiggers, Helen.	1,500.00
Throop, Benjamin B.	1,800.00	Williams, Edward J.	780.00
Tierney, Andrew J.	2,400.00	Williams, Susan, Mrs.	900.00
Tildesley, Edwin W.	1,500.00	Willis, J. D.	1,500.00
Townsend, Catherine.	780.00	Wilson, Georgia.	240.00
Tracy, Cornelius Paul.	1,500.00	Wilson, Henry H.	792.00
Trigg, Mary, Miss.	660.00	Wilson, Mary F., Mrs.	720.00
Tucker, Kirby D.	360.00	Wimer, Lillie.	720.00
Turner, Gertrude.	900.00	Winch, Genevieve L.	900.00
Underdown, Alex. H.	720.00	Winch, Mildred I.	1,200.00
Underhill, H. L.	1,560.00	Wing, E. W., Mrs.	900.00
Van Fossen, Irene.	1,020.00	Winkler, George W.	1,200.00
Van Nordsell, Clara E.	960.00	Wites, Myer.	1,500.00
Vaughn, H. G.	1,560.00	Witz, Hazel F.	900.00
Vawter, E.	1,500.00	Wood, Foster.	900.00
Veale, Ethel P.	900.00	Wright, Benjamin F.	1,500.00
Vester, Grace.	900.00	Xanten, Charles B.	792.00
Vietor, C. W.	1,200.00	Zeitlin, Morris.	360.00
Von Schlatter, Gimpel J.	360.00	Ziegler, C. L.	1,500.00
Wall, Julian.	900.00	Zimmerman, W. R. J.	1,800.00

(1) No compensation.

RECAPITULATION.

RECAPITULATION OF STATE APPOINTEES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES FUEL
ADMINISTRATION, DECEMBER 28, 1917.—YEARLY BASIS.*Pay roll, field.*

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
Alabama	\$6,600.00	Michigan	\$9,819.84
Arizona	3,300.00	Minnesota	8,623.92
Arkansas	3,120.00	Mississippi	720.00
California	6,600.00	Missouri	9,660.00
Colorado	3,600.00	Montana	5,940.00
Connecticut	.....	Nebraska	3,300.00
Delaware	840.00	Nevada	3,000.00
District of Columbia	3,300.00	New Hampshire	3,480.00
Florida	2,340.00	New York	27,264.00
Georgia	4,500.00	New Mexico	2,880.00
Idaho	4,380.00	New Jersey	5,099.88
Illinois	5,700.00	North Carolina	3,120.00
Indiana	9,998.00	North Dakota	12,660.00
Iowa	8,640.00	Ohio	9,240.00
Kansas	5,100.00	Oklahoma	5,700.00
Kentucky	6,980.00	Oregon	600.00
Louisiana	3,360.00	Pennsylvania	8,051.64
Maine	2,856.00	Rhode Island	4,831.20
Maryland	2,000.04	South Carolina	6,360.00
Massachusetts, including New England Fuel Administration	36,873.84	South Dakota	1,320.00
		Tennessee	3,540.00

RECAPITULATION OF STATE APPOINTEES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION, DECEMBER 28, 1917—YEARLY BASIS—Continued.

Pay roll, field—Continued.

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
Texas.....	\$5,220.00	IDAHO.	
Utah.....	6,900.00	Eimer, C. A.....	\$2,400.00
Car Service Bureau.....	32,280.00	Gooding, Frank R.....	(1)
Vermont.....	3,180.00	Hill, Flossie G.....	780.00
Virginia.....	5,316.00	Thomas, Anna.....	1,200.00
Washington.....	900.00		
West Virginia.....	1,500.00	ILLINOIS.	
Wisconsin.....	8,580.00	Allison, Brent D.....	(1)
Wyoming.....	9,094.32	Haas, Miss Hortense.....	900.00
Total.....	327,946.68	Hemmens, W. P.....	(1)
ALABAMA.		Hill, Alice M.....	900.00
Duncan, J. H.....	1,500.00	Williams, John E.....	2,400.00
Kennedy, S. P.....	(1)	Wyatt, W. C.....	1,500.00
Lagarde, John B.....	2,400.00		
Lloyd, C. B.....	1,500.00	INDIANA.	
Murphy, Mary T.....	1,200.00	Beckett, Mrs. Veronica.....	540.00
ARIZONA.		Burns, Lee.....	(1)
Clark, Will L.....	(1)	Clay, Emma R.....	900.00
Kelly, Raymond J.....	1,500.00	Curry, Lucille.....	960.00
Morris, George D.....	1,800.00	Davis, H. R.....	(1)
ARKANSAS.		Flood, R. L.....	(1)
Butler, Annie Laurie.....	900.00	Harr, H. H.....	2,076.00
Couch, H. C.....	(1)	Hoffman, J. Clyde.....	(1)
Garrett, Loui.....	2,220.00	Holliday, Alex. R.....	(1)
CALIFORNIA.		Jones, E. C.....	1,200.00
Fitzgerald, Claire.....	900.00	Jones, Mrs. M. C.....	960.00
Gardner, H. C.....	1,500.00	Lawrence, E. T.....	(1)
Hill, Miss C. L.....	1,500.00	Nedhamer, Miss Mabel.....	960.00
Kohlhauf, Anna.....	900.00	Northway, John E.....	(1)
Lowell, George H.....	(1)	Rumpler, E. C.....	1,800.00
McHale, Thomas.....	1,500.00	Stewart, George E.....	(1)
Morrison, Elizabeth E.....	900.00	Woolen, Evans.....	(1)
Samson, Walter J.....	(1)	Younge, James.....	300.00
Schwabacher, Albert E.....	(1)		
COLORADO.		IOWA.	
Galligan, William J.....	(1)	Adams, Henry L.....	(1)
Gardner, G. N.....	1,800.00	Bleisweiss, Anna.....	900.00
Royer, Mary L.....	1,020.00	Herring, C. L.....	(1)
Sands, Edna B.....	780.00	Lewis, A. Ethel.....	1,080.00
CONNECTICUT.		McConaughy, Leta.....	1,080.00
Russell, Thomas W.....	(1)	Ness, E. Pearl.....	1,080.00
DELAWARE.		Pottier, M. A.....	1,800.00
McQuaid, John J.....	840.00	Price, Mrs. Wm.....	900.00
Mealey, Martin J.....	(1)	Schneider, Fred W.....	1,800.00
Ten Weeges, Charles H.....	(1)	Webster, Charles W.....	(1)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		KANSAS.	
Shirk, Harry B.....	1,800.00	Carey, Emerson.....	(1)
Withers, Pauline M.....	1,500.00	Clendenen, Esther.....	900.00
Weaver, John L.....	(1)	Dryland, W. W.....	1,080.00
FLORIDA.		Gardner, Hazel.....	720.00
Jones, Charles E.....	1,800.00	Vance, R. W.....	2,400.00
Lowther, Lillian M.....	540.00		
GEORGIA.		KENTUCKY.	
Hardman, Dr. L. G.....	(1)	Atherton, Carrie M.....	780.00
Jackson, Walker L.....	900.00	Bryan, Wiley B.....	(1)
McAllister, Harry C.....	1,200.00	Bryant, Maude.....	780.00
Stephenson, Mall M.....	2,400.00	Cofar, Walter.....	420.00
		Murphy, Mary Louise.....	900.00
		Sandman, B. J.....	1,800.00
		Sowards, C. H.....	1,500.00
		Zoeller, Evelyn.....	780.00
		LOUISIANA.	
		Biermann, Miss Clara M.....	960.00
		Guano, Andrew J.....	300.00
		Hoey, Consuela B.....	900.00
		O'Kelley, John G.....	(1)
		Westerveld, John W.....	1,200.00

1 No compensation.

RECAPITULATION OF STATE APPOINTEES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION, DECEMBER 28, 1917—YEARLY BASIS—Continued.

Pay roll, field—Continued.

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
MAINE.		MICHIGAN.	
Clifford, Nathan.....	(1)	Connor, Benlah.....	\$999.96
Hamlen, J. C.....	(1)	Donahue, Mary E.....	1,200.00
Munroe, Edith G.....	\$624.00	Gallagher, Jessie.....	999.96
Phillips, Edward L.....	1,800.00	Gorman, Mrs. Lenna.....	519.96
Spiller, Gladys Helen.....	432.00	Hughes, Ruth M.....	1,200.00
MARYLAND.		Mueller, Herman.....	1,200.00
Lacher, Elizabeth E.....	1,040.04	Phillips, G. W.....	1,200.00
Martin, Edith K.....	360.00	Platt, Howard I.....	1,500.00
Skeen, Edwin G.....	600.00	Proudfoot, Ethel M.....	999.96
MASSACHUSETTS.		Prudden, Wm. K.....	(1)
Anderson, Metta.....	936.00	MINNESOTA.	
Ayres, F. C.....	(1)	Archer, Jessie A.....	900.00
Babb, S. E.....	1,200.00	Estabrook, Belle.....	780.00
Barden, Myra H.....	780.00	Hahn, Adeline.....	(1)
Benner, H. C.....	2,600.04	Joyce, Thomas J.....	(1)
Bostwick, Ethel M.....	780.00	Kallestead, Minnie.....	900.00
Brown, Charlotte L.....	936.00	Kaye, Mona J.....	900.00
Clark, Prof. Wm. D.....	(1)	McGee, John F.....	(1)
Cobb, A. S.....	(1)	McLennan, Jessie.....	\$83.90
Collins, J. P.....	(1)	Stewart, C. B.....	2,400.00
Desmond, Margaret.....	702.00	Swoboda, Emma R.....	780.20
Ehrmann, Herbert B.....	2,600.04	White, Florence C.....	360.00
Frothingham, F. E.....	(1)	White, Irene M.....	780.00
Gamon, Mary.....	519.96	MISSISSIPPI.	
Heard, John, Jr.....	1,200.00	Tierney, Katherine.....	720.00
Herlihy, W. R., Jr.....	1,040.04	MISSOURI.	
Johnson, Mrs. Lucy E. H.....	624.00	Alexander, John C.....	(1)
Kelly, Florence L.....	780.00	Bailey, Nan B.....	900.00
Kelley, E. S.....	(1)	Crossley, Wallace.....	(1)
Knowlton, D. S.....	(1)	Edwards, J. H.....	1,500.00
Leveridge, Florence.....	519.96	Henry, Frederick M.....	1,380.00
Linsley, Catherine.....	519.96	Humphrey, Belle F.....	1,200.00
Longley, E. W.....	(1)	Lane, Lida.....	900.00
Lowe, H. G.....	(1)	McCullough, Anne E.....	900.00
Mather, E. H.....	(1)	Moore, Miss Margaret Mary.....	900.00
McCarthy, Frank H.....	1,999.92	Oglesby, R. H.....	1,500.00
MacKenzie, Marjorie.....	1,040.04	Pash, Olive.....	480.00
McElroy, Ruth.....	702.00	MONTANA.	
Mulready, F.....	(1)	Cullom, Henry C.....	1,800.00
Neyhart, A.....	(1)	McLaughlin, Lorene.....	960.00
O'Callaghan, O.....	780.00	Richter, A. W.....	(1)
O'Leary, Helen.....	624.00	Roth, Esther.....	1,020.00
O'Neill, Rose.....	780.00	Stokes, Mary.....	1,080.00
Palfrey, J. G.....	(1)	Swindlehurst, Clara.....	1,080.00
Peavey, H. E.....	1,976.04	Swindlehurst, W. J.....	(1)
Pierce, J. B.....	(1)	NEBRASKA.	
Power, Mary.....	936.00	Franham, Mrs. Bess.....	900.00
Rix, George E.....	2,600.04	Kennedy, John L.....	(1)
Roberts, Julia C.....	519.96	Loomis, Fred P.....	(1)
Rowan, Mrs. Theresa.....	780.00	Palmer, Arthur L.....	2,400.00
Ryan, Grace.....	780.00	NEVADA.	
Saunders, Genevieve M.....	519.96	Alexander, Wallace D.....	1,800.00
Smith, Jeremiah.....	(1)	Miller, Miss Florence M.....	1,200.00
Stankard, Alice.....	936.00	Walker, E. H.....	(1)
Storow, James J.....	(1)	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Sullivan, A. Eileen.....	753.96	Clark, Reed Paige.....	1,800.00
Taylor, H. Dorothy.....	780.00	Egan, Mary H.....	720.00
Thompson, May H.....	780.00	Floyd, Charles M.....	(1)
Townsend, Ada.....	936.00	Lemire, Marie Louise.....	960.00
Underhill, Phoebe.....	780.00		
Underwood, Loring.....	(1)		
Willson, Emily Ball.....	780.00		
Wiswall, R. H.....	(1)		
Woods, Danis M.....	831.96		
Wrenn, P. W.....	(1)		
Yock, Elizabeth.....	519.96		

* No compensation.

RECAPITULATION OF STATE APPOINTEES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION, DECEMBER 28, 1917—YEARLY BASIS—Continued.

Pay roll, field—Continued.

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
NEW YORK.		NORTH DAKOTA—continued.	
Betto, Delvene L.	\$1,080.00	Ellsworth, Eldora.	\$720.00
Boyle, Florence E.	1,200.00	Ellsworth, S. E.	(1)
Dahl, G. M.	(1)	Griffith, R. B.	(1)
Doncourt, Grace T.	1,080.00	Henderson, A. P.	(1)
Flachsenhar, W. E.	1,080.00	Honness, George P.	(1)
Flanagan, William F.	(1)	Johnson, August E.	(1)
Flynn, S. R.	(1)	Kaufmann, Adele	900.00
Gordon, Ellery B.	5,004.00	Keenan, George A.	900.00
Hart, Joseph W.	1,020.00	Kelsey, George D.	720.00
Hawkins, Eugene E.	(1)	Lyon, J. B.	(1)
Hayes, C. G.	1,800.00	McCartney, Fred D.	(1)
Hipp, Miss Freda	900.00	McMahon, Edna	900.00
Howard, Eleanor G.	780.00	Madison, Mrs. Edith.	720.00
Lang, A. Mildred.	1,320.00	Mann, E. E.	(1)
Lenart, Frank	420.00	Moher, Miss Theo	(1)
Malone, E. H.	(1)	Nelson, Lawrence	420.00
Mapes, E. E.	1,800.00	Nelson, J. T.	(1)
Martin, Charles	420.00	Shaw, W. B.	(1)
Munson, Margaret D.	1,200.00	Stark, C. H.	(1)
Peters, J. R.	(1)	Stuewig, Hattie	900.00
Price, Edith	1,200.00	Swiggum, Edwin A.	(1)
Purcell, Elizabeth	780.00	Tillotson, B. F.	600.00
Robertson, Charles E.	(1)	Walden, Fred E.	360.00
Schley, Reeve	(1)	Webb, W. H.	(1)
Smith, George E.	1,380.00	White, Miss Velma.	360.00
Snyder, Valentine P.	(1)		
Terry, L. E.	(1)		
Thomas, Mildred J.	780.00		
Treur, Dorothy M.	420.00		
Wiggin, Albert H.	(1)		
Wiggins, J. S.	1,800.00		
Williams, Clark	(1)		
Wirt, Carl G.	1,800.00		
NEW MEXICO.		OHIO.	
Blessum, Jessie.	1,200.00	Barker, Kathryn.	780.00
Hanna, Richard W.	(1)	Carr, James H.	1,200.00
Kelly, Harry W.	(1)	Giblin, Austin E.	1,800.00
McDonald, Wm. C.	(1)	Grey, Marie	780.00
Poe, John W.	(1)	Johnson, Homer H.	(1)
Risdon, W. W.	(1)	Leach, Earid D.	1,500.00
Young, Donald W.	1,680.00	Mayer, Charles F.	2,400.00
		Weyant, Gladys E.	780.00
NEW JERSEY.		OKLAHOMA.	
Barradale, E. Morgan	2,499.96	Browder, Miss Clara	1,200.00
Jenkinson, Richard M.	(1)	Givens, Maud	600.00
Meyers, Anna	624.00	Hinton, J. W.	3,000.00
Quinn, Helen C.	936.00	Markham, Constance	900.00
Riemer, Jos.	(1)	Norris, P. A.	(1)
Schaffer, Mary B.	1,039.92		
NORTH CAROLINA.		OREGON.	
Brooks, Miss Bertha	(1)	Dennis, Bruce	(1)
Holahauser, Mrs. C. W.	900.00	During, Margaret B.	300.00
Jennings, Mrs. J.	720.00	Holmes, Fred J.	(1)
McAlister, A. W.	(1)	Rayburn, Della.	300.00
Shuping, C. L.	1,500.00		
NORTH DAKOTA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Arnold, Hazel	900.00	Antone, H. G.	2,599.92
Baker, I. P.	(1)	Edwards, Miss Mary O.	831.96
Baker, Benton	1,500.00	Gootee, Miss Ola J.	1,039.92
Blakemore, Robert B.	(1)	Krips, William K.	1,500.00
Brandick, Arvilla	660.00	Lewis, Francis A.	(1)
Bauer, Kate	360.00	Lowe, Miss Mabel S.	1,039.92
Bryan, Ella G.	720.00	Luther, E. C.	(1)
Carpenter, Paul L.	300.00	O'Boyle, Miss Eva M.	1,039.92
Carroll, Dorr H.	(1)	Potter, William	(1)
Casey, Winifred	720.00	Wear, Jos. Walker	(1)
Cox, A. B.	(1)		
		RHODE ISLAND,	
		Bosworth, Sewell Roswell	240.00
		Broomhead, Fred C.	(1)
		Campbell, Dorothy M.	(1)
		Holmes, George H.	(1)
		Jones, Robert B.	1,200.00
		McNamara, Eveleen M.	720.00
		Walker, Helyn Agreta	871.20
		Wilson, J. Taylor	1,800.00

1 No compensation.

**RECAPITULATION OF STATE APPOINTEES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES FUEL
ADMINISTRATION, DECEMBER 28, 1917—YEARLY BASIS—Continued.**

Pay roll, field—Continued.

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		VIRGINIA—continued.	
Banks, William.....	\$600.00	Dillon, John C.....	\$1,900.00
Godfrey, J. H.....	600.00	Maphis, Miss Elsie M.....	1,500.00
Gossett, B. B.....	(1)	Peacock, Miss M. J.....	900.00
Hudgens, Mrs. Lucia T.....	840.00	Schall, Miss Mary J.....	900.00
Johnson, C. C.....	490.00		
Lander, S. H.....	1,320.00	WASHINGTON.	
Neely, J. Alex, Jr.....	720.00	Bushnell, Lulu.....	900.00
Pickens, Jessie C.....	360.00	Dymant, Colin V.....	(2)
Rosenberg, Miss Glittie.....	720.00	Fraser, Raymond.....	(2)
Taylor, Miss Eubank.....	720.00	Gose, Mack F.....	(2)
		Krekeler, A. J.....	(2)
SOUTH DAKOTA.		Tarr, Raymond.....	(2)
Berkey, Lila E. B.....	720.00	Whitcomb, David.....	(2)
Bickelhaupt, W. G.....	(1)		
Crippes, Mathilda G.....	600.00	WEST VIRGINIA.	
		Barnes, J. Walter.....	(2)
TENNESSEE.		Lewis, F. L.....	(2)
Beall, Horace A.....	1,500.00	Rose, H. H.....	1,500.00
Bearden, Mrs. Emma C.....	1,020.00	Snyder, Harry L.....	(2)
Meyer, W. E.....	(1)		
Rust, Miss Mamie.....	1,020.00	WISCONSIN.	
		Beckerman, Miss B.....	600.00
TEXAS.		Bell, Martha.....	900.00
Abbey, A. S.....	1,200.00	Dougherty, Miss Margaret.....	1,020.00
Blair, Wiley.....	(1)	Fitzgerald, W. N.....	(2)
Carden, Mrs. Fannie.....	1,200.00	Gruhn, A. V.....	2,100.00
Oakes, Miss Hattie.....	1,020.00	Kubeshesky, Josephine.....	840.00
Smith, Hunter S.....	1,800.00	Qualman, Lillian.....	720.00
		Stofen, Arthur F.....	1,200.00
UTAH.		Sullivan, Miss Ann M.....	1,200.00
Armstrong, W. W.....	(1)		
Bailey, Grace W.....	1,020.00	WYOMING.	
Bailey, Ledyard M.....	3,000.00	Ahrens, R. H.....	(2)
Lee, Mary.....	480.00	Birkhauser, W. G.....	(2)
Schramm, Mrs. Wynn Coman.....	(1)	Brooks, Hon. B. B.....	(2)
Shepherd, C. A.....	2,400.00	Burnsmer, J. H.....	(2)
Smith, Charles L.....	(1)	Carroll, Theo. J.....	(2)
Car-service bureau.		Couzens, A. R.....	(2)
Arns, C. H.....	2,400.00	Connor, Mabel.....	900.00
Austin, J. R.....	2,400.00	Dean, Ralph C.....	1,440.00
Elliot, Mrs. T. D.....	960.00	Evison, Herbert.....	1,800.00
Fitzpatrick, D. A.....	2,400.00	Floyd, H. A.....	(2)
Greshouse, H. S.....	2,400.00	Harlow, May M.....	1,020.00
Gregory, C. N.....	1,500.00	Hoyer, O. A.....	(2)
Groom, W. R.....	2,400.00	Holland, Lawrence E.....	(2)
Hilton, E. J.....	1,500.00	Jones, A. C.....	(2)
Kellogg, James J.....	1,320.00	Johnson, E. S.....	(2)
Neligan, T. A.....	1,500.00	Kendall, Augustine.....	(2)
Ogilvie, R. M.....	2,400.00	Kinkhead, W. C.....	(2)
Smith, John A.....	2,400.00	McCurtain, D. E.....	(2)
Spelman, John S.....	4,200.00	Marble, A. H.....	(2)
Stone, E. A.....	2,100.00	Miller, Leslie A.....	(2)
Thatcher, C. I.....	2,400.00	Ohlsen, A. C.....	2,400.00
		Olinger, R. I.....	(2)
VERMONT.		Overy, James.....	(2)
Dewey, Julia C.....	780.00	Perry, E. P.....	(2)
Jones, J. M.....	(1)	Perry, George W.....	(2)
Stone, Mason S.....	2,400.00	Powell, Cornelia.....	514.32
		Sheldon, Alfred.....	(2)
VIRGINIA.		Slaney, George M.....	(2)
Byrd, Harry F.....	(1)	Smith, James E.....	(2)
Crump, L. M.....	216.00	Spellbauer, Josephine.....	1,020.00
		Yonkee, A. T.....	(2)

* No compensation.

EXHIBIT N.

UNITED STATES FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATIONS, ACCOUNTING DIVISION, STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Statement of disbursements and summary of expenditures by the United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration for the period ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements.	Presidential allotments from the National security and defense fund.				
	Food and Fuel Administrations, educational, \$2,000,000.		Food and Fuel Administrations Building, \$400,000.	Executive preliminary expenses.	
	Food Administration.	Fuel Administration.		Food Administration, \$340,000.	Fuel Administration, \$25,000.
June.....				\$15,412.25	
July.....					
August.....					
September.....	\$2,094.22			108,543.53	\$1,151.84
October.....	81,655.50	\$94.26	\$74,065.74	71,057.58	
November.....	182,196.82	5,805.02	111,244.08	17,124.92	
December.....	157,675.36	32,424.89	76,409.15	6,267.24	3,433.80
Total.....	423,621.90	38,294.17			
Total food and fuel.....	461,916.07		261,748.97	213,405.52	4,585.64
Direct settlements.....	16,843.84		15,598.92	68,920.05	
Total expenditures.....	478,759.91		277,347.89	282,325.57	4,585.64
Less recoveries.....	9.15				
Net total expenditures.....	478,750.76		277,347.89	282,325.57	4,585.64
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.					
Permanent employment.....	157,132.37	22,571.06		42,345.24	210.84
Temporary employment.....	7,457.20	1,327.02			29.50
Traveling expenses.....	19,118.97	2,752.61		3,979.66	782.60
Freight, express, etc.....	2,633.69	5.00		184.81	
Communication.....	2,414.53	375.40	1.75	11,702.28	
Printing and binding.....	178,775.31	3,762.02		32,301.34	
Miscellaneous services.....	15,033.59	159.35	277,067.14	9,456.12	255.53
Stationery.....	16,639.03	1,014.27		41,897.95	85.92
Supplies.....	27,254.41	834.43	9.00	66,029.79	661.19
Equipment.....	11,193.54	5,406.81		70,935.88	2,560.06
Rent.....	2,803.95	86.20	270.00	3,492.50	
Total.....	440,456.59	38,294.17	277,347.89	282,325.57	4,585.64

Statement of disbursements and summary of expenditures by the United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration for the period ending Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Disbursements.	Appropriation, Forty-first to Sixty-fifth Congresses, salaries and expenses United States Food Administration, 1917, \$2,500,000.		Total appropriation and allotments.	Appropriation, Forty-first to Sixty-fifth Congresses, control of food and fuel, \$150,000,000.
	Food Administration.	Fuel Administration.		
June.....			\$15,412.25	
July.....				
August.....	\$5,929.32		5,929.32	
September.....	56,144.98		173,934.57	
October.....	90,285.30	89,220.53	326,379.21	
November.....	84,857.76	25,216.48	426,445.08	
December.....	107,586.69	50,825.01	434,422.14	
Total.....	355,604.05	85,262.32		
Total food and fuel.....	440,866.37		1,382,522.57	
Direct settlements.....	15,088.43		116,451.24	\$50,000,000.00
Total expenditures.....	455,954.80		1,498,973.81	
Less recoveries.....	32.83		41.98	
Net total expenditures.....	455,921.97		1,498,931.83	
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.				
Permanent employment.....	232,541.15	48,792.94	503,593.60	
Temporary employment.....	1,666.00	3,528.20	14,007.92	
Traveling expenses.....	4,724.12	507.35	31,865.31	
Freight, express, etc.....	4,284.83	973.53	4,081.86	
Communication.....	3,527.36	968.37	18,989.69	
Printing and binding.....	21,890.56	333.34	237,062.57	
Miscellaneous services.....	4,081.79	348.13	306,401.65	
Stationery.....	22,188.05	1,198.42	83,023.64	
Supplies.....	13,813.82	7,250.75	115,583.39	
Equipment.....	55,404.70	18,951.29	164,452.28	
Rent.....	10,537.27	2,410.00	19,599.92	
Total.....	370,659.65	85,262.32	1,498,931.83	

\$50,000,000 shown represents an investment by the Government in the capital stock of the United States Grain Corporation.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE, FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATIONS BUILDING.

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration from the allotment by the President from the national security and defense fund for buildings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements as per abstracts (Exhibit D):

October.....	\$74,095.74
November.....	111,244.08
December.....	76,409.15

Total disbursements.....	261,748.97
Direct settlements by Auditor for State and Other Departments.....	15,598.92
Total expenditures.....	277,347.89

Classification of expenses:

Communications—Telegraph, telephone, etc.....	1.75
Miscellaneous services other than personal—	
Architectural services.....	\$1,487.92
Construction.....	275,579.22
Miscellaneous supplies.....	277,067.14
Equipment.....	9.00
Total.....	277,347.89

NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE, FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATIONS, EDUCATIONAL.

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration and the United States Fuel Administration from the allotment by the President from the national security and defense fund for educational purposes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements as per abstracts (Exhibit C):

September.....	\$2,094.22
October.....	81,719.76
November.....	188,001.84
December.....	190,100.25

Total disbursements.....	461,916.07
Direct settlements by Auditor for State and Other Departments....	16,843.84

Total expenditures.....	478,759.91
Less recoveries.....	9.15

Net total expenditures.....	478,750.76
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Classification of expenses.	Food Administration.	Fuel Administration.	Total.
Personal services:			
Pay roll.....	\$157,132.37	\$22,571.06	\$179,703.43
Temporary.....	7,457.20	1,327.02	8,784.22
Travel expenses.....	19,118.97	2,752.61	21,871.58
Transportation—freight, express, drayage, etc.....	2,633.69	5.00	2,638.69
Communication—telegraph, telephone, etc.....	2,414.53	875.40	3,289.93
Printing and binding.....	178,775.31	3,762.02	182,537.33
Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	15,033.59	159.35	15,192.94
Stationery.....	16,639.03	1,014.27	17,653.30
Miscellaneous supplies.....	27,254.41	824.43	28,078.84
Equipment.....	11,198.54	5,406.81	16,605.35
Rent.....	2,803.95	86.20	2,890.15
Total.....	440,456.59	38,264.59	478,750.76

NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE, EXECUTIVE, PRELIMINARY EXPENSES, FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the allotments by the President from the national security and defense fund for preliminary expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements as per abstracts (Exhibit E):

June.....	\$15,412.25
July, August, and September.....	103,543.53
October.....	12,290.30
Do.....	58,767.28
November.....	17,124.92
December.....	6,267.24

Total disbursements.....	213,405.52
Direct settlements by the Auditor for State and Other Departments..	68,920.05

Total expenditures.....	282,325.57
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Classification of expenses:

Personal services—pay roll.....	42,345.24
Travel expenses.....	3,979.66
Transportation—freight, express, drayage, etc.....	184.81
Communication—telegraph, telephone, etc.....	11,702.28
Printing and binding.....	32,301.34
Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	9,456.12
Stationery.....	41,897.95
Miscellaneous supplies.....	66,029.79
Equipment.....	70,935.88
Rent.....	3,492.50

Total.....	282,325.57
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NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE, EXECUTIVE, PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Fuel Administration from the allotment by the President from the national security and defense fund for preliminary expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements as per abstracts (Exhibit F):

September.....	\$1,151.84
October, November, and December.....	3,433.80
Total disbursements.....	4,585.64

Classification of expenses:

Personal services—	
Pay roll.....	210.84
Temporary.....	29.50
Travel expenses.....	782.60
Miscellaneous services.....	255.53
Stationery.....	85.92
Miscellaneous supplies.....	661.19
Equipment.....	2,560.06
Total.....	4,585.64

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, 1918.

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration and the United States Fuel Administration from the appropriation, salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918 (41st-65th Cong.), for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements as per abstract (Exhibit B):

August.....	\$5,929.32
September.....	67,144.98
October.....	99,506.13
November.....	110,074.24
December.....	158,211.70
Total disbursements.....	440,866.37
Direct settlements by the Auditor for State and Other Departments.....	15,088.43
Total expenditures.....	455,954.80
Less recoveries.....	32.83
Net total expenditures.....	455,921.97

Classification of expenses.	Food Administration.	Fuel Administration.	Total.
Personal services:			
Permanent.....	\$232,541.15	\$48,792.94	\$281,334.09
Temporary.....	1,666.00	3,528.20	5,194.20
Travel expenses.....	4,724.12	507.35	5,231.47
Transportation—freight, express, drayage, etc.....	224.83	973.53	1,198.36
Communication—telegraph, telephone, etc.....	3,527.86	968.37	4,496.23
Printing and binding.....	21,890.56	535.34	22,425.90
Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	4,081.79	348.13	4,429.92
Stationery.....	22,188.05	1,198.42	23,386.47
Miscellaneous supplies.....	12,813.82	7,260.75	20,074.57
Equipment.....	55,404.70	19,951.29	75,355.99
Rent.....	10,637.27	2,410.00	13,047.27
Total.....	\$70,659.65	85,262.32	455,921.97

CONTROL OF FOOD AND FUEL.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation control of food and fuel (41st-65th Cong.) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Disbursements as per abstracts (Exhibit A):

August.....	\$20,000,000
September.....	30,000,000

Total.....	50,000,000
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The \$50,000,000 expenditure shown represents an investment by the Government in the capital stock of the United States Grain Corporation.

EXHIBIT O.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING DIVISION, REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917—ABSTRACTS OF DISBURSEMENTS, EXHIBITS A, B, C, D, E, AND F TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

EXHIBIT A.

Report of disbursements made by auditor's settlement, \$150,000,000, under appropriation "Control of food and fuel," act of Aug. 10, 1917, public No. 41, during August and September, 1917, fiscal year 1918.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Aug. 24	Certificate of settlement from Auditor for State and Other Departments in favor of—			
	Food Administration Grain Corporation—Miscellaneous settlements and claims, certificate No.		13458	\$10,000,000
30	Do.....		13490	10,000,000
	Total.....			20,000,000
Sept. 17	Food Administration Grain Corporation—Miscellaneous settlements and claims, certificate No.		13572	10,000,000
24	Do.....		13617	10,000,000
28	Do.....		13637	10,000,000
	Total.....			30,000,000

EXHIBIT B.

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Aug. 15	Various employees.....		1	\$5,519.84
18	William Butler.....		2	6.00
20	Various employees.....		3	267.45
20	Washington Railway & Electric Co.....		4	25.00
20	G. Baker.....		5	1.50
20	D. Haskins.....		6	10.00
20	Hugh Reilly Co.....		7	1.50
22	Beatrice M. Coughlin.....		8	8.33
23	Marion Jacobs.....		9	10.00
24	William Osborn.....		10	2.00
24	do.....		11	4.75
24	Arthur H. Samuels.....		12	11.80
27	Henry Miller.....		13	16.67
27	Josephine Edwards.....		14	3.33
27	Charles F. Lanman.....		15	2.10
27	George J. Illian.....		16	8.35
27	Frank P. Leetch.....		17	12.10
28	Line-A-Time Manufacturing Co. (Inc.).....		18	9.80
29	Do.....		19	9.80
	Total.....			5,929.22

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept. 1	R. Carter Ballantyne.....		20	\$2.59
1	do.....		21	.72
1	R. P. Clarke Co.....		22	9.40
1	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		23	7.13
1	Louis Hartig.....		24	8.40
1	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....		25	.30
1	U-File-M Binder Mfg. Co. (Inc.).....		26	22.00
1	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....		28	3.51
1	do.....		29	2.66
1	Rozlin E. Lipman.....		30	35.00
1	Verona L. Mack.....		31	66.67
1	Lawrence A. Larson.....		32	65.00
1	Stockett-Fiske Co.....		33	21.10
5	Daniel Freeman.....		35	55.00
5	Clinton R. Whitney.....		36	4.50
5	do.....		37	6.25
5	Alfred Ethridge.....		38	13.30
5	National Photo Co.....		39	151.40
5	Joseph Krauskopf.....		40	15.00
4	Bessie M. Piller.....		34	13.33
5	Abby L. Marlatt.....		41	133.33
5	D. T. Busby & Co.....		42	18.88
5	Samuel Lewis.....		43	3.00
5	Washington Electrotpe Co. (Inc.).....		44	3.00
5	Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.).....		45	21.60
5	Browning & Middleton (Inc.).....		46	15.46
5	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....		47	675.00
5	Library Bureau.....		48	5.50
5	do.....		49	32.25
5	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....		50	1,050.00
5	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....		51	3.00
5	Rolle Rubber Co.....		52	218.21
5	do.....		53	218.20
5	J. F. Jenness.....		54	40.00
5	do.....		55	120.00
6	Dorothy Rittenhouse.....		56	33.33
6	National Electric Supply Co.....		57	7.88
6	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		58	2.50
6	do.....		59	57.60
6	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....		60	25.25
6	Stockett-Fiske Co.....		61	10.50
6	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.....		62	60.00
6	William Levy.....		64	33.33
6	Jas. H. Nicol.....		65	120.00
6	M. S. Noutzahn.....		66	16.30
6	H. V. McMeans.....		67	74.20
6	H. S. Jennings.....		68	50.00
6	W. D. Murphey.....		69	160.00
6	New York Herald.....		70	1.00
6	H. V. McMeans.....		71	15.55
10	Gill Baker.....		72	36.00
10	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		73	13.00
10	do.....		74	98.00
10	do.....		75	43.20
10	Creek American Sponge Co.....		76	8.75
10	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....		77	4.00
10	William W. Conner.....		78	3.00
10	do.....		79	3.50
10	Ruldoph & West.....		80	3.36
10	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		81	5.95
10	American Multigraph Sales Co.....		82	192.00
10	Library Bureau.....		83	54.08
10	do.....		84	510.75
10	Technical Supply Co.....		85	.60
10	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		86	10.22
11	American Multigraph Sales Co.....		87	2.25
11	National Electrical Supply Co.....		88	18.00
11	Theo. N. Vall.....		89	57.80
11	Swift & Co.....		90	4.50
11	Teseie Tag.....		91	35.80
11	John A. Melville.....		92	8.23
11	Horace Wescott, agent for Fannie Payson		93	34.95
11	Chas. M. McConnell.....		94	100.00
13	Phillip Lindmeyer.....		95	156.75
12	William Osborn.....		96	5.20
12	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....		97	2.50
12	National Electrical Supply Co.....		98	4.50

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept. 12	Emmanuel Baumgarten.....		99	\$20.00
13	Westinghouse Lamp Co.....		100	50.52
13	National Electrical Supply Co.....		101	2.75
13	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.....		102	15.50
13	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....		103	.65
13	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		104	60.00
13	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....		105	5.04
13	Emmanuel Baumgarten.....		106	5.13
13	Ruby A. Orrison.....		107	26.00
13	H. S. Jennings.....		108	50.00
15	Marshall F. Mochau.....		110	63.33
18	Chas. McCarthy.....		111	51.34
18	Marguerite Fisher.....		112	76.67
19	F. W. Taussig.....		113	67.80
19	Library Bureau.....		114	4.74
19	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		115	591.30
19	.....do.....		116	6.70
19	.....do.....		117	45.75
19	.....do.....		118	12.24
19	Mary Swain Routzahn.....		119	8.75
19	.....do.....		120	10.35
19	E. G. Routzahn.....		121	5.50
19	Wm. Ballantyne & Co.....		122	1.50
19	R. Carter Ballantyne.....		123	4.74
19	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....		124	14.56
19	.....do.....		125	140.00
19	.....do.....		126	70.00
19	National Electrical Supply Co.....		127	2.40
19	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		128	1.05
19	.....do.....		129	34.00
19	.....do.....		130	2.50
19	.....do.....		131	294.08
19	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....		132	1.44
19	Deemis Hoskins.....		133	10.50
19	Henry Moss & Co.....		134	149.59
19	Lenman Engraving Co.....		135	1.50
19	Chas. H. Judd.....		136	32.50
19	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....		137	136.50
19	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....		138	78.00
19	.....do.....		139	3.84
19	The Tablet & Ticket Co.....		140	10.50
19	Frank F. Stanley & G. E. Gilbert.....		141	4.83
19	Rudolph & West.....		142	9.00
19	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....		143	61.00
19	John H. Sperry.....		144	235.20
19	Washington Rubber Co.....		145	32.40
19	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....		146	1.44
19	R. P. Clarke Co.....		147	3.90
19	.....do.....		148	39.76
19	.....do.....		149	31.08
19	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		150	36.96
19	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....		151	.65
19	George F. Muth & Co.....		152	4.50
19	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		153	9.00
19	Ellwood Mead.....		154	80.25
19	G. G. Hammer.....		155	135.00
19	Library Bureau.....		156	42.77
19	George W. Brent.....		157	1.85
20	Ada Payne.....		158	1.85
20	G. G. Loehler Co.....		159	295.00
20	George J. Illian.....		160	6.95
20	Fred G. Dunbeck.....		161	26.30
21	A. C. Rowe & Son.....		163	56.70
21	Edith Guerrier.....		164	27.80
21	J. F. Jenness.....		165	168.00
21	The Tengwell Co.....		166	54.00
21	Library Bureau.....		167	1.75
21	.....do.....		168	55.00
21	.....do.....		169	2.60
21	.....do.....		170	68.00
21	Elton Lower.....		171	63.00
21	Gifford Pinchot.....		172	61.50
21	Mrs. Anna Fahnstock.....		173	30.00
21	George F. Muth & Co.....		174	.60
21	.....do.....		175	18.20
21	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		176	30.25
21	Dr. John Faris.....		177	85.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept. 21	West Disinfecting Co.....		178	\$4.25
21	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co.....		179	3.50
21	Emanuel Baumgarten.....		180	1.25
21	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....		181	.86
21	Robert M. Wright.....		182	63.33
21	American Lead Pencil Co.....		183	25.92
21	R. P. Clarke Co.....		184	11.15
21	Lamb & Tilden.....		185	2.92
21	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		186	35.28
21	Louis Hartig.....		187	.85
22	A. B. Dick Co.....		188	787.50
22	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....		189	94.95
22	.....do.....		190	1,350.00
22	Pride of the Kitchen Co.....		191	66.83
22	The Quaker City Rubber Co.....		192	6.08
22	Jas. B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....		193	.55
22	West Disinfecting Co.....		194	40.00
22	Rudolph & West.....		195	42.90
22	George E. Fox & Co.....		196	20.88
22	C. I. Davis & Son.....		197	19.00
22	National Electrical Supply Co.....		198	14.40
22	Shoemaker & Busch.....		199	22.80
22	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....		200	2.40
22	Cyrus A. Smale.....		201	25.20
22	George F. Chapin.....		202	47.10
22	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....		203	15.00
24	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		204	85.37
24	Library Bureau.....		205	3.42
24	.....do.....		206	32.50
24	.....do.....		207	26.60
24	.....do.....		208	87.50
24	.....do.....		209	45.68
24	.....do.....		210	82.80
24	.....do.....		211	22.40
24	R. P. Clarke Co.....		212	39.80
24	.....do.....		213	21.60
24	R. Carter Ballantyne.....		214	14.90
24	.....do.....		215	14.90
24	.....do.....		216	1.40
24	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....		217	2.50
24	J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.).....		218	12.30
24	Philip Lindemeyer.....		219	85.00
24	.....do.....		220	49.88
24	Hess-Hawkins Co.....		221	6.12
24	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....		222	204.24
24	.....do.....		223	46.24
24	.....do.....		224	24.00
24	.....do.....		225	.60
24	.....do.....		226	43.20
24	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.....		227	29.40
24	E. B. Adams Co.....		228	7.20
24	.....do.....		229	13.72
24	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....		230	3.90
24	Boston Wood Furniture Co.....		231	105.00
24	.....do.....		232	262.50
24	The Syndicate Trading Co.....		233	1.43
24	S. S. Stafford (Inc.).....		234	10.00
24	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....		235	1.95
24	.....do.....		236	1.20
24	.....do.....		237	787.50
24	Rudolph & West.....		238	21.45
24	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....		239	68.76
24	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....		240	20.88
24	.....do.....		241	.65
24	Jas. B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....		242	8.00
24	.....do.....		243	8.78
24	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....		244	700.00
24	Eld S. Baker.....		245	10.80
24	Tophams.....		246	11.00
24	Fred B. Miller.....		247	14.00
24	Hires Turner Glass Co.....		248	94.40
24	John H. Sperry.....		249	168.00
24	J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.).....		250	69.00
24	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....		251	11.29
24	D. T. Busby & Co.....		252	37.70
24	Pomeroy Ink Mfg. Co.....		253	1.80

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept. 24	American Lead Pencil Co.		254	\$97.00
24	do.		255	95.00
24	Western Union Telegraph Co.		256	1.05
24	Lawrence P. Brown.		257	8.00
24	Geo. F. Reber & Son.		258	105.00
24	Pay roll.		27	22,144.58
24	do.		65	394.48
24	do.		109	26,278.58
24	do.		162	2,767.84
	Total.			67,144.98
Oct. 1	Elizabeth Tammaro.		262	5.00
1	Lena Ramsay.		263	5.00
1	Kilda Malcolm.		264	5.00
1	Chas. McCarthy.		266	17.59
1	Frank P. Leetch.		265	112.90
1	Miss Mary Moran.		267	38.97
2	Union Envelope Co.		269	54.50
2	Diamond State Fibre Co.		270	106.00
2	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).		271	119.00
2	do.		272	700.00
2	do.		273	80.58
2	Southern Electric Co.		274	.79
2	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		275	4.00
2	National Electrical Supply Co.		276	2.67
2	Geo. F. Muth & Co.		277	8.35
2	Hines Signs.		278	16.26
2	Chas. G. Scott & Co. (Inc.).		279	5.00
2	Clyde L. King.		280	12.55
2	do.		281	32.35
2	Hess-Hawkins Co.		282	403.00
2	Library Bureau.		283	6.50
2	do.		284	66.50
2	The Stockett-Fiske Co.		285	64.50
2	do.		286	12.65
2	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.		287	361.25
2	R. P. Clarke Co.		288	22.80
2	Adams Paper Co. (Inc.).		289	73.50
2	Warren J. Keyes.		290	26.70
2	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).		291	850.50
2	Edna Reinohl.		292	22.50
2	Louise Meade.		293	60.00
3	Samuel Lewis.		294	6.00
3	Woodward & Lothrop (Inc.).		295	66.38
3	do.		296	9.78
3	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		297	74.50
3	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		298	29.25
3	do.		299	2.50
3	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).		300	1,078.00
3	Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co.		301	21.00
4	Library Bureau.		302	39.75
4	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		304	3.60
4	G. W. Forsberg.		305	15.95
4	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).		306	9.00
4	Doubladay-Hill Electric Co.		307	12.48
4	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.		308	298.00
4	do.		309	223.50
4	R. Carter Ballantyne.		310	9.85
4	National Photo Co.		311	5.00
4	do.		312	113.50
4	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.		313	1.44
4	do.		314	7.20
4	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		315	44.00
4	The Western Press Clipping Exchange.		316	13.08
4	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		317	575.00
4	U-File-M-Binder Co. (Inc.).		318	27.00
4	Alfonse Gouldman.		326	200.00
4	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		325	95.00
4	do.		327	95.00
4	John A. Garner.		328	18.00
4	Carroll Electric Co.		329	397.68
4	The Washington Electrotype Co. (Inc.).		330	5.40
4	Library Bureau.		331	11.70
4	do.		332	47.50
4	do.		333	11.70
4	Hutchison Office Specialties Co. (Inc.).		334	36.00
4	The Stockett-Fiske Co.		335	12.50

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 4	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.		336	\$14.20
4	American Envelope Co.		337	6.50
4	The Tangwall Co.		338	1.41
4	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		339	2.25
4	do.		340	20.89
4	do.		341	25.00
4	R. Carter Ballantyne.		342	.56
4	Barber & Ross.		343	3.00
4	Barrett Adding Machine Co.		344	500.00
4	Emanuel Baumgarten.		345	.38
4	do.		346	.07
4	do.		347	3.85
4	do.		348	1.20
4	do.		349	1.70
4	do.		350	.13
4	do.		351	.07
4	do.		352	.13
4	J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.		353	1.14
4	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.		354	2.40
4	The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.		355	13.55
4	R. P. Clarke Co.		356	195.00
4	Columbia Specialty Paper Box Co.		357	2.00
4	Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.		358	45.00
4	Western Union Telegraph Co.		359	11.07
4	A. B. Dick Co.		360	8.64
4	Dulin & Martin Co (Inc.)		361	1.50
4	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		362	121.50
4	do.		363	119.64
4	do.		364	52.50
4	do.		365	55.44
4	do.		366	49.95
4	James B. Lambie Co (Inc.)		367	43.00
4	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)		368	.65
4	do.		369	.65
4	Lanman Engraving Co.		370	3.00
4	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.		371	124.00
4	Leet Brothers (Inc.)		372	2.50
4	Samuel Lewis.		373	18.24
4	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)		374	90.00
4	do.		375	7.50
4	do.		376	6.00
4	G. C. Loehler Co.		377	2.00
4	do.		378	33.00
4	Monroe Calculating Machine Co.		379	750.00
4	National Electrical Supply Co.		380	4.56
4	do.		381	4.80
4	National Photo Co.		382	21.00
4	Rockwell Barnes Co.		383	30.45
4	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.		384	85.00
4	Chas. G. Stott & Co.		385	21.00
4	do.		386	18.48
4	do.		387	2.07
4	do.		388	1.50
4	Tabulating Machine Co.		389	100.00
4	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.		390	16.70
4	Williams & Allen.		391	15.00
4	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		392	2.00
4	do.		393	.75
4	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		394	100.00
4	do.		395	3.50
4	Underwood & Underwood.		396	8.00
4	National Photo Co.		397	209.50
5	Western Union Telegraph Co.		400	20.68
6	J. Maury Dove Co. (Inc.)		401	123.40
7	Rev. Samuel Z. Batten.		402	96.00
7	D. S. Jennings.		403	50.00
7	Louis Hartig.		404	1.30
7	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		405	3.00
7	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.		406	.50
7	do.		407	1.35
7	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)		408	14.40
7	do.		409	2.45
7	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.)		410	.76
7	do.		411	.85
7	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.		412	12.25
7	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		413	70.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 7	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.		414	\$5.64
7	Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co.		415	14.40
7	National Photo Co.		416	161.70
7	do.		417	239.10
7	do.		418	116.25
7	do.		419	96.00
7	do.		420	126.40
7	do.		421	205.90
7	Harries & Ewing.		422	295.58
7	do.		423	79.80
7	The Tengwall Co.		424	5.50
7	Hines Signs.		425	5.50
7	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		426	5.15
7	A. B. Dick Co.		427	90.00
7	do.		428	173.00
7	Riggs Garage.		429	10.16
7	Lawrence Mitchell.		430	12.45
7	Myron W. Kurson.		431	22.50
7	John D. Motherhead.		432	60.00
7	Wesley H. Westbrook.		435	61.00
8	F. S. Brooks.		436	29.95
8	Clyde L. King.		438	9.65
8	C. C. Young.		440	10.70
8	Valvoline Oil Co.		441	.55
8	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		442	52.58
8	Harris & Ewing.		443	38.60
8	William T. Hedlin.		444	60.00
8	Emanuel Baumgarten.		445	5.70
8	do.		446	.21
8	do.		447	.24
8	do.		448	3.85
8	E. H. Pitcher.		449	24.00
8	do.		450	55.00
8	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		451	12.90
8	do.		452	105.00
8	do.		453	70.00
8	do.		454	19.20
8	Eagle Pencil Co.		455	81.60
8	do.		456	49.00
8	The Globe Wernicke Co.		457	4.48
8	do.		458	14.90
8	do.		459	42.50
8	do.		460	202.00
8	do.		461	11.75
8	do.		462	55.48
8	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.		463	1.00
8	do.		464	8.75
8	Woodbury Blair.		465	73.93
8	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		466	2.10
8	do.		467	2.40
8	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.		468	1.14
8	Geo. McKerrrow.		469	63.48
8	J. W. Hicks.		470	81.08
8	H. J. Waters.		471	38.50
8	Charles H. Judd.		472	20.00
8	do.		473	117.15
8	Hees-Hawkins Co.		474	662.29
8	Barber & Roes.		475	4.40
8	Riggs Garage.		476	9.50
8	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).		477	675.00
8	Swan & Finch Co.		478	.34
8	Remington Typewriter Co (Inc.).		479	350.00
8	E. A. Paul Wolf Co.		480	4.59
8	Lamb & Thden (Inc.).		481	.40
8	The Garlock Packing Co.		482	11.40
8	Library Bureau.		487	41.15
8	The Flake Rubber Co.		488	.26
8	Remington Typewriter Co.		489	700.00
8	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		490	1.02
8	Library Bureau.		491	66.20
8	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		492	100.00
8	Hugh Reilly Co.		493	6.00
8	Frank F. Stanley and George E. Gilbert, trustees.		494	940.90
9	Merle Ashton.		495	2.00
9	The New York Times Co.		497	3.00
10	D. F. Dumberth.		508	.48

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 10	Turner & Clark		504	\$1.50
10	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons		505	1.80
10	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.		506	1.30
10	R. P. Clarke Co.		507	24.80
10	The Stockett-Fiske Co.		508	16.20
10	J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.)		509	85.00
10	National Photo Co.		510	373.90
10	do.		511	186.45
10	do.		512	28.50
10	American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers (Inc.)			
10	New York Herald Co.		513	1.00
10	Line-A-Time Manufacturing Co. (Inc.)		514	10.00
10	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		515	7.30
10	do.		516	3.40
10	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		517	95.35
10	Beth Thomas Clock Co.		518	14.25
10	Bengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.		519	30.24
10	American Lead Pencil Co.		520	24.00
10	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)		521	2.92
10	Louis Hartig		522	8.40
10	do.		523	4.25
10	do.		524	6.84
10	The Globe Wernicke Co.		525	216.50
10	do.		526	286.25
10	Southern Electric Co.		527	39.53
10	Woodward & Lothrop (Inc.)		528	15.50
10	Library Bureau		529	6.75
10	do.		530	17.50
10	do.		531	153.18
10	do.		532	1.22
10	do.		533	6.00
10	N. Counselman		534	2.00
10	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		535	81.00
10	do.		536	337.50
10	Geo. F. Muth & Co.		537	5.49
10	Hires Turner Glass Co.		538	3.93
10	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		539	13.80
10	Potomac Electrotype Co. (Inc.)		540	6.00
10	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		541	5.95
10	do.		542	27.30
10	The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.		543	127.18
11	Gill Baker		548	37.50
11	Robert M. Wright		549	40.70
12	Dr. Raymond Pearl		555	5.65
12	L. L. Hayes, Esq.		556	70.00
12	do.		557	178.00
12	Western Union Telegraph Co.		558	1,004.77
12	Peter Brown		574	6.75
12	Nettie N. Bryant		575	6.67
12	W. F. Powers Co.		576	3,805.00
16	do.		577	331.23
16	Elizabeth Getzendanner		578	62.50
16	Deamis Hoskins		584	27.75
17	The E. T. Brooke Co.		585	8.00
17	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.		586	42.50
17	Barber & Ross		587	5.28
17	Geo. F. Muth & Co.		588	1.00
17	Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.		589	31.00
17	Western Union Telegraph Co.		590	58.24
17	Library Bureau		591	1.20
17	The Shaw-Walker Co.		592	6.40
17	Chicago Binder & File Co.		593	1.20
17	C. I. Davis & Son		594	39.00
17	do.		595	19.00
17	Carroll Electric Co.		596	12.00
17	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		597	50.00
17	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.)		598	.66
17	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		599	3.75
17	do.		600	1.50
17	do.		601	3.75
17	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		602	472.75
17	do.		603	35.25
17	do.		604	105.00
17	Geo. E. Mattingly		605	2.10
17	Cletus B. Mattingly		606	2.10
17	State Journal Printing Co.		607	13.50
17	Charles G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		612	8.28

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 17	R. Carter Ballantyne		618	\$4.25
17	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.		619	1.35
17	Louis Hartig		620	1.05
17	Philip Lindemeyer		621	418.95
17	L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.		622	70.00
17	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		623	810.00
17	R. P. Clarke Co.		624	243.00
17	C. E. Riddleberger & Co.		625	33.50
17	J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.)		626	41.85
17	E. B. Adams Co.		627	13.75
17	do.		628	43.13
17	National Electrical Supply Co.		629	.57
17	Herschel Kinney		630	27.00
17	West Disinfecting Co.		631	80.00
17	John H. Sperry		632	2.24
17	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		633	700.00
17	do.		634	700.00
17	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)		635	40.00
17	do.		636	95.00
17	Charles E. Waller		637	2.67
17	Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)		638	35.20
17	A. Moses Sons & Co. (Inc.)		639	16.50
17	Hines Sign Co.		640	3.20
17	do.		641	1.65
17	Library Bureau		643	42.08
17	do.		644	6.08
17	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.)		645	1.34
17	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		646	1.01
17	do.		647	3.50
17	Merchants Transfer & Storage (Inc.)		648	115.00
17	Browning & Middleton (Inc.)		649	2.75
17	R. Carter Ballantyne		650	2.63
17	E. B. Adams Co.		651	35.00
17	Esleek Manufacturing Co.		652	22.68
17	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.		653	2.80
17	Chas. V. Simons		654	30.40
17	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.		655	94.50
17	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.		656	6.00
17	Potomac Electrotype Co. (Inc.)		657	3.00
17	Emanuel Baumgarten		658	2.55
18	W. B. Owens		659	10.00
18	G. Harold Powell		667	9.70
18	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		668	12.00
18	do.		669	174.00
18	E. B. Adams Co.		670	12.72
18	do.		671	17.15
18	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		672	93.39
18	Hess-Hawkins Co.		673	63.50
18	Hutchison Office Specialties Co.		674	105.00
18	Armstrong Cork Co.		675	1.00
18	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons		676	.90
18	F. W. Woolworth Co.		677	9.75
18	Index Visible (Inc.)		678	51.25
18	Potomac Electrotype Co. (Inc.)		679	9.00
18	United States Envelope Co.		680	286.50
18	R. Carter Ballantyne		681	8.95
18	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.		682	10.66
18	do.		683	12.25
18	Diamond State Fiber Co.		684	3.15
18	Washington Rubber Co.		685	1.50
18	The E. F. Brooke Co.		686	21.00
18	Corona Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		687	45.00
18	A. B. Dick Co.		688	12.98
18	do.		689	23.00
18	The Elliott Adding Machine Co.		690	45.00
18	Library Bureau		691	14.04
18	do.		692	10.33
18	do.		693	272.90
19	Carroll Electric Co.		705	33.00
19	Wm. Ballantyne & Son		706	14.25
19	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.)		708	5.28
19	Z. D. Gilman		710	2.65
19	Hines Signs Co.		711	45.45
19	Library Bureau		712	16.71
19	American Sales Book Co.		713	6.35
19	Emanuel Baumgarten		714	2.23
19	Bertron B. Willard		797	23.40
20	Clyde L. King		718	39.45

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 20	J. W. Shorthill		719	\$129.60
20	Georgia A. Steirly		721	66.67
22	Isidor Grosner		738	250.00
22	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		741	52.50
22	National Electrical Supply Co.		742	72.00
22	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		743	10.50
22	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		744	72.24
22	A. B. Dick Co.		745	160.00
22	do		746	320.00
22	Corona Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		747	45.00
22	Emanuel Baumgarten		748	11.55
22	do		749	12.00
22	do		750	18.55
22	Washburn-Crosby Co.		751	43.75
22	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.		757	7.50
23	do		758	3.60
23	Federal Sales & Service Co.		759	1.10
23	The Stockett-Fiske Co.		760	76.50
23	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.		761	6.00
23	John G. Hodges		762	2.16
23	Eagle Pencil Co.		763	66.00
23	E. H. Pitcher		764	27.50
23	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		765	410.00
23	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		766	1.50
23	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		767	57.36
23	Multiplex Display Fixture Co.		768	59.50
23	Rockwell Barnes Co.		769	11.00
23	N. M. Minnix Co. (Inc.)		770	7.50
23	The Elliott Co.		771	259.00
23	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)		772	13.50
23	H. S. Jennings		773	50.00
23	N. B. Church		774	9.10
23	do		775	14.79
23	do		776	15.35
23	do		777	15.35
23	do		778	12.81
23	H. D. Nims		779	47.50
23	Washington Electrotpe Co. (Inc.)		780	26.25
23	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		782	110.20
23	Geo. F. Muth & Co.		783	15.60
23	Washington Battery Co.		784	1.75
23	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		785	170.00
23	do		786	212.89
23	do		787	25.89
23	do		788	4.25
23	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons		789	1.95
23	Southern Electric Co.		790	1.43
23	Fisk Rubber Co. of New York		791	2.60
23	do		792	.25
23	Washington Electrotpe Co. (Inc.)		798	1.44
23	Deemis Hoskins		794	77.00
23	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)		795	120.00
23	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)		796	.65
23	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)		797	24.50
23	do		798	44.88
23	do		799	4.60
23	do		800	21.50
23	do		801	3.60
23	do		802	3.60
23	do		803	3.60
23	do		804	143.84
23	do		805	5.65
23	do		806	3.60
23	do		807	2.40
23	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		808	62.75
23	do		809	210.00
23	Eugene Dietzgen Co.		810	4.50
23	Hines Signs Co.		811	10.80
23	do		812	10.65
23	Library Bureau		813	19.44
23	do		814	66.50
23	do		815	.72
23	George E. Fox & Co.		816	31.32
23	R. Carter Ballantyne		817	9.70
23	R. P. Clarke Co.		818	39.00
23	do		819	27.38
23	Philip Lindemeyer		820	212.60
23	do		821	1,826.85

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 23	The Multipost Co.		822	\$125.00
23	American Sales Book Co.		823	6.35
23	Rudolph & West Co.		824	7.50
23	Dr. Clyde L. King.		825	12.36
23	C. Harold Powell.		826	20.70
24	Pay roll, emergency telegraph.		842	110.40
24	Woodbury Blair.		843	120.00
24	Lillian M. Balloch and Agnes M. Wickersham.		844	300.00
24	Frank F. Stanley and George E. Gilbert, trustees.		845	4,892.44
24	Alphonso Gouldman.		846	200.00
24	Clifford Pinchot.		847	75.01
24	P. S. Stahlnecker.		848	46.76
25	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.		850	4.70
25	Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.).		851	58.50
25	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.		852	1.65
25	The Elmer Catlin Co.		858	.70
25	Baltimore Paper Co. (Inc.).		854	103.27
25	Lanman Engraving Co.		855	6.90
25	Kable Bros. Co.		856	2.85
25	United States Envelope Co.		857	353.50
25	American Electric Co.		858	9.02
25	West Disinfecting Co.		859	80.00
25	Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.		860	539.70
25	The Fisk Rubber Co. of New York.		861	5.32
25	do.		862	63.27
25	C. E. Hooven Sales Agency.		863	1,856.45
25	Tabulating Machine Co.		864	76.50
25	Library Bureau.		865	8.42
25	do.		866	.54
25	do.		867	20.85
25	do.		868	57.50
25	Dr. Clyde L. King.		869	10.77
25	Mr. C. R. Whitney.		877	12.60
25	G. W. Nasmyth.		878	44.30
25	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		879	10.00
25	The Stockett-Fiske Co.		890	30.25
25	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		891	55.13
25	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		892	4.00
25	do.		893	8.25
25	Library Bureau.		894	8.11
25	do.		895	6.50
25	do.		896	459.13
25	Universal Trading Co.		897	4.00
25	Crane Co.		898	11.89
25	Rudolph & West Co.		899	1.74
25	Emanuel Baumgarten.		900	.30
25	The Dalton Adding Machine Co.		901	205.50
25	C. K. P. Cogswell.		902	1.00
25	G. W. Nasmyth.		903	18.27
25	do.		904	48.30
25	Du Bois Beale.		905	8.55
25	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		918	2.19
25	Library Bureau.		919	22.50
26	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		944	3.75
26	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		945	208.00
26	Mason Garfield.		946	62.45
26	The Fred A. Schmidt Co.		947	3.00
26	Library Bureau.		948	61.20
26	do.		949	15.30
26	Hines Signs.		950	1.60
26	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		951	.50
26	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		952	100.60
27	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).		953	12.00
27	Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.).		954	.75
27	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).		975	41.36
27	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).		976	1.73
27	The Globe-Wernicke Co.		977	21.80
27	National Electrical Supply Co.		978	5.50
27	Library Bureau.		979	5.30
27	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		980	86.45
27	The American Multigraph Sales Co.		981	20.20
29	Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.		982	14.70
29	Seafus Fletcher.		1002	30.33
29	Hugh J. Phillips.		1003	800.00
29	Juliet E. Johnson, in her own name, J. Norton and Paul Johnson, trustees.		1004	676.67
31	Library Bureau.		1015	93.77
31	Dulin & Martin.		1016	1.75

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 31	Emanuel Baumgarten.....		1017	\$3.75
31	Tabulating Machine Co.....		1018	76.07
31	Washington Electrotype Co. (Inc.).....		1019	3.60
31	A. B. Dick Co.....		1020	83.70
31	L. E. White Coal Co.....		1021	43.50
31	R. P. Clarke Co.....		1022	39.80
31	George F. Muth & Co.....		1023	11.25
31	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....		1024	390.00
31	John H. Sperry.....		1025	2.84
31	Hooven Automatic Typewriter (Corp.).....		1026	13.95
31	Helen M. Netherwood.....		1027	14.63
31	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....		1028	3.26
31	Corona Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....		1029	7.20
31	The Washington Herald.....		1030	2.94
31	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....		1031	11.50
31	Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.).....		1032	22.60
31	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....		1033	10.06
31	Addressograph Co.....		1034	7.36
31	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....		1035	36.00
31	A. B. Dick Co.....		1036	10.80
Nov. 1	Various pay roll.....		260	19,970.48
1	Supplemental pay roll.....		388	2,201.48
15	Various pay roll.....		572	26,237.44
15	Supplemental pay roll.....			781.32
	Total.....			99,506.13
1	Charles C. Marbury.....	Rent of 1015 Sixteenth Street.....	1047	250.00
1	The Washington Herald.....	Help-wanted advertisement.....	1048	2.80
1	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Type tools.....	1049	.15
1	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Square and drawing board.....	1050	3.74
1	Louis Hartig.....	Screw drivers.....	1051	3.72
1	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.....	Kitchen tables.....	1052	4.90
1	Rudolph & West Co.....	Fire extinguishers.....	1053	32.85
1	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Plate glass.....	1054	15.70
1	Richard J. Walsh.....	Travel.....	1055	44.43
1	Mildred Thomas.....	Pay.....	1056	5.33
1	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Blotters.....	1057	64.25
1	do.....	Copyholders.....	1058	54.96
1	do.....	Rulers.....	1059	23.40
1	R. P. Clarke.....	Numbering machine.....	1060	11.15
1	A. B. Dick Co.....	Cloth pads.....	1061	3.40
1	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass desk plate, name.....	1062	2.40
1	do.....	Band for dater.....	1063	.45
1	do.....	New die Standard dater.....	1064	.25
1	do.....	Stamp pads.....	1065	12.80
1	do.....	Brass desk plate, name.....	1066	2.40
1	do.....	Brass plates.....	1067	14.40
1	do.....	Brass plate on wood.....	1068	3.40
1	do.....	Cushion stamp and cut.....	1069	.65
1	do.....	Facsimile of letter, cuts.....	1070	1.15
1	Addressograph Co.....	Cabinet.....	1071	32.00
1	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Screws.....	1072	1.90
1	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Typewriter brushes.....	1073	6.00
1	do.....	Typewriter oil.....	1074	11.25
1	George E. Fox & Co.....	Felt chair pads.....	1075	10.44
1	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Writing ink.....	1076	144.00
1	do.....	Fountain-pen ink.....	1077	15.80
1	E. A. Paul Wolf Co.....	Sheet holders.....	1078	9.29
1	do.....	do.....	1079	10.20
1	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.....	Binders.....	1080	12.40
1	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	White envelopes.....	1081	3.20
1	Chas. C. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Loose-leaf books.....	1082	183.60
1	do.....	do.....	1083	23.10
1	do.....	Pencil-sharpening machine.....	1084	36.00
1	Line-A-Time Manufacturing Co. (Inc.).....	Line-A-Time, model 12.....	1085	10.00
1	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Record typewriter ribbons.....	1086	96.00
1	Library Bureau.....	Labels, guides, slips.....	1087	3.05
1	do.....	Guides and folders.....	1088	30.90
1	do.....	Guides.....	1089	7.54
1	do.....	do.....	1090	9.11
1	Barber & Ross.....	Step ladder.....	1091	1.00
1	do.....	Cuspidors.....	1092	19.73
1	Southern Electric Co.....	Dry braid cord.....	1093	41.80
1	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak desks.....	1094	600.00
1	do.....	Cane seat chairs.....	1095	70.00
1	do.....	do.....	1096	233.10
1	do.....	Oak cabinet.....	1097	3.65
1	do.....	Mahogany desk.....	1098	55.40

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 1	Grover C. Naylor	Ice	1099	\$20.54
1	Charles M. James	Pay	1100	18.00
2	Kenneth Fowler	Per diem and travel	1105	33.45
2	George W. Phillips	Rent of 1617 O Street	1107	70.00
2	George Thomas	Pay	1109	25.00
3	Dubois Beale	Per diem and travel	1108	31.80
3	Jeff McClanahan	Putting away coal	1204	2.10
5	Emanuel Baumgarten	Band daters	1206	23.10
5	do	Self-inking stamps, etc.	1207	57.88
5	Sarah Buchalter	Pay	1211	2.67
5	H. S. Jennings	do	1212	50.00
5	Library Bureau	White cards	1262	32.40
5	do	Manila folders	1263	.54
5	do	Primary guides	1264	3.93
5	do	Manila file folders	1265	17.50
5	do	Cut guides	1266	1.32
5	do	Units, bases, etc.	1267	86.70
5	Emanuel Baumgarten	Rubber type	1268	2.94
5	do	Rubber stamps	1269	1.60
5	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Senior printer, drive, etc.	1270	520.15
5	do	Printers' ink	1271	80.00
5	do	Signature ink	1272	3.09
5	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Oak and mahogany chairs	1273	52.50
5	do	Units, panels, lock	1274	39.29
5	do	Unit and ends	1275	42.23
5	do	do	1276	338.80
5	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Drinking cups	1277	34.50
5	do	Manila tags	1278	17.00
5	Typewriter and Office Supply Co.	Felt typewriter pads	1279	21.60
5	do	Paper clips and holders	1280	26.94
5	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Ideal scrap book	1282	2.50
5	do	Carter's library paste	1283	30.90
5	do	Loose-leaf binders	1284	61.88
5	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.	Kitchen tables	1285	219.50
5	do	Oak desks	1286	467.50
5	The Melton Rhodes Co.	Oak desk trays	1287	179.76
5	A. B. Dick Co.	Black ink	1288	135.00
5	Hay & Grain Publishing Co.	Subscription to grain reporter	1291	3.00
5	C. Harold Powell	Per diem and travel	1292	47.96
5	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	Transportation	1294	25.40
5	The E. Morrison Paper Co.	Manila envelopes	1293	42.00
5	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	1295	13.36
5	American Sales Book Co.	Registers, rolls, tickets	1296	88.50
5	Corona Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Brief case	1298	7.20
5	Lamb & Hilden (Inc.)	Stamp and cut	1299	.65
5	Eugene Distgen Co.	Boxwood scale	1300	1.25
5	S. S. Stafford (Inc.)	Drawing ink	1301	3.72
5	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Remington typewriters	1302	280.00
5	Browning & Middleton (Inc.)	Flash	1303	7.50
5	R. P. Clarke Co.	Midget machine and staples	1304	3.32
5	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.)	Cutting pliers	1305	6.60
5	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Wire desk baskets	1306	57.36
5	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.	Molstener	1307	.83
5	Dullin & Martin Co. (Inc.)	Flour scoop	1308	.70
5	John G. Hodges	To punching holes in sheets	1309	3.66
5	W. B. Moses & Sons (Inc.)	Typewriter stands	1310	30.00
5	Adams Express Co.	Baggage transportation	1311	70.38
5	George F. Muth & Co	Illustrating board	1312	19.65
5	do	Plain glass push pins	1313	1.56
5	Fisk Rubber Co.	Tires for Ford truck	1314	25.70
5	O. K. Multigraphing Co.	Vertical rules	1315	46.40
5	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Gray marvel sheets	1316	2.65
5	Superintendent of Documents	Food charts	1317	1.00
5	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messenger service	1318	.90
5	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Tables	1319	33.50
5	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Manila envelopes	1351	7.20
5	do	Standard punch	1352	8.80
5	do	Auto shading pens	1353	.30
5	do	Special binders	1354	8.50
5	do	Envelopes	1355	19.25
5	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Table	1356	16.80
5	do	Typewriter stands	1357	370.00
5	do	do	1358	81.00
5	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Binders	1359	29.70
5	do	Sheets for scrapbook	1360	3.00
5	do	Sheets for binder	1361	12.50

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 6	Rudolph & West Co.	Wire brads.	1362	\$0. 11
6	do	Rule, bell fixture.	1363	1. 03
6	R. Carter Ballantyne	Red erasers.	1364	4. 85
6	do	Brass-edge rulers.	1365	1. 83
6	do	Tablets.	1366	191. 45
6	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.	Typewriter pads.	1367	40. 80
6	do	Acco binders.	1368	7. 20
6	A. B. Dick Co.	Stencil paper.	1369	157. 50
6	do	Bottles, Dermax.	1370	23. 00
6	do	Dermax brushes.	1371	5. 52
6	do	Rubber feed rollers.	1372	6. 00
6	Geo. F. Muth & Co.	Push points.	1373	1. 05
6	do	Cleaning brushes.	1374	6. 00
6	do	Cross section paper.	1375	1. 00
6	do	Crayon pencil char paper.	1376	. 40
6	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Remington typewriters.	1377	1, 120. 00
6	do	do	1378	700. 00
6	Library Bureau.	Vertical cases.	1379	54. 78
6	do	Library Bureau cards.	1380	1. 05
6	do	Vertical file.	1381	39. 78
6	do	Cards.	1382	1. 85
6	do	Desk ticklers, cards.	1383	181. 80
6	do	Letter-size manila guides.	1384	1. 54
6	do	Legal guides.	1385	4. 74
6	do	Manila folders.	1386	1. 50
6	do	Cut guides.	1387	1. 32
6	do	Manila folders.	1388	56. 00
6	do	do	1389	97. 55
6	do	Check folders.	1390	430. 25
6	do	Substitution cards.	1391	7. 50
6	Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	To hauling and moving.	1392	341. 19
6	Index Visible (Inc.)	Cards.	1393	22. 25
6	Philip Lindemeyer.	White paper.	1394	1, 407. 90
6	P. H. Heiskall, Jr. & Co.	Shears.	1395	28. 12
6	Union Envelope Co.	Envelopes.	1396	64. 75
6	Deemis Hoakins.	Service of truck.	1397	7. 00
6	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Hammermill bond.	1398	14. 72
6	Ramsdell Tire Co. (Inc.)	Vulcanizing tire and tube.	1399	5. 75
6	The Stenotype Sales Co.	Stenotype paper.	1400	20. 25
6	The Elmer N. Gatlin Co.	Lamps, bowls, and hangers.	1401	71. 25
6	C. Harold Powell.	Per diem and travel.	1402	33. 55
6	Technical Supply Co.	Hardwood Zylonite.	1409	1. 10
6	J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.)	Express.	1410	85. 00
6	Silver-Chamberlin Co.	Wire mops.	1411	3. 60
6	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)	Cushion stamp and cut.	1412	. 65
6	Paragon Binder Corporation	Prong binders.	1413	9. 75
6	Addressograph Co.	Three-line addresses.	1414	10. 26
6	Grover C. Naylor.	Ice.	1415	69. 30
6	Old Dominion Paper Co.	Higgin's black ink.	1416	4. 50
6	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.	Sets complete.	1417	16. 25
6	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Expansion jackets.	1422	4. 00
6	Jeff McClanahan.	Puffing in coal.	1423	5. 60
6	The Evening Star Newspaper Co.	Help wanted ads.	1428	8. 28
7	The Washington Post Co.	Help wanted, male.	1429	2. 72
7	Henry May.	Rent property 926 Fifteenth Street.	1431	300. 00
7	J. H. Bunnell & Co. (Inc.)	Word counters for typewriter.	1432	30. 12
7	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Bond boxes.	1433	2. 40
7	Benj. R. Jacobs.	Per diem and travel.	1435	26. 55
7	Robert W. Harnden.	Pay.	1451	35. 00
8	Arthur C. Logan.	Pay.	1460	30. 00
8	O. R. Evans & Bro. (Inc.)	Lamps, etc.	1470	41. 16
8	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.	Rubber knobs, typewriters.	1471	. 40
8	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Chairs, costumer.	1472	37. 90
8	The Garlock Packing Co.	Alabastine gaskets.	1473	28. 82
8	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	File-binder strips.	1475	40. 00
8	Carroll Electric Co.	Desk lamps.	1476	41. 10
8	Multiplex Display Fixture Co.	Display fixture frame.	1477	45. 00
8	Union Envelope Co.	Manila envelopes.	1478	61. 97
8	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Card cabinet.	1479	15. 00
8	The Shaw-Walker Co.	Manila letter folders.	1480	78. 30
8	do	Index cards.	1481	153. 00
8	do	Blank manila guides.	1482	124. 83
8	Library Bureau.	Metal-tip folders.	1483	13. 50
8	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.	Electric disk stove.	1485	6. 00
8	do	Pendent switches.	1486	7. 80
9	Gill Baker.	Hauling ashes.	1520	48. 00

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Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 9	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.	Rental of leased lines.....	1584	\$8. 12
9	Fisk Rubber Co. of New York.....	Repairing Fisk tube.....	1585	1. 00
9	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Transmission of telegrams.....	1587	463. 97
10	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Glass desk pads, shears.....	1584	4. 75
10	do.....	Filler sheets.....	1585	61. 87
10	Library Bureau.....	Primary guides.....	1586	28. 65
10	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Beveling and polishing glass.....	1587	15. 70
10	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Blue ink for multigraph.....	1588	2. 50
10	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Separate leaf covers.....	1589	27. 50
10	Addressograph Co.....	Tab. strips, etc.....	1590	82. 19
10	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	White bond paper.....	1591	450. 00
10	Mittag & Volger (Inc.).....	Dalton adding machine ribbons.....	1592	8. 00
10	Dearborn Chemical Co.....	Boiler feed-water treatment.....	1593	66. 04
10	George E. Fox & Co.....	Folt chair pads.....	1594	52. 20
10	Deemis Hoskins.....	Services, truck.....	1595	88. 50
10	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Cash box.....	1596	1. 55
10	The Miller Dudley Co.....	Repairs on truck.....	1597	. 75
10	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Volt ammeter.....	1598	. 80
10	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	Telephone circuit.....	1600	278. 68
10	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone services.....	1601	200. 55
10	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Chairs.....	1602	109. 20
10	do.....	Tables and chairs.....	1603	182. 40
10	do.....	Bentwood chairs.....	1604	108. 50
10	do.....	Steel units and locks.....	1605	39. 29
10	Tabulating Machine Co.....	Bars for machines.....	1606	3. 50
10	do.....	Key-punch machine.....	1607	75. 00
10	Rudolph & West Co.....	Ratchet brace.....	1608	4. 39
10	do.....	Shears.....	1609	14. 88
10	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Smith Bros. typewriters.....	1610	112. 00
10	do.....	do.....	1611	50. 00
10	Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Litho. Co.....	Posters, etc.....	1630	4, 074. 31
10	William W. Rocks.....	Pay.....	1638	2. 00
12	Richard J. Walsh.....	Per diem and travel.....	1701	63. 05
12	Chas. G. Stott & Co (Inc.).....	Binders.....	1706	6. 18
12	do.....	do.....	1707	37. 95
12	do.....	Pencils.....	1708	6. 12
12	Library Bureau.....	Sorting trays.....	1710	12. 16
12	do.....	Guides, etc.....	1711	93. 95
12	The Elmer H. Gatlin Co.....	Electric fixtures.....	1712	77. 40
12	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Transmission of cables.....	1713	35. 02
12	Grain Trade News.....	Subscription to News.....	1769	2. 56
12	Library Bureau.....	Guides, folders.....	1770	44. 79
12	do.....	Newspaper holders.....	1771	1. 50
12	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood typewriters.....	1772	675. 00
12	Union Envelope Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	1775	111. 50
12	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Paste.....	1776	28. 00
12	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....	Dry batteries.....	1777	6. 00
12	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Typewriter tables.....	1778	175. 00
12	Tabulating Machine Co. (Inc.).....	Sorting trays.....	1779	16. 00
12	Hutchinson Office Specialties Co. (Inc.).....	Spool-O-Wire fastener.....	1780	15. 00
12	Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Typewriter stands.....	1781	24. 00
12	Rockwell Barnes Co.....	Flat-head brass fasteners.....	1782	5. 00
12	Chief Clerks, Telegraph Roll.....	Services.....	1785	70. 80
12	Dr. Charles McCarthy.....	Per diem and travel.....	1786	50. 88
12	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....	Fuse plugs.....	1788	3. 31
12	Elton Lower.....	Services.....	1789	250. 00
15	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Red and gold seals.....	1791	2. 31
15	James B. Lamble Co. (Inc.).....	Others.....	1792	. 80
15	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Card section.....	1793	17. 00
15	Index Visible (Inc.).....	Cards.....	1794	3. 00
15	J. Maury Dove Co. (Inc.).....	New River coal.....	1795	158. 40
15	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Bristol board.....	1796	16. 59
15	Sanner & Berry.....	Veedol oil.....	1797	2. 00
15	O. R. Evans & Bro. (Inc.).....	Lights and sockets.....	1828	140. 80
16	Library Bureau.....	Expansion folders.....	1971	61. 50
16	do.....	Guides and divisions.....	1972	1, 387. 16
16	do.....	Expansion folders.....	1973	1. 40
16	A. B. Dick Co.....	Bottles varnish.....	1974	10. 80
16	do.....	do.....	1975	162. 00
16	do.....	Dermatype stencil paper.....	1976	315. 00
16	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Flat-top desk.....	1977	47. 00
16	do.....	do.....	1978	384. 00
16	do.....	Unit oak.....	1979	16. 69
16	do.....	Revolving book case.....	1980	23. 40
16	do.....	Typewriter chair.....	1981	72. 20

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Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 16	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood typewriter.....	1982	\$67.50
16	do.....	do.....	1983	337.50
16	do.....	do.....	1984	675.00
16	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Numbering machine.....	1985	11.15
16	do.....	Clips, fasteners, files.....	1986	95.50
16	do.....	Pins.....	1987	128.50
16	Turner & Clark.....	Making duplicate keys.....	1989	.50
16	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Folders, fasteners, punch.....	1990	6.50
16	Emmanuel Baumgarten.....	Dating stamps.....	1991	2.55
16	do.....	Dater.....	1992	1.25
16	do.....	Dating stamp.....	1993	1.25
16	N. H. Shea.....	Sani Flush.....	1994	2.00
16	Phillip Lindmeyer.....	White writing paper.....	1995	1,897.25
16	do.....	Black ink.....	1996	85.00
16	Rockwell Barnes Co.....	Flat-head brass fasteners.....	1997	5.40
16	Shoemaker & Busch.....	Floor oil.....	1998	20.00
16	P. J. Nee Co.....	Kitchen tables.....	1999	58.55
16	John C. Dettra & Co. (Inc.).....	Flags, bunting, etc.....	2000	62.40
16	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Columner paper.....	2001	2.85
16	American Lead Pencil Co.....	Penholders, pencils.....	2002	58.80
16	P. H. Heiskell, Jr., & Co.....	Nail bag holders.....	2003	11.94
16	do.....	Ice axes.....	2004	2.94
16	Hines Signs.....	Card signs.....	2005	8.00
16	American Electric Co.....	Telephone brackets.....	2006	32.60
16	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood typewriters.....	2007	351.00
16	Victor F. Miller.....	Services.....	2013	108.00
16	International Manufacturing Co.....	International rubber keys.....	2014	37.20
16	Diamond State Fiber Co.....	Fiber baskets.....	2015	60.00
16	A. B. Dick Co.....	Cloth pads.....	2016	6.80
16	do.....	Bottles Dermox.....	2017	23.00
16	Wilson & Mayers.....	Cane-seat typewriter chair.....	2018	42.00
16	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....	Steel shades.....	2019	70.47
16	do.....	Split knobs.....	2020	1.14
16	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Steel drills.....	2021	4.00
16	P. J. Nee Co.....	Kitchen tables.....	2022	73.50
16	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Sheets.....	2023	.23
16	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Underwood typewriters.....	2024	1,012.59
16	American Lead Pencil Co.....	Pencils.....	2025	30.00
16	Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	2026	66.00
16	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Pens.....	2027	72.00
16	E. B. Adams Co.....	Whisk broom.....	2028	8.01
16	Commercial Camera Company.....	Photostat paper.....	2029	183.80
16	Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.....	Dixon's solid crayons.....	2030	3.72
16	Tabulating Machine Co.....	Key punch.....	2032	75.00
16	Howard W. Green.....	Services.....	2033	27.50
16	Bridgeport Plate Works.....	Zinc etchings.....	2034	500.10
16	do.....	Matrices.....	2039	264.00
16	Southern Electric Co.....	Buzzers.....	2068	22.56
16	Hines Signs.....	Iron signs.....	2063	15.00
19	A. B. Dick Co.....	Mimeoscope.....	2055	40.00
19	Deams Hoskins.....	Hire of automobile.....	2058	21.00
19	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass plate.....	2057	2.40
19	Rockwell Barnes Co.....	Brushes.....	2058	131.50
19	Tabulating Machine Co.....	Key punches.....	2059	825.00
19	Turner & Clark.....	Making duplicate keys.....	2060	.50
19	The Washington Electrotype Co. (Inc.).....	Curved electro.....	2061	1.50
19	Hausler & Co.....	Envelopes and sheets.....	2062	17.00
19	Tabulating Machine Co.....	Key punch.....	2063	75.00
19	Crane Co.....	Pipe, etc.....	2064	2.17
19	Washington Gas Light Co.....	Gas consumed, October.....	2065	1.33
19	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Runner punch.....	2066	21.60
19	do.....	Binder indexes.....	2067	2.59
19	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Remington typewriter.....	2068	70.00
19	do.....	do.....	2070	700.00
19	do.....	Remington typewriter ribbons.....	2071	3.50
19	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Wood screws.....	2072	1.55
19	The Rand Co.....	Index equipment.....	2073	28.24
19	The Syndicate Trading Co.....	Memo books.....	2074	31.35
19	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	2075	150.45
20	The Bulletin.....	Notice, boys wanted.....	2079	3.00
20	Mr. F. S. Brooks.....	Per diem and travel.....	2063	10.75
20	Cornelius Guiney.....	Services.....	2062	50.00
20	N. H. Johnson.....	Truck service.....	2063	187.25
20	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Stamp pads, baskets.....	2064	263.80
20	Louis Hartig.....	Bronze padlock.....	2065	.33
20	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Moore's binders.....	2066	3.90
20	Geo. F. Muth & Co. (Inc.).....	Floor oil.....	2067	3.50

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Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 20	Library Bureau	File cabinet	2098	\$33.05
20	Howard W. Philipps	Keys for use of garage	2100	2.50
20	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.	Ink wells	2102	7.76
20	The Shaw-Walker Co.	Letter size folders	2103	91.03
20	Rockwell Barnes Co.	Round-head brass fasteners	2106	14.00
20	Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	Freight on law books	2106	5.71
20	Ralph D. Jones	Services	2108	81.90
20	Otto K. Koegel	do	2109	66.30
20	Adolph A. Dubin	do	2110	58.50
21	R. P. Clarke Co.	Fillers for erasers	2131	.58
21	Clyde L. King	Per diem and travel	2132	26.64
21	do	do	2133	15.52
21	Chas. McCarthy	do	2134	78.55
21	Mrs. E. H. Sanford	do	2135	21.10
21	A. R. Sands	Rent, 901 Sixteenth Street	2136	200.00
21	Isidor Grosner	Rent, 817 Fourteenth Street	2137	250.00
22	Hires Turner Glass Co.	Glass, beveling and polishing	2173	31.40
22	Library Bureau	Guides, folders, etc	2174	38.89
22	Mr. C. B. Buston	Per diem and travel	2175	14.05
22	do	do	2176	22.30
22	do	do	2177	16.50
22	do	do	2178	13.45
22	do	do	2179	27.35
22	do	do	2180	12.70
22	Addressograph Co.	Three-line addresses	2181	87.93
22	do	Addresses, etc	2182	34.65
22	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Flat-top desk	2183	38.40
22	do	Near-leather folders	2184	181.75
22	do	Bentwood chairs	2185	86.25
22	do	Cabinets, docks	2186	6.02
22	Edwin A. Ferry	Services	2193	8.00
22	Minnie S. Long	do	2194	37.50
22	Joseph P. Tierney	do	2257	5.00
22	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.	Telephone service	2249	408.61
23	Lillian M. Balloch and Agnes M. Wick- ersham	Rent of 1013 Fifteenth Street	2261	150.00
23	Louis Hartig	Screw-driver bit	2262	.09
23	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Multigraph ribbons	2263	192.00
23	The Library Bureau	Reference cards	2264	206.35
23	Hugh Rielly Co.	Alcohol	2265	6.00
23	do	do	2266	12.00
23	Mrs. Marguerite Ferguson	Services	2270	32.50
23	Benjamin R. Jacobs	Per diem and travel	2272	12.48
23	Library Bureau	Reference cards	2289	27.00
23	John G. Hodges	Punching sheets	2290	7.50
23	Alphonse Gouldman	Rent 1720 M Street	2291	200.00
23	Library Bureau	File case	2292	31.60
23	Charles H. Bartlett	Per diem and travel	2293	208.07
23	R. P. Clarke Co.	Gem clips	2294	2.05
23	Benjamin R. Jacobs	Per diem and travel	2297	41.35
23	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Binders and sheets	2298	33.00
23	do	Punching sheets	2299	5.40
23	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Oak table	2300	21.80
23	do	Oak tray	2301	1.05
23	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)	Stamps	2302	25.20
23	do	Brass plate	2303	2.40
23	do	Stamp pads	2304	57.60
23	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Shield for signature	2305	.50
23	do	Gears	2306	.75
23	do	do	2307	1.00
23	Rudolph & West Co.	Drill	2308	3.49
23	do	Axes	2309	30.98
23	Valvoline oil	Valvoline engine oil	2310	8.25
23	do	do	2311	.55
23	Gertrude Morris	Services	2330	48.17
23	Amos C. Lettz	do	2335	35.10
23	Irwin S. Osborn	do	2337	320.00
24	Arthur C. Logan	do	2332	3.33
24	Frederick C. Bamman	do	2336	12.33
24	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	Lamps	2338	235.20
24	Shoemaker & Busch	Chamois skin	2339	15.80
24	do	Sweeping for floors	2340	9.41
24	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.	Binders	2341	6.64
24	do	Folders	2342	22.50
24	Rockford Milling Machine Co.	Adding machine	2343	190.00
24	R. Carter Ballantyne	Ruling pens	2344	.54
24	do	Gummed tape, etc	2345	9.38

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration" (\$2,500,000), from Aug. 10 to Nov. 30, 1917, fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 24	Columbia Auto Supply Co.	Set tools.....	2246	\$3.50
24	Mathers-Lamm Paper Co.	Library paste.....	2247	14.40
24	The Stenotype Co. (Inc.)	Stenotype paper.....	2248	20.25
24	Sterling Tire Corporation.	Non skid case.....	2249	21.86
24	A. B. Dick Co.	Black ink.....	2250	2.70
24	Hutchinson Office Specialties Co.	Hutchinson Spool-O-Wire.....	2251	15.00
24	J. P. Nawrath & Co.	Cotton twine.....	2252	64.00
24	do.	Cotton waste.....	2253	1.30
24	S. S. Stafford (Inc.)	Drawing ink.....	2254	6.30
24	Carroll Electric Co.	Columbia batteries.....	2255	6.00
24	E. B. Adams Co.	Oil cans.....	2256	2.25
24	Chicago Binder & File Co.	Files.....	2257	10.00
24	Exide Battery Depots (Inc.)	Recharge and rent of battery.....	2258	2.75
24	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Calendar stands and pads.....	2259	86.00
24	Addressograph Co.	Addresses.....	2260	35.50
24	United States Envelope Co.	Envelopes.....	2261	57.50
24	do.	do.	2262	57.50
24	Swan & Finch Co.	Cup grease.....	2263	1.00
24	Paragon Binder Corporation.	Paragon punch.....	2264	2.00
24	Index Visible (Inc.)	Leaves, no balls.....	2265	100.00
24	Morris Aronson.	Services.....	2266	30.00
24	Del Rey Colman.	do.	2407	12.00
26	M. A. Leese.	Fixing powder for photostat.....	2412	13.00
26	Rudolph & West Co.	Liquid polish.....	2413	45.00
26	A. B. Dick Co.	Rotary mimeograph.....	2414	160.00
26	The Adder Machine Co.	Adding machine.....	2415	337.50
26	J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.)	Cotton twine.....	2416	153.25
26	The Elmer H. Caslin Co.	hSedes and holders.....	2417	6.40
26	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Oak arm chairs.....	2418	110.00
26	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Inkstands.....	2419	14.60
26	Joseph P. Cotton.	Per diem and travel.....	2420	18.50
26	L. F. Marble.	Services.....	2425	73.33
26	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Stationery cabinet.....	2426	3.50
27	Washington Rubber Co.	Men's rubber hip boots.....	2527	3.87
27	Genevieve Alexander.	Services.....	2532	12.00
30	Hines Signs.	Sign.....	2533	5.75
30	New York Paper Tube Co.	Mailing tubes.....	2553	24.22
30	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Paper fasteners.....	2554	1.15
30	R. Carter Ballantyne.	Gummed labels.....	2555	6.00
30	Rudolph & West Co.	Gasoline torch.....	2556	5.11
30	George F. Muth & Co.	Sheets section paper.....	2557	1.00
30	Edith Marie Hawes.	Rent of 4 lots.....	2559	583.33
30	Russell H. Chattenden.	Per diem and travel.....	2567	36.24
6	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.	Telephone service.....	1028	167.65
1	Pay roll.	Services.....	1028	28,349.90
7	Pay roll, supplemental.	do.	1424	1,942.43
15	Pay roll.	do.	1876	26,572.51
	Fuel expenditures for November.....			13,305.23
	Total disbursement.....			\$110,242.91
	Less credit for check \$2,002, voucher No. 165, reduced from \$168 to \$48.....			120.00
	Less credit for canceled and reduced checks on voucher No. 1876.....			48.67
	Total.....			\$110,074.24

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918—Fuel," during the month ended Nov. 30, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 5	Chas. G. Stott & Co.	Loose-leaf binders.....	1281	\$18.60
6	R. Carter Ballantyne.	Plain white pads.....	1403	39.73
6	R. P. Clarke Co.	Bates numbering machines.....	1404	16.90
6	Library Bureau.	Manila folders.....	1405	53.88
6	do.	Guide cards.....	1406	26.00
6	Harry C. Grove (Inc.)	Dictaphones.....	1407	165.00
6	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Tin cash boxes.....	1408	3.10
6	John H. Sperry.	Typewriter ribbons.....	1418	17.92

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
*"Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918—Fuel," during
the month ended Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.*

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 7	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Post binder, labels, etc.....	1434	\$12.65
7	Lawrence Mitchell.....	Per diem and travel.....	1450	18.30
8	A. B. Dick Co.....	Cloth pads and ink.....	1474	34.44
8	Library Bureau.....	Trays, bases, etc.....	1484	46.40
9	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Transmission of telegrams.....	1557	532.15
10	Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.....	Moving office furniture.....	1599	30.00
10	U. S. Fuel Administration pay roll.....	Services.....	1656	254.52
10	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	1601	100.28
12	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Round paper cups.....	1709	18.75
12	N. Leroy Elwell.....	Per diem and travel.....	1765	8.55
12	do.....	do.....	1766	9.45
12	Fruitt & Zimmerman.....	Making keys.....	1768	1.50
12	Library Bureau.....	Manila guides.....	1772	107.55
12	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood typewriters.....	1774	405.00
15	N. Leroy Elwell.....	Per diem and travel.....	1790	21.75
15	Melton-Rhodes Co.....	Typewriter stands.....	1798	100.00
15	International Manufacturing Co.....	International cushion keys.....	1799	14.88
15	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Stapling machines.....	1800	19.66
16	The Hines Sign Shop.....	Brass sign.....	2008	7.80
16	do.....	Signs.....	2009	7.00
16	Boston Wood Furniture Co.....	Compartment.....	2010	60.00
16	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood typewriters.....	2011	675.00
16	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Felt typewriter pads.....	2012	9.60
16	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Plate, beveling and polishing.....	2031	23.80
19	Woodward & Lothrop (Inc.).....	Table.....	2054	4.00
19	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Remington typewriter.....	2060	80.50
19	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	2075	20.60
20	Hines Sign Shop.....	Signs without frames.....	2099	3.60
20	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Midget stapling machine.....	2101	7.10
20	E. B. Adams Co.....	Cuspidors.....	2104	18.82
20	J. D. Willis.....	Services.....	2107	112.50
21	Henry T. Offenderinger.....	Metal ash trays.....	2138	70
21	Juliet Johnson, in her own name, Paul Johnson and J. K. Norton, trustees.	Rent of 1023 Sixteenth Street.....	2139	500.00
22	Chas. H. Davidson.....	Rental square 146.....	2172	233.33
22	Geo. B. Graft Co.....	Vise signals.....	2199	6.50
22	Wm. Hollibaugh.....	Services.....	2199	60.00
22	N. G. Copeland Co.....	Canvas curtain.....	2230	4.00
22	Garber & Dury National Art Galleries.....	Steel door mat, rubber mat.....	2231	4.35
22	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Lettering on binder.....	2232	.65
23	do.....	Stamping on binder.....	2233	9.09
23	R. P. Whitty Co.....	1 pair storm doors.....	2234	62.00
23	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Binders.....	2235	12.00
23	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Dater.....	2236	1.25
23	Library Bureau.....	Guides.....	2237	5.28
23	Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Royal typewriter.....	2238	58.50
23	Hutchison Office Specialties Co. (Inc.).....	Hutchison Spool-o-Wire.....	2239	15.00
23	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Tool for multigraph.....	2240	.15
23	Washington Electrotape Co. (Inc.).....	Cut and signature.....	2241	1.50
23	International Manufacturing Co.....	International cushion keys.....	2242	11.16
23	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Bentwood chairs.....	2243	172.50
23	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Bates numbering machine.....	2244	11.15
23	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Tokye bond.....	2245	3.20
23	Jas. B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Key rings, coat hangers.....	2246	6.05
23	Library Bureau.....	Guide cards.....	2247	4.33
23	do.....	Sheets, folders, clips, etc.....	2248	256.73
23	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	2249	174.31
23	Carl W. Victor.....	Services.....	2256	50.00
23	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Elite type for multigraph.....	2281	15.00
23	Jas. B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Oil sprayers, buckets.....	2282	12.75
23	John G. Hodges.....	Index sheets.....	2283	1.75
23	Geo. G. Fox & Co.....	Chair pads.....	2284	10.44
23	Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Royal typewriter.....	2285	58.50
23	Rudolph & West.....	Sash chain.....	2286	.30
23	Standard Statistics Co.....	Subscription to Standard Daily.....	2287	66.68
23	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Index sheets.....	2288	.58
23	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass plates.....	2295	4.80
23	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Plate, beveling and polishing.....	2296	7.85
23	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Envelope openers.....	2312	1.88
23	do.....	Gem clips.....	2313	78.00
23	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Multigraph ribbons, etc.....	2314	124.50
23	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Extractor for line clips.....	2315	.25
23	do.....	Elite type for multigraph.....	2316	14.50
23	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Clip board, etc.....	2317	25.97
23	do.....	Red pencils, signals.....	2318	3.45
23	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Flat-top desk.....	2319	77.60
23	do.....	Oak desk.....	2320	42.00
23	Louis Hartig.....	Nickel-plated numbers.....	2321	1.20
23	do.....	Bronze padlock.....	2322	.30
23	do.....	Nickel-plated numbers.....	2323	.10

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918—Fuel," during the month ended Nov. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 23	Library Bureau.....	Index cards.....	2324	\$391.00
23	do.....	do.....	2325	74.62
23	do.....	Guide cards.....	2326	24.15
23	do.....	do.....	2327	1.00
23	do.....	Index cards, guide cards.....	2328	5.05
23	do.....	Cross reference sheets.....	2329	67.50
24	Cora Frye.....	Services.....	2394	23.33
24	Mildred Dillon.....	do.....	2395	46.67
26	A. S. Learoyd.....	do.....	2421	120.88
26	Mason Garfield.....	do.....	2422	79.17
26	W. J. Grant.....	do.....	2423	64.17
26	Clifford L. Wakeman.....	do.....	2424	62.50
30	Bines Austin.....	do.....	2585	295.00
30	N. Leroy Elwell.....	do.....	2596	100.00
15	Fuel pay roll.....	do.....	1876	6,622.34
	Total fuel disbursements.....			12,305.23

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 1	Pay roll for chief clerk.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	2605	\$356.81
1	do.....	do.....	2612	360.83
1	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	2614	700.00
1	M. Carpenter.....	Services.....	2615	18.00
1	I. Turner.....	do.....	2616	18.00
1	Wm. Doxley.....	do.....	2617	8.00
1	Philip Milburn.....	do.....	2618	16.00
1	Peter Diggs.....	do.....	2619	2.00
1	Ed. Underdown.....	do.....	2620	10.00
1	John Gatewood.....	do.....	2621	22.00
1	Bishop Bearfield.....	do.....	2623	4.00
2	Walter H. Stammer.....	do.....	2630	100.00
3	Marcus N. Thayer.....	do.....	2643	21.60
3	Tessia A. Niotke.....	do.....	2653	50.00
4	Pay roll for meat division.....	do.....	2665	132.00
4	Mr. C. R. Whitney.....	Per diem and travel.....	2676	17.90
4	L. N. White Coal Co.....	White ash coal.....	2686	105.50
5	Jacob N. Heilman.....	Services.....	2716	15.00
5	Howard W. Phillips.....	Rent of 1617 N Street.....	2723	70.00
5	Horace H. Wescott.....	Rent of 1439 K Street.....	2724	615.06
5	R. P. Whitty Co.....	Partition and side door.....	2726	125.00
5	Mr. G. Harold Powell.....	Per diem and travel.....	2728	30.55
5	do.....	do.....	2729	27.60
6	do.....	do.....	2731	36.50
6	do.....	do.....	2732	5.00
6	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone service, toll.....	2736	211.05
6	Alphonse Gouldman.....	Rent of 1720 N Street.....	2741	53.33
7	F. H. Hall.....	Per diem and travel.....	2779	33.90
7	Helen Bromfield.....	Services.....	2786	50.00
8	The Evening Star Newspaper Co.....	Help wanted, male.....	2825	7.11
8	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Pulley weights for board.....	2833	5.52
8	Marcus N. Thayer.....	Services.....	2834	23.40
11	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Desks, chairs, etc.....	2910	144.30
11	do.....	Oak unit.....	2911	22.13
11	do.....	Mahogany table.....	2912	92.20
11	do.....	Oak chair.....	2913	15.95
11	do.....	Steel unit.....	2914	27.74
11	do.....	Oak unit.....	2915	25.28
11	do.....	Units and bases.....	2916	31.29
11	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Binder sheets.....	2918	.40
11	do.....	Binders, indexes, etc.....	2919	11.65
11	do.....	Loose-leaf binders.....	2920	5.10
11	do.....	Glass penracks.....	2921	4.60
11	do.....	Binders, lettering.....	2922	6.57
11	do.....	Carbon paper.....	2923	3.45
11	F. F. Stanley and G. E. Gilbert, trustees.....	Oak chairs.....	2924	532.00
11	The Shaw-Walker Co.....	Cut guides.....	2925	9.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 11	The Shaw-Walker Co.....	Guides.....	2926	\$32.24
11	.....do.....	Letter folders.....	2927	8.08
11	.....do.....	White cards.....	2928	61.20
11	.....do.....	Manila folders.....	2929	70.20
11	Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.....	Machine grease.....	2930	.27
11	Barber & Ross.....	Refuse can.....	2931	5.50
11	U. S. Envelope Co.....	Envelopes.....	2932	1.13
11	Library Bureau.....	Index, guides, etc.....	2933	102.51
11	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Numbering machines.....	2934	5.43
11	Library Bureau.....	Cards, etc.....	2935	204.00
11	.....do.....	Manila guides.....	2936	.55
11	.....do.....	Oak file case.....	2937	31.60
11	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Cash box.....	2939	1.75
11	Columbia Auto Supply Co.....	Bolts, sockets, etc.....	2940	47.08
11	Union Envelope Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	2941	173.00
11	Geo. M. Barker.....	White-pine shelving.....	2942	187.68
11	The Melton-Rhodes Co. (Inc.).....	Oak letter trays.....	2943	115.20
11	E. A. Paul Wolf Co.....	Sheet holders.....	2944	1.40
11	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	2945	130.00
11	.....do.....	Danish ledger paper.....	2946	6.00
11	.....do.....	Manila tags.....	2947	8.50
11	Rudolph & West Co.....	Wire brush.....	2948	.75
11	.....do.....	Door springs.....	2949	2.16
11	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Gravity annunciator.....	2950	11.40
11	.....do.....	Fuse plugs.....	2951	.60
11	.....do.....	Binding posts.....	2952	6.00
11	.....do.....	Switches.....	2953	14.60
11	.....do.....	Edward's pushes.....	2954	28.80
11	A. B. Dick Co.....	Feed rollers.....	2955	3.00
11	Esleek Manufacturing Co.....	Un glazed paper.....	2956	1,044.61
11	.....do.....	.....do.....	2957	747.41
11	O. R. Evans & Bros. (Inc.).....	Hanger and bowl.....	2958	20.00
11	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Rule lines for multigraph.....	2972	5.00
11	.....do.....	Line underscores.....	2973	17.00
11	Multipost Co.....	Switch for sealer.....	2974	.65
11	Line-A-Time Manufacturing Co. (Inc.).....	Line-A-Time.....	2975	10.00
11	Kalamazoo Loose-Leaf Binder Co.....	Sectional post pull binders.....	2976	17.65
11	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Typewriters.....	2977	224.50
11	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....	Desk push buttons.....	2978	10.35
11	.....do.....	.....do.....	2979	10.35
11	.....do.....	Rubber-covered wire.....	2980	131.07
11	Heaney Manufacturing Co.....	Auto body polish.....	2981	2.25
11	Chicago Binder & File Co.....	File.....	2982	1.40
11	.....do.....	Binder.....	2983	2.34
11	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Rubber stamp.....	2984	.42
11	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Brush lampblack, etc.....	2985	.75
11	Lightning Letter Opener Co. (Inc.).....	Letter opener.....	2986	175.00
11	Lutz & Co.....	Leather strap.....	2987	1.75
11	Louis Hartig.....	Hasp.....	2988	.75
11	.....do.....	Machinist's hammer.....	2989	.92
11	.....do.....	Mouse traps.....	2990	1.14
11	.....do.....	Try-square.....	2991	.32
11	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Erasers.....	2992	4.75
11	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Self inker.....	2993	1.55
11	The B. & O. Railroad Co.....	Transportation charges.....	2994	11.30
11	Wells Fargo & Co.....	Freight charges.....	2996	.39
11	The United States Paper Goods Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	2997	52.50
11	.....do.....	.....do.....	2998	87.50
11	A to Z Business Bureau (Inc.).....	Antique cabinets.....	2999	155.20
11	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	3000	700.00
11	The Tabulating Machine Co.....	Key punches.....	3001	891.27
11	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Dater.....	3002	.85
11	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Desk lamps.....	3003	72.00
11	M. L. Himmel & Son.....	Oak tables.....	3004	90.00
11	Monroe Calculating Machine Co.....	Calculating machines.....	3005	1,500.00
11	.....do.....	.....do.....	3006	500.00
11	F. F. Stanley and G. E. Gilbert, trustees.....	Oak chairs.....	3007	7.60
11	Shoemaker & Busch.....	Le Page's glue.....	3008	3.56
11	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak tables.....	3009	46.00
11	.....do.....	Oak desk.....	3010	76.80
11	.....do.....	.....do.....	3011	156.60
11	Library Bureau.....	Oak tables.....	3012	46.00
11	.....do.....	Openwind signals.....	3013	1.62
11	.....do.....	Sorting tray.....	3014	12.16
11	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.....	Current binder.....	3015	37.90
11	Louis Hartig.....	Machine bolts.....	3016	.15
11	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Acce folders.....	3017	26.00
11	.....do.....	Paper folders.....	3018	1.20

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 11	Washington Wood Working Co.	Oak table, dressed	3019	\$1.50
11	A. B. Dick Co.	Dermox	3020	23.00
11	Rudolph & West Co.	Varnish brushes	3021	.24
11	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	Extinguishers	3022	15.00
11	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.) ..	Extra tabulator stops	3023	2.00
11	The Tabulating Machine Co.	Rental	3024	76.50
11	R. P. Clarke Co.	Pins	3025	324.48
11	W. H. Buck	Per diem and travel	3053	36.45
11	Wilbur C. Birch	Services	3059	25.00
11	Clyde L. King	Per diem and travel	3060	13.12
11	Lafayette B. Mendel	do	3061	63.98
11	C. B. Buxton	do	3062	21.70
11	W. F. Priebe	do	3063	20.95
11	do	do	3064	8.35
11	do	do	3065	10.80
11	F. A. Pearson	do	3066	77.02
11	do	do	3067	105.14
11	Robert D. Jones	Services	3130	25.67
11	Wm. T. Frazier	do	3131	3.00
11	Garnet Curtis	do	3152	42.67
12	Chas. McCarthy	Per diem and travel	3212	78.80
12	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Telephone circuit	3212	363.50
12	Florence Underwood	Services	3230	2.50
12	Samson A. Linder	do	3231	100.00
12	H. S. Jennings	do	3232	100.00
12	Rosa Bartholmae	do	3241	6.67
12	Wm. E. Lamb	Per diem and travel	3261	21.00
12	do	do	3262	27.05
12	Washington Rubber Co.	Rubber gloves	3298	1.00
12	L. C. Smith Typewriter Co.	Platen roller	3450	5.00
12	B. T. Cater	Making shelves, etc.	3531	863.00
12	Dr. Raymond Pearl	Per diem and travel	3532	5.35
12	Del Ray Coleman	Services	3546	8.00
12	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Tables, typewriter stands ..	3555	169.60
12	do	Typewriter desks	3556	840.00
12	do	Desk, oak	3557	1,920.00
12	do	Arm chairs, oak	3559	215.00
12	do	Perforator	3559	4.50
12	do	Stands, chairs, etc.	3560	14.70
12	do	Desk	3561	42.00
12	do	Chair	3562	7.50
12	do	Locks, etc.	3563	316.40
12	do	Steel units	3564	4.52
12	do	Imitation mahogany cabinet ..	3566	14.12
12	do	Oak units	3567	143.75
12	do	Desks, chairs, etc.	3568	185.20
12	do	do	3569	180.00
12	do	Typewriter stands	3570	51.25
12	do	Chairs, etc.	3571	15.00
12	do	Tables, oak	3572	13.28
12	do	Oak cabinet	3573	13.40
12	do	Telephone stand	3574	158.95
12	do	Oak units	3575	7.26
12	do	Top and base	3576	17.50
12	Benda S. Clarke	Services	3598	101.90
12	Rev. Earle Willifey	Per diem and travel	3619	21.65
12	C. B. Buxton	do	3627	10.42
12	Clyde L. King	do	3628	16.25
12	Benj. R. Jacobs	do	3629	6.80
12	Jeff McClanahan	Putting in coal	3630	20.33
12	Sarah S. Hickling	Services	3682	910.57
12	L. E. White Coal Co.	Soft coal	3704	71.83
12	F. A. Pearson	Per diem and travel	3753	11.00
12	Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.	Transportation charges	3759	5.65
12	The Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey	do	3760	22.50
12	Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.	do	3774	112.00
12	Doernlis Hoskin	Hauling	3788	115.00
12	Phillip Lindeneyer	Manila paper	3821	91.50
12	Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.	Base and sections	3832	36.50
12	West Disinfecting Co.	Soap	3833	3.00
12	Potomac Electrotype Co. (Ltd.) ..	Engraving device	3834	75.50
12	The Tabulating Machine Co.	Machine	3835	1.15
12	Crane Co.	Hose bibb	3836	.13
12	Emanuel Baumgarten	Rubber stamp	3837	5.04
12	Geo. F. Muth & Co.	Push pins	3838	94.50
12	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	Typewriter	3839	15.00
12	G. W. Forsberg	Making fire tools	3840	3.50
12	Potomac Electrotype Co.	Signature device	3841	66.35
12	Index Visible (Inc.)	Tables, cards, etc.	3842	

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
*"Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918," during the month
 ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.*

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 20	The Stockett-Flake Co.	Index cards	3843	\$63.00
20	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.	Wires, staples, etc.	3844	47.82
20	P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co.	Shears	3845	45.00
20	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Underwood typewriters	3845	675.00
20	R. Carter Ballantyne	Tablets	3847	156.33
20	Lamb & Tilden	Brass plates	3848	2.40
20	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Desk pads, etc.	3849	84.06
20	Library Bureau	Guide cards	3850	1.08
20	do.	Filing cabinet	3851	42.90
20	do.	2-drawer file	3852	31.50
20	do.	Cards	3853	2.30
20	National Electrical Supply Co.	Electrical apparatus	3854	26.78
20	do.	do.	3855	7.28
20	do.	do.	3856	7.23
20	do.	Cable	3857	26.31
20	do.	Cone shades	3858	2.24
20	do.	Express on cable	3859	.87
20	Shaw-Walker Co.	Guide cards	3860	34.88
20	do.	Guides	3861	260.19
20	American Multograph Sales Co.	Type, sticks, etc.	3862	1.00
20	Technical Supply Co.	Pencil pointers	3863	.64
20	Eagle Pencil Co.	Pencils	3864	96.00
20	do.	do.	3865	59.16
20	do.	do.	3866	135.60
20	Southern Electric Co.	Buzzers	3867	56.40
20	do.	Key sockets	3868	14.03
20	J. H. Well & Co.	Hairspring divider, etc.	3869	5.34
20	do.	Print paper	3870	4.32
20	Jas. B. Lambie Co.	Galvanized buckets	3871	6.80
20	do.	Twine holder	3872	.85
20	Remington Typewriter Co.	Monarch typewriter	3873	70.00
20	do.	Remington typewriter	3874	91.00
20	do.	do.	3875	87.50
20	do.	do.	3876	78.50
20	Barber & Ross	Stepladder	3877	1.50
20	do.	do.	3878	1.25
20	Rudolph & West Co.	Ash cans	3879	11.07
20	do.	do.	3880	11.07
20	do.	Handle scoops	3881	17.64
20	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.	Current binders	3882	53.40
20	do.	Kalamazet binders	3883	12.40
20	Dulin & Martin Co.	Screen for fireplace	3884	23.40
20	Jas. A. Ford	Per diem and travel	3942	8.00
20	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	Transportation charges	3940	61.76
20	Wm. Boxley	Services	3941	12.00
20	Globe-Wernicke Co.	Typewriter desks	3943	786.00
20	do.	Tray supports	3944	21.00
20	do.	Desks	3945	174.00
20	do.	Chairs	3946	318.75
20	do.	Desks	3947	52.95
20	do.	Chairs	3948	223.75
20	do.	Table	3949	29.80
20	do.	do.	3950	82.20
20	do.	do.	3951	16.80
20	do.	do.	3952	26.40
20	do.	Oak stools	3953	12.20
20	do.	Oak mirror	3954	83.20
20	do.	Desk	3955	40.80
20	do.	Oak desks	3956	489.60
20	do.	Typewriter desks	3957	645.00
20	do.	Roll-top desk	3958	68.75
20	do.	Costumers	3959	78.75
20	do.	Flat-top desk	3960	350.00
20	do.	Double desk	3961	57.00
20	do.	do.	3962	70.00
20	do.	Oak desk	3963	384.00
20	do.	Typewriter chairs, etc.	3964	456.55
20	do.	do.	3965	6.10
20	do.	Armchairs, oak	3966	75.00
20	do.	Oak chairs	3967	178.80
20	do.	Bentwood chairs	3968	10.35
20	do.	Desks, etc.	3969	11.39
20	do.	Oak top and bases	3970	21.78
20	do.	Panel, units	3971	338.80
20	do.	Steel units	3972	97.11
20	do.	do.	3973	194.18
20	do.	Unit ends, etc.	3974	297.08
20	do.	do.	3975	106.33

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 20	Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Steel units.....	3976	\$158.64
20	do.....	do.....	3977	21.60
20	do.....	Costumers.....	3978	62.40
20	do.....	Armchair.....	3979	62.50
20	do.....	Oak desk.....	3980	190.00
20	do.....	Typewriter desk.....	3981	71.15
20	do.....	Armchairs.....	3982	537.50
20	do.....	Typewriter desk.....	3983	465.00
20	do.....	Oak tables.....	3984	26.00
20	do.....	Desks.....	3985	92.50
20	do.....	Oak armchair.....	3986	268.00
21	Library Bureau.....	Correspondence sorter.....	3991	15.39
21	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages transmitted, October.....	3992	30.14
21	A. C. Rowe & Son.....	Fire extinguishers.....	3993	270.90
21	The Tabulating Machine Co.....	Gang punch.....	3994	75.00
21	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Daters.....	3995	2.50
21	do.....	Dating stamp.....	3996	2.20
21	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Rulers.....	3997	26.00
21	do.....	Cloth patches.....	3998	6.13
21	do.....	Dennison paste.....	3999	24.50
21	do.....	Library paste.....	4000	61.25
21	Potomac Electrotpe Co.....	Letterheads.....	4001	1.10
21	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Pyramid pins.....	4002	78.50
21	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Thick plates.....	4003	3.28
21	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Key sockets.....	4004	11.03
21	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Books.....	4005	2.00
21	do.....	Grip binders.....	4006	81.57
21	do.....	Hummer punch.....	4007	3.60
21	Potomac Electrotpe Co. (Inc.).....	Signature device.....	4008	9.00
21	do.....	do.....	4009	3.00
21	do.....	do.....	4011	3.00
21	do.....	do.....	4012	1.50
21	do.....	do.....	4013	3.00
21	Leet Bros. (Inc.).....	Rocket printer.....	4010	335.00
21	Potomac Electric Power Co.....	Services.....	4051	740.10
21	Bertha F. Smith.....	do.....	4052	6.67
21	Marous N. Thayer.....	do.....	4078	21.60
21	E. P. Carpenter.....	Per diem and travel.....	4079	4.00
22	D. L. Brooks.....	Personal services.....	4212	25.00
22	Bart F. Finn.....	do.....	4213	12.50
22	Katherine King.....	do.....	4214	20.00
22	Thomas Jeter.....	do.....	4215	13.13
26	L. H. Bailey.....	Per diem and travel.....	4275	48.49
26	do.....	do.....	4276	11.67
26	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Desks, etc.....	4283	310.35
26	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Handle for punch.....	4284	.50
26	Washington Post.....	Advertisement.....	4285	7.56
26	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood typewriter.....	4286	81.00
26	do.....	do.....	4287	67.50
26	A. C. Rowe & Son.....	Fire extinguishers.....	4288	135.00
26	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Binders.....	4289	7.76
26	do.....	Sponge cup.....	4290	10.25
26	J. E. Parker.....	Per diem and travel.....	4334	28.00
27	Kraemer & Dueshring.....	Spigot.....	4444	.40
27	John G. Hodges.....	Making tables.....	4445	1.00
27	Hill & Tibbitts.....	Repairs.....	4446	5.15
27	A. C. Rowe & Son.....	Chemicalharges.....	4447	8.40
27	Washington Post.....	Advertisement.....	4448	8.00
27	Hess-Hawkins Co.....	Type bag rack.....	4449	12.00
27	The Elliott Co.....	Transcript paper.....	4450	32.00
27	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Index cards.....	4451	88.00
27	do.....	Paper.....	4452	60.00
27	do.....	do.....	4453	3.13
27	Shaw-Walker Co.....	Index cards.....	4454	255.00
27	Baltimore Paper Co.....	Paper.....	4455	763.30
27	do.....	do.....	4456	980.80
27	Dulin & Martin Co.....	Umbrella rack.....	4457	2.25
27	Southern Electric Co.....	Reinforced cotton cord.....	4458	34.27
27	The Tabulating Machine Co.....	Labor and material.....	4459	7.30
27	do.....	Rental.....	4460	51.01
27	Library Bureau.....	Folders.....	4461	134.00
27	do.....	Office supplies.....	4462	315.80
27	Baltimore Paper Co.....	Paper.....	4463	227.37
27	Rudolph & West Co.....	Water hose.....	4465	5.60
27	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Rainbow packing.....	4466	3.45
27	do.....	Bench grinder.....	4467	44.00
27	A. C. Rowe & Son.....	Bottles for fire extinguishers.....	4468	4.80
27	Fred A. Schmidt Co.....	Drafting board.....	4469	8.00
27	Renz & Budwig.....	Sharpening paper cutter.....	4470	.75

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
 "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918, during the month
 ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 27	W. B. Moses & Sons	Typewriter chairs	4471	\$80.00
27	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Files	4472	3.60
28	Henry M. Keeling	Services	4616	4.17
28	Pay roll for meat division, Illinois	Services Dec. 1 to 15	4617	226.67
28	do	Services Nov. 15 to 30	4618	139.00
28	L. A. Clarke & Son	Oak wood	4619	9.00
28	C. A. Muddiman & Co.	Andirons	4620	9.98
28	John H. Harris	Removing trash	4621	40.00
28	Isidor Groener	Rent of 817 Fourteenth Street	4622	108.33
28	Shoemaker & Busch	Glue	4623	.20
28	Crane Co.	Galvanized pipe	4624	15.79
28	Southern Electric Co.	Fish wire	4625	1.00
28	Louis Hartig	Wheelbarrow	4626	9.95
28	do	Screwdriver	4627	.24
28	do	Night latches	4628	16.46
28	Rudolph & West Co.	Stilson wrench	4629	1.38
28	do	Saw	4630	2.30
28	do	do	4631	2.30
28	Emanuel Baumgarten	Stamp	4632	1.65
28	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)	do	4633	.65
28	Library bureau	Guide cards	4634	26.00
28	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Desk pads	4635	32.28
28	Federal Sales Service Co.	Copyholders	4636	6.60
28	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Typewriter chairs	4637	56.45
28	The P. M. Frank Disinfecting Co.	Soap	4638	42.75
28	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.	Adding machine	4639	340.00
28	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	Typewriter	4640	70.00
28	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Second sheets	4641	101.56
28	Burch & Kleps (Inc.)	Thermometers	4642	3.60
28	John Boyle & Co.	Letter carrier satchel	4643	13.00
28	American Service Co.	Welding broken parts	4644	1.00
28	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Fiat top desk	4645	48.50
28	Louis Hartig	Wheelbarrow	4646	8.75
28	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)	Brass plate	4647	2.40
28	Dullin & Martin Co.	Galvanized scoops	4648	4.50
28	Hooven Automatic Typewriter (Corpn.)	Stencil paper	4649	6.20
28	Library bureau	Sorting tray	4650	15.39
28	do	File cases	4651	46.36
28	do	do	4652	46.36
28	do	do	4653	23.18
28	Hooven Automatic Typewriter Co.	Stencil paper	4654	20.20
28	Library bureau	File cases	4655	46.36
28	James B. Lambie Co (Inc.)	Steel rakes	4656	2.00
28	do	Curved bill hooks	4657	.90
28	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)	Brass plates	4659	4.80
28	do	Watchman's badges	4658	8.00
28	National Electrical Supply Co.	Cutting rods	4660	.40
28	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Folders, arm chairs, etc	4661	54.00
28	West Disinfecting Co.	Soap dispensers	4662	144.00
28	The Tabulating Machine Co.	Electrotype card forms	4664	18.90
28	do	Rental of machine	4665	76.50
28	Evening Star Newspaper Co.	Ad	4666	8.64
28	The N. Y. Central R. R. Co.	Transportation charges	4667	11.88
28	C. C. Naylor	Ice	4668	59.80
28	The Pullman Co.	Transportation	4669	3.60
28	W. H. Buck	Per diem and travel	4699	65.35
28	Richard J. Walsh	do	4700	39.25
28	Pay roll operative and janitor service	For District of Columbia	4701	393.76
31	Pay roll	Nov. 16 to 30		33,403.25
31	do	Dec. 1 to 15		38,071.62
31	do	Dec. 1 to 15, temporary		3,277.58
31	do	Dec. 1 to 15	3591	323.44
31	The Tabulating Machine Co.	Cards	4663	507.50
	Total			115,019.38

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918—Fuel," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 4	Lawrence Mitchell.....	Per diem and travel.....	2681	\$15.80
4	Charles C. Marbury.....	Rent of 1015 Sixteenth Street..	2683	250.00
5	George J. Perpenle.....	Services.....	2718	91.00
5	C. A. Lovejoy.....	do.....	2717	91.00
5	C. H. Rome.....	do.....	2719	91.00
5	H. L. Underhill.....	do.....	2720	91.00
5	Asa O. Gallup, jr.....	do.....	2721	86.67
5	John H. Barrett.....	do.....	2722	91.00
6	R. P. Whitty Co.....	Carpentering work.....	2730	89.00
6	Pay roll for fuel administration..	Services.....	2740	1,248.70
6	William B. Putney.....	do.....	2744	78.00
6	The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.	Telephone toll service.....	2736	105.15
8	W. H. Mayer.....	Services.....	2835	56.33
11	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Mahogany tables.....	2917	32.50
11	Library Bureau.....	Manila state guides.....	2938	4.50
11	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak cabinet.....	2959	3.28
11	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Glass pen racks, tubes.....	2960	5.12
11	Barber & Ross.....	Corbin door check.....	2961	3.74
11	do.....	Window ventilators.....	2962	7.50
11	Library Bureau.....	Card index units.....	2963	68.25
11	do.....	Bill drawer.....	2964	12.83
11	do.....	Oak cabinet.....	2965	9.80
11	do.....	Metal tip name guides.....	2966	39.25
11	do.....	Manila folders, letter size.....	2967	27.00
11	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Rubber twirling rings.....	2968	6.00
11	Wholesale Writing Machine Co.....	Underwood typewriter.....	2969	43.65
11	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Shades.....	2970	9.12
11	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Elite type for multigraph.....	3026	3.00
11	Louis Hartig.....	Aluminum letters.....	3027	.75
11	Hines Sign Shop.....	Sign with frame.....	3028	2.50
11	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Boxwood cuts.....	3029	.65
11	do.....	do.....	3030	.80
11	Library Bureau.....	Cross reference sheets.....	3031	22.50
11	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Stamps.....	3032	.60
11	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Vise signals.....	3033	1.40
11	do.....	Linen envelopes.....	3034	17.75
11	Harry C. Grove (Inc.).....	Dictaphone.....	3035	182.75
11	Geo. B. Graff Co.....	Vise signals.....	3036	110.00
11	Tracy's National Repair Shop.....	Keys for 1023 Sixteenth Street..	3087	2.50
13	Martha Fisher.....	Services.....	3323	10.00
13	Pay roll for fuel, supplemental..	do.....	3339	529.33
15	Sam C. Ormes.....	do.....	3533	6.00
15	N. Leroy Elwell.....	Per diem and travel.....	3534	28.35
15	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak tables.....	3577	117.00
15	do.....	do.....	3578	69.00
15	do.....	Oak chairs.....	3579	284.90
15	do.....	Oak cabinet.....	3580	8.66
15	do.....	Oak table.....	3581	48.00
15	do.....	Oak chairs.....	3582	82.50
15	do.....	Chair.....	3583	20.00
15	do.....	Typewriter chairs.....	3584	38.50
15	do.....	Mission units, etc.....	3585	19.44
15	do.....	Typewriter stand.....	3565	50.87
18	Hester Fuller.....	Services.....	3705	100.00
18	Thomas M. Alexander.....	do.....	3706	100.00
18	W. B. Marselis, jr.....	do.....	3678	91.00
20	George E. Fox & Co.....	Chair pads.....	3885	41.76
20	A. B. Dick Co.....	Mimeograph.....	3886	160.00
20	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Dating stamps.....	3887	60.00
20	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Bond paper.....	3888	110.00
20	Universal Auto Co. (Inc.).....	Ford car.....	3889	534.58
20	Tracy's National Repair Shop.....	Making keys.....	3890	1.00
20	Addressograph Co.....	Switch tab frames.....	3891	143.75
20	Turner & Clarke.....	Making keys.....	3892	.75
20	W. S. Jenks & Son.....	Wood stove.....	3893	7.85
20	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.....	Boston wire.....	3894	245.00
20	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Vise signals.....	3895	7.50
20	Hutchinson Office Specialties Co. (Inc.)..	Spool-O-Wire.....	3896	45.00
20	A. C. Rowe & Son.....	Fire extinguishers.....	3897	135.00
20	Columbia Specialty Paper Box Co.....	Pasteboard boxes.....	3898	3.75
20	Rockwell Barnes Co.....	Fasteners.....	3899	19.25
20	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Round-head paper fasteners.....	3900	.70
20	Charles G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Binder.....	3901	15.53
20	do.....	do.....	3902	18.48
20	do.....	Hammer punch.....	3903	4.20
20	Library Bureau.....	Vertical cabinets.....	3904	71.40
20	do.....	File.....	3905	198.86

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration, under appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, 1918—Fuel," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 20	Library Bureau.....	Ends.....	3906	\$9.00
20	do.....	Oak section.....	3907	9.10
20	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Arm portables.....	3908	36.09
20	do.....	do.....	3909	18.00
20	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Binders.....	3910	38.40
20	do.....	Post binders.....	3911	4.80
20	do.....	Paper drinking cups.....	3912	22.50
20	Technical Supply Co.....	Pencil pointers.....	3913	.64
20	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Hotchkiss machines.....	3914	33.56
20	do.....	Triumph punches.....	3915	15.48
20	Shoemaker & Busch.....	Glue.....	3916	1.14
20	do.....	Green eye shades.....	3917	2.92
20	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Armchairs.....	3987	537.50
20	do.....	Chairs, typewriter stands.....	3988	518.20
20	Pay roll for fuel.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4053	88.20
21	Juliet M. Johnson in her own name, etc.	Rent of 1023 Sixteenth Street.....	4080	500.00
21	Nellie M. Burdick.....	Services.....	4081	16.67
22	Pay roll for fuel, hourly service.....	do.....	4209	1,006.21
26	Thomas S. Fell.....	do.....	4253	13.00
26	Rapid Addressing Machine Co.....	Cabinets, etc.....	4281	91.25
26	W. F. Sroufe.....	Dictating machine, etc.....	4282	182.75
26	Lamb & Tilden.....	Brass plate, on wood.....	4283	2.40
26	Barber & Ross.....	Step ladder.....	4284	1.50
26	do.....	do.....	4285	1.50
26	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Pads for typewriters.....	4286	18.00
26	International Manufacturing Co.....	Rubber keys for typewriter.....	4287	7.44
26	do.....	do.....	4288	29.78
26	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Underwood Typewriters.....	4289	405.00
26	do.....	do.....	4300	405.00
26	Hutchinson Office Specialties Co. (Inc.).....	Spools of wire.....	4301	18.00
26	Library Bureau.....	Oak unit.....	4302	17.75
26	The O. H. Edwards Co. (Inc.).....	Steel filing cabinet.....	4303	133.12
26	do.....	do.....	4304	104.16
26	American Lead Pencil Co.....	Lead pencils.....	4305	.62
26	The W. D. Campbell Co.....	Oak desks.....	4306	614.40
26	do.....	Typewriter stands.....	4307	162.00
26	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Rates numbering machine.....	4308	78.05
26	Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Royal typewriters.....	4309	234.00
26	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Tie rod.....	4310	.64
26	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.....	Kitchen tables.....	4311	6.50
26	Harry C. Grove.....	Dictaphone machine shaver.....	4312	55.25
26	Multipost Co.....	Sealing machine.....	4313	140.00
26	William L. Coombs.....	Services.....	4323	32.44
26	Joseph P. James.....	do.....	4333	42.94
27	Hines Sign Shop.....	Signs.....	4473	1.50
27	A. Zichtl Co.....	Printing in gold.....	4474	2.00
27	Library Bureau.....	Drawer section, oak.....	4475	6.08
27	do.....	Letter section guides.....	4476	5.40
27	do.....	Expanding wallets.....	4477	4.20
27	Tracy's National Repair Shop.....	Repairs.....	4478	1.00
27	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Oak stands.....	4479	75.00
27	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Desks and chairs.....	4480	714.00
27	do.....	Stands and chairs.....	4481	168.80
28	G. W. Nasmyth.....	Per diem and travel.....	4669	8.25
28	do.....	do.....	4670	33.00
28	do.....	do.....	4671	55.30
28	Lawrence Mitchell, Esq.....	do.....	4672	13.80
29	State pay roll, Washington, D. C. (painters)	Services, Dec. 20 and 21.....	4702	54.19
29	Pay roll.....	do.....		11,251.30
29	do.....	do.....		16,848.73
29	do.....	do.....		1,118.68
	Total.....			43,192.32

EXHIBIT C.

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept. 28	The Marvin S. Young Co.....		261	\$2,094. 22
Oct. 1	William Osborn.....		268	31. 45
3	Pay roll.....		302	273. 50
4	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....		319	6. 80
4	Norfolk & Washington (D. C.) Steamboat Co.....		320	6. 00
4	Sam Klein.....		321	54. 00
4	Robert H. Viser.....		322	46. 67
4	The Rev. James H. Nicol.....		323	240. 00
4	Dr. E. B. Chappell.....		324	56. 00
8	Luella Pannebaker.....		433	50. 00
8	Office Equipment Co.....		434	20. 10
8	State pay roll.....		439	98. 67
8	Walker Bros. & Hardy.....		437	28. 05
8	E. G. Routsahn.....		483	4. 00
8	Hamp Williams.....		484	84. 29
8	Richard B. Watrous.....		485	19. 15
8	J. H. Andrews.....		486	130. 66
9	Robert H. Viser.....		486	175. 09
9	Harry I. Wood Co.....		498	16. 80
9	Geo. G. Fetter Co.....		499	19. 05
10	Chas. E. Raymond.....		500	12. 20
10	Mary Swain Routsahn.....		501	41. 50
10	H. J. Walters.....		502	6. 78
10	Hines Signs.....		544	74. 85
10	W. D. Murphy.....		545	240. 00
10	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....		543	39. 60
10	William Osborn.....		564	33. 55
11	Henrietta W. Calvin.....		547	89. 45
11	R. S. Clements.....		550	10. 00
12	E. L. Morris & Co.....		551	27. 50
12	J. Bayard Backus.....		552	62. 59
12	.....do.....		553	12. 79
12	Jenne-Fowler Co.....		554	36. 97
12	Office equipment Co.....		555	92. 72
12	William George Jordan.....		556	20. 30
12	Mills Printing Co.....		557	32. 75
12	F. F. Jenks.....		558	9. 45
12	Starr Cadwallader.....		559	31. 05
12	Mayo Fesler.....		560	17. 35
12	George J. Illian.....		561	16. 70
12	Chas. W. Holman.....		562	35. 95
12	Charles H. Hall.....		563	6. 18
12	Stephen B. Groner.....		564	35. 22
12	Latman Engraving Co.....		569	4. 02
12	Chamber of Commerce of United States.....		570	9. 25
12	Marchbanks Press.....		571	35. 00
16	W. F. Powers Co.....		576	165. 45
16	.....do.....		577	5. 22
16	State pay roll for Wisconsin.....		579	34. 17
16	State pay roll for Kentucky.....		580	43. 00
16	.....do.....		581	144. 15
16	State pay roll for Iowa.....		582	71. 00
16	The Marvin S. Young Co.....		583	134. 00
17	Elton Lower.....		610	93. 00
17	Charles W. Holman.....		611	9. 60
17	W. B. Moore.....		613	80. 45
17	E. M. Freeland.....		614	16. 00
17	Vance C. Roberts.....		615	7. 65
17	J. H. Montgomery.....		616	37. 90
17	Ralph E. Logsdon.....		617	68. 50
17	Hines Signs.....		642	30. 00
17	Bryon W. Shimp.....		659	31. 05
18	H. C. Netherwood Printing Co.....		660	30. 75
18	G. V. Buck.....		661	24. 50
18	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....		662	. 25
18	.....do.....		663	12. 15
18	The Free Press Printing Co.....		664	85. 88
18	Washington Electrotype Co. (Inc.).....		665	15. 00
18	Martin Lowenberg.....		694	28. 30
18	Marchbanks Press.....		695	195. 00
18	Alice C. Boughton.....		696	5. 10
18	D. F. Garland.....		697	15. 80
18	Galt & Williams.....		698	81. 20
18	Capital Publishers (Inc.).....		699	10,500. 00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 18	Columbian Printing Co.		700	\$216.80
18	State Council of Defense.		701	3.86
18	Adams Express Co.		702	8.17
18	National Photo Co.		703	64.75
18	W. B. Holtzclaw.		704	15.21
18	National Photo Co.		709	420.95
18	James L. Neill.		715	25.80
19	W. J. McClothlin.		716	620.00
19	The Marvin S. Young Co.		717	975.00
20	Del Ray Coleman.		722	8.00
22	Frank P. Leach.		725	125.00
22	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		726	27.30
22	do.		727	273.00
22	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.)		728	5.00
22	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.		729	2.35
22	Virginia Paper Co. (Inc.)		730	445.23
22	E. H. Munson.		732	4.37
22	(Held)		731	1.20
22	Columbia-Specialty Paper Box Co.		733	14.00
22	E. J. Murphy Co. (Inc.)		734	55.86
22	Bruce Kennedy.		735	62.10
22	Oliver B. Williamson.		736	70.10
22	do.		737	123.65
22	Walker Bros. & Hardy.		739	18.25
22	Hausler & Co.		740	6.75
22	G. G. Loehler Co.		752	1.50
22	Lenman Engraving Co.		753	36.28
22	Twentieth Century Press Clipping Bureau.		754	59.39
22	Library Bureau.		755	116.20
22	National Photo Co.		756	20.45
23	T. W. Yocum.		827	69.60
23	S. W. McGill.		828	56.24
23	Martin Lowenburg.		829	72.45
23	Harry Freeman.		830	20.87
23	C. F. Coykendale.		831	20.05
23	R. K. Thomson.		832	32.18
23	F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson.		833	17.39
23	James F. Stutesman.		834	79.35
23	Charles H. Hall.		835	7,811.78
23	Novelty Slide Co.		836	25.00
23	M. Magee & Son (Inc.)		837	9.30
23	Phillips Wyman.		839	150.11
23	Thomas B. Reed.		838	60.80
23	F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson.		840	42.60
23	John Wood.		841	35.00
23	State pay roll for Washington.		781	126.34
24	State pay roll for New Jersey.		849	21.10
25	Miss Mary Sweeny.		870	3.60
25	Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota & Omaha Ry. Co.		871	14.45
25	Washington Southern Ry. Co.		872	10.48
25	Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota & Omaha Ry. Co.		873	40.15
25	William Osborn.		874	22.65
25	Mobile & Ohio Ry. Co.		875	22.00
25	Smyth G. Allen.		876	614.00
25	Clinedinst Studio.		906	29.65
25	D. de Sola Pool.		907	.75
25	Laura Nelson.		908	16.56
25	Eleanor Lynch.		909	19.88
25	Julia Lyons.		910	21.06
25	Anna Wildeman.		911	7.88
25	June E. Regan.		912	6.50
25	B. F. Bond Paper Co.		913	.55
25	Lamb & Tilden Co. (Inc.)		914	50.00
25	Arthur H. Irwin.		915	8.55
25	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.		916	11.97
25	do.		917	22.90
25	Horace G. Arnold.		820	67.99
26	State pay roll for Oklahoma.		890	12.75
26	Marie Nation.		881	8.50
26	Columbian Printing Co.		882	7.50
26	C. E. Riddleberger & Co.		883	9.75
26	Washington Electrottype Co.		884	15.48
26	Lenman Engraving Co.		885	10.00
26	N. W. Ayer & Son.		886	10.00
26	Williams & Allen.		887	10.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 26	Library Bureau.....		888	\$16.06
26	The Capital Printing Co.....		889	162.55
26	Cantwell Printing Co.....		921	267.00
26	do.....		922	687.50
26	T. D. Morris Co.....		923	13.50
26	E. Dana Durand.....		924	132.05
26	The J. P. Cook Co.....		925	1.00
26	The Remington Typewriter Co.....		926	6.00
26	Clark & Wood.....		927	4.75
26	W. D. O'Neil.....		928	39.35
26	Louise H. Williams.....		929	8.85
26	The White Co.....		930	61.80
26	Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.....		931	75.00
26	Burkley Envelope & Printing Co.....		932	392.50
26	do.....		933	46.50
26	Douglas Printing Co.....		934	58.00
26	do.....		935	17.50
26	do.....		936	17.50
26	Northrup Letter Duplicating Co.....		937	15.00
26	Omaha Printing Co.....		938	6.35
26	Moyer Stationery Co.....		939	18.90
26	E. L. Freeman Co.....		940	39.55
26	Omaha Van & Storage Co.....		941	2.75
26	Harris & Ewing.....		942	27.70
26	do.....		943	109.40
27	State pay roll for New York.....		960	168.13
27	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....		966	8.76
27	do.....		967	.65
27	Phillips Wyman.....		968	4.00
27	The Washington Times Co.....		969	3.44
27	The Tribune Association.....		970	4.25
27	Fishing Gazette Publishing Co. (Inc.).....		971	.75
27	National Photo Co.....		972	175.25
27	Harris & Ewing.....		973	40.00
27	State pay roll for Richmond, Va.....		974	111.37
27	Thomas B. Reed.....		983	120.00
29	Capital Publishers (Inc.).....		986	5,187.86
29	Marion E. Bradbury.....		1001	300.00
30	Moore's Print Craft Shop.....		1007	97.35
30	Hayworth Publishing House.....		1008	54.25
30	State pay roll for Wisconsin.....		1009	124.95
30	State pay roll for Arizona.....		1010	144.00
30	Hayworth Publishing Co.....		1011	55.00
30	do.....		1012	5.75
30	do.....		1013	153.25
30	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.).....		1014	1,198.00
Nov. 1	Various pay rolls.....		259	17,190.25
1	Supplemental.....		399	3,185.26
15	Various pay rolls.....		573	22,538.04
15	Supplemental.....		724	679.06
15	The Evening Star.....		731	25.00
	Total.....			81,719.76
Nov. 1	State pay roll for Illinois, Chicago.....	Services.....	1039	272.23
1	State pay roll for Kansas.....	do.....	1040	129.85
1	State pay roll for Kentucky.....	do.....	1041	175.00
1	State pay roll for Sante Fe, N. Mex.....	do.....	1042	210.00
1	State pay roll for New Mexico.....	do.....	1043	145.83
1	State pay roll for Ohio.....	do.....	1044	134.09
1	Brent D. Allinson.....	Per diem and travel.....	1045	34.75
1	George J. Illian.....	do.....	1102	18.25
1	S. W. McGill.....	do.....	1103	32.95
1	John T. Cushing.....	Pay.....	1104	233.33
2	State pay roll for Washington.....	Services.....	1106	97.50
2	James F. Stutesman.....	Per diem and travel.....	1144	27.97
2	do.....	do.....	1145	44.80
2	do.....	do.....	1146	36.65
2	Thomas G. Hull.....	do.....	1163	28.90
2	John H. Cover.....	do.....	1166	20.50
2	Thomas G. Hull.....	do.....	1167	15.75
2	George Martin.....	Services.....	1168	70.00
3	DuBois Beale.....	Per diem and travel.....	1170	23.80
3	Mrs. L. W. Prince.....	Travel.....	1171	28.30
3	Norman Winestine.....	Per diem and travel.....	1172	35.95
3	Alice P. Norton.....	do.....	1173	15.15
3	Buckley, Dement & Co.....	Form letters, etc.....	1174	54.92
3	Twentieth Century Press Clipping Bureau.....	Clippings.....	1175	63.78

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 3	Southern Press Clipping Bureau.....	Clippings.....	1176	\$10.06
3	The Atkinson Press.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	1177	17.50
3	The Sackett & Wilhelms Corporation.....	Car cards.....	1178	356.00
3	H. C. Sherman & Co.....	Gummed labels, etc.....	1179	151.06
3	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Desks.....	1180	61.35
3	The Central Ohio Paper Co.....	Typewriter paper.....	1181	12.72
3	J. Halstead Fountain.....	File holders.....	1182	5.70
3	.....do.....	Stationery.....	1183	51.85
3	A. B. Dick Co.....	Black ink.....	1184	8.10
3	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass desk plate.....	1185	2.40
5	State pay roll for Pennsylvania.....	Services.....	1206	28.17
5	William Osborn.....	Per diem and travel.....	1209	19.06
5	J. Paul Goode.....	Pay.....	1210	50.00
5	Neil Satterlee.....	do.....	1213	28.47
5	Dr. Joseph Krauskopf.....	do.....	1214	16.00
5	J. H. Nicol.....	do.....	1215	240.00
5	Gam C. Russell.....	do.....	1216	30.00
5	Herman P. Sweetser.....	do.....	1217	126.00
5	C. E. Raymond.....	Per diem and travel.....	1218	31.65
5	Elizabeth C. Watson.....	do.....	1219	95.50
5	John W. Marksburry.....	do.....	1220	8.65
5	Mary J. Downey.....	Rent, 1628 I. Street.....	1221	180.00
5	The Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	Special ribbons.....	1222	260.00
5	Truman, King & Co.....	Sheathing, twine, etc.....	1223	28.15
5	The Atkinson Press.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	1224	17.00
5	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	1225	143.10
5	Chronicle Publishing Co.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	1226	101.00
5	D. D. Smith.....	Desk and chairs.....	1227	63.50
5	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Pieces blackwood.....	1228	1.44
5	Ralph E. Logsdon.....	Per diem and travel.....	1229	60.00
5	Victor F. Lecog, 3d.....	do.....	1230	9.92
5	Monongahela Valley Traction Co.....	Transportation.....	1231	.55
5	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	do.....	1232	1.62
5	H. G. Adair.....	Home cards.....	1233	1,302.00
5	H. C. Sherman & Co.....	Return cards.....	1234	350.00
5	John M. Parker.....	Payments, refunds, F. F. A.....	1235	524.30
5	E. H. Sell & Co.....	Desks, chairs, etc.....	1236	303.62
5	Brown & Saenger.....	Home cards.....	1237	342.00
5	Dameron-Pierson Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	1238	417.50
5	J. P. Nickles.....	Cloth signs.....	1239	94.00
5	T. S. Morris Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	1240	2.25
5	.....do.....	do.....	1241	22.50
5	F. C. Blied Printing Co.....	Purchase orders.....	1242	8.75
5	O. D. Langdon.....	Wire, screws, etc.....	1243	6.48
5	Winslip Co.....	Imprinting envelopes.....	1244	8.75
5	A. B. Dick Co.....	Rotary mimeograph.....	1245	66.00
5	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Rent of typewriters.....	1246	16.00
5	Hammond's Printing & Lithographing Works.....	Pledge cards.....	1247	256.00
5	H. S. Crocker Co.....	Rotary mimeograph.....	1248	51.00
5	Library Bureau.....	Cards.....	1249	2.19
5	.....do.....	Folders, manila.....	1250	1.08
5	Superintendent of Documents.....	Community leaflets.....	1251	310.00
5	Library Bureau.....	Sorting trays.....	1252	4.52
5	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass plate.....	1253	2.40
5	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Corrugated board.....	1254	10.20
5	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.....	Kitchen tables.....	1255	4.90
5	Hotel Powhatan.....	Room and board, conferees.....	1256	128.50
5	Harry H. Freeman.....	Per diem and travel.....	1257	27.32
5	C. O. Dustin.....	do.....	1258	39.95
5	American Express Co.....	Baggage transportation.....	1299	5.45
5	Isabel Ely Lord.....	Per diem and travel.....	1260	36.12
5	.....do.....	do.....	1261	26.20
5	Adams Express Co.....	Baggage transportation.....	1311	18.20
5	Ben H. Lambe.....	Pay.....	1320	70.00
5	State pay roll for Iowa.....	Services.....	1321	161.65
6	Leaman Engraving Co.....	Line engraving.....	1322	3.00
6	.....do.....	Line cuts.....	1323	45.06
6	University of Maine.....	Envelopes.....	1324	78.71
6	.....do.....	Letterheads and sheets.....	1325	69.30
6	Raleigh Letter Writers.....	Multigraphing letters.....	1326	16.10
6	Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Royal typewriter.....	1327	58.50
6	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone messages.....	1328	295.30
6	Library Bureau.....	Manila guide cards.....	1329	25.60
6	.....do.....	Manila guides.....	1330	1.80
6	.....do.....	Periodical cards.....	1331	.69

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 6	Ralph H. Williams	Per diem and travel.	1332	\$30.06
6	Edward H. Foot	do.	1333	70.50
6	Lewis Flemer (Inc.)	Hydrogenli dioxide	1334	.17
6	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Corrugated board	1335	27.00
6	do.	Manila envelopes	1337	56.50
6	James Daugherty	Illustrating food exhibit.	1338	150.00
6	Edson C. Eastman Co.	Cover for typewriter.	1339	.50
6	E. G. Routzahn	Pay.	1340	210.00
6	Mary Swain Routzahn	do.	1341	252.00
6	Marion Edna Brown	do.	1342	10.68
6	do.	do.	1343	40.00
6	Walter Matscheck	Per diem and travel.	1344	8.20
6	Harper Leiper	do.	1345	81.86
6	The Federal Printing Co.	Letterheads and sheets.	1346	174.65
6	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings for September.	1347	11.23
6	Montana Experiment Station	Vertical guides and folders.	1348	2.25
6	Robert K. Thomson	Per diem and travel.	1349	107.10
6	Charles H. Hall	do.	1350	90.30
6	George F. Meek	Carpentering labor	1419	12.50
6	James F. Stutesman	Pay.	1420	210.00
6	Sheldon S. Cline	do.	1421	130.00
7	Elizabeth W. Miller	do.	1426	170.00
7	The Raleigh Hotel	Room and board, J. J. Flagler.	1427	7.10
7	New Orleans Railway and Light Co.	Incandescent service.	1430	28.58
7	The W. F. Powers Co.	Gummed stickers.	1436	40.50
7	do.	Posters.	1437	1,917.74
7	do.	do.	1438	891.25
7	do.	Car cards.	1439	711.00
7	do.	do.	1440	350.00
7	Frankenberg Bros.	Mailing tubes.	1441	10.00
7	The Central Ohio Paper Co.	Buffalo fiber and tubing.	1442	30.87
7	H. B. Storr Co.	Tables, etc.	1443	29.60
7	do.	Baskets, notebooks, etc.	1444	28.15
7	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Underwood Typewriter.	1445	129.50
7	do.	do.	1446	67.50
7	Automatic Printing & Stationery Co.	Rulers, erasers, etc.	1447	12.51
7	do.	Sharpener, inkstands, etc.	1448	22.36
7	do.	Blotters, ink, rubber bands.	1449	12.76
7	State pay roll for Wisconsin	Services.	1452	595.00
7	J. Elizabeth Werner	do.	1453	38.13
7	State pay roll for Kentucky	do.	1454	175.00
7	State pay roll for New Hampshire.	do.	1455	147.50
7	Iola Rozelle	Pay.	1456	24.00
7	J. Myers	do.	1457	75.00
7	Willard Miller	do.	1458	2.25
7	Julia Lyons	do.	1459	5.69
7	Miss Maud McGuire	do.	1460	2.50
7	Eleanor Lynch	do.	1461	31.19
7	Laura Breitkreutz	do.	1462	30.25
7	Ethel M. Kettner	do.	1463	2.00
7	Hayworth Publishing House	Vouchers for per diem.	1464	239.00
7	do.	Booklets	1465	249.00
7	do.	Travel authority booklets.	1466	63.75
7	do.	Letter instructions	1467	634.00
7	do.	License blanks	1468	2,161.75
8	Argus Leader job department	Letterheads, envelopes	1467	24.25
8	F. W. Naites & Co.	do.	1468	43.50
8	S. C. Phillips	Typewriting desk, etc.	1469	86.40
8	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriters.	1490	140.00
8	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Danish bond paper.	1491	3.95
8	Harris & Ewing	Photos	1492	40.00
8	Acres, Blackmar & Co.	Window circulars, envelopes	1493	401.00
8	The Champlin Printing Co.	Catalogue envelopes.	1494	137.50
8	Messrs. A. J. Doan & Son	Mailing cards, circulars.	1495	25.25
8	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.	Transportation	1496	5.12
8	Century Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings.	1497	30.14
8	Cantwell Printing Co.	Proclamation placards	1498	47.50
8	New Mexican Printing Co.	Bond paper, envelopes, etc.	1499	134.25
8	The Harlow Publishing Co.	Envelopes, letterheads	1500	99.75
8	The Red Ball (transfer and storage)	Cartage.	1501	9.00
8	Bullock & Olson	Lettering charts.	1502	15.00
8	A Pomerantz & Co.	Envelopes	1503	22.15
8	George F. Muth & Co.	Heavy mounting board.	1504	2.70
8	Lyman L. Pierce	Per diem and travel.	1505	77.80
8	News & Observer Publishing Co.	Ni. C. yearbook.	1506	5.00
8	Barnes Printing & Stamp Co.	Stamps.	1507	2.40
8	The Seeman Printery (Inc.)	Labels, letterheads, etc.	1508	150.26

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 8	Hudgins Publishing Co.	North Carolina map.	1500	\$3.00
8	Remington Typewriter Co.	Month's rent of machine.	1510	3.00
8	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Crayons and holders.	1511	3.50
8	Commercial Letter Co.	Letters, postals, and outlines.	1512	56.90
8	Syms York Co.	Envelopes, labels, etc.	1513	181.25
8	James E. Thiem.	Rubber bands, desks, etc.	1514	150.23
8	The Standard Printing Co.	Reply cards.	1515	5.50
8	Harris & Ewing.	Photo mailers.	1516	17.50
8	Wieger Printing Co.	Envelopes, labels, etc.	1517	17.50
8	do.	Display cards.	1518	6.75
8	State pay roll for Iowa.	Services.	1528	195.00
9	Anna Wildeman.	Pay.	1536	32.31
9	Rose Farmer.	do.	1537	8.88
9	Agnes Prindiville.	do.	1538	22.75
9	June E. Regan.	do.	1539	26.00
9	Marie Nation.	do.	1540	19.00
9	Martin Lowenberg.	Carbon paper, twine, etc.	1541	36.03
9	Mary E. Sweeny.	Per diem.	1542	4.70
9	Herman P. Sweetser.	Per diem and travel.	1543	24.42
9	O. B. Towne.	Travel.	1544	28.92
9	F. B. Mumford.	Per diem and travel.	1545	86.34
9	Parmely W. Herriek.	do.	1546	86.35
9	C. O. Dustin.	do.	1547	33.80
9	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages transmitted.	1548	4.11
9	Glass & Prudhomme Co.	Letterheads, envelopes.	1549	793.25
9	Western Newspaper Union.	Newspapers.	1550	75.00
9	New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	Transportation.	1551	8.75
9	John Wood.	Per diem and travel.	1552	80.90
9	E. L. Howe.	do.	1553	39.40
9	Susannah Usher.	Pay.	1554	25.00
9	W. D. Murphy.	do.	1555	240.00
9	State pay roll for Oregon.	Services.	1556	20.00
9	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Transmission of telegrams.	1557	352.99
9	E. F. Ladd.	Envelopes, etc.	1558	407.29
9	State pay roll for Ohio.	Services.	1559	31.00
9	do.	do.	1561	172.51
9	do.	do.	1560	256.00
9	State pay roll for Florida.	do.	1562	37.50
9	do.	do.	1563	37.50
9	State pay roll for New Hampshire.	do.	1564	147.50
9	State pay roll for Pennsylvania.	do.	1565	34.67
9	State pay roll for New Jersey.	do.	1566	200.00
9	Mary E. Ryan.	Pay.	1567	6.67
9	Minna C. Denton.	do.	1568	25.00
9	H. Chas. Hespe.	do.	1569	25.00
9	Helen Hayes.	do.	1570	3.00
9	Anita E. Reed.	do.	1571	3.00
9	Phyllis Scharff.	do.	1572	3.00
9	R. R. Alexander.	do.	1573	20.00
9	do.	do.	1574	75.00
9	John T. Faris.	do.	1575	8.00
9	do.	do.	1576	8.00
9	Southern Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	1578	106.08
9	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Window envelopes.	1579	187.50
10	John T. Faris.	Pay.	1577	8.00
10	State pay roll for Ohio.	Services.	1583	113.53
10	Martha Van Rensselaer.	Per diem and travel.	1612	30.24
10	do.	do.	1613	30.24
10	Hayworth Publishing House.	Form letter.	1614	339.00
10	do.	Cards.	1615	4.00
10	do.	Printing pay-roll blanks.	1616	59.50
10	do.	Vouchers for purchases.	1617	16.50
10	do.	Booklets.	1618	157.85
10	J. H. Montgomery.	Per diem and travel.	1620	59.64
10	H. Chas. Hespe.	do.	1621	22.95
10	J. B. Debnam.	do.	1622	14.70
10	Commercial Newspaper Co.	Subscriptions to newspaper.	1623	4.75
10	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).	Blinder.	1624	236.25
10	The Rumford Press.	Envelopes and labels.	1625	125.25
10	Idaho Stationery & Printing Co.	Home and pledge cards printed.	1626	568.85
10	Western School Supply Co.	Counting, etc., pledge cards.	1627	57.20
10	B. A. Thomas.	Lettering office doors.	1628	3.92
10	Western Bank Supply Co.	Guides, folders, etc.	1629	22.15
10	Dyer Printing Co.	Envelopes.	1631	92.50
10	Monica B. Thompson.	Letters, copies, etc.	1632	26.50
10	George Foster.	Office table and chairs.	1633	30.00
10	St. Albans Messenger Co.	Changes on plate.	1634	13.22

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 10	Shaw & Borden Co.	Sanford's Ink.	1635	\$29.35
10	Dameron-Pierson Co. (Ltd.)	Office equipment.	1637	490.83
10	Woodward & Lothrop (Inc.)	Conservation uniforms	1639	14.75
10	Acres, Blackmar & Co.	Paper, postcards, etc.	1640	794.00
10	Ross-Gould List & Letter Co.	List of booksellers, etc.	1641	82.90
10	Fred P. Johnson	Letters and mimeographing.	1642	61.95
10	The Bucher Engraving Co.	Etching.	1643	14.50
10	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Printer, typesetter, etc.	1644	633.80
10	The Kanawha & Michigan Ry. Co.	Transportation.	1645	.55
10	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages transmitted.	1646	.53
10	Cantwell Printing Co.	Report blanks, cards	1647	346.50
10	Library bureau	Boxes	1648	4.08
10	do.	Black cloth boxes.	1649	23.80
10	Marchbanks Press	Cards.	1650	14.00
10	Dameron-Pierson Co. (Ltd.)	Office equipment.	1651	469.30
10	Miss Edith Guerrier	Per diem and travel.	1652	11.00
10	The Marvin S. Young Co.	Sheets and index cards	1653	515.25
10	do.	Franked envelopes	1654	142.45
10	Pay roll for New York City.	Services.	1655	606.13
10	State pay roll for Oklahoma.	do.	1657	147.50
10	State pay roll for Maine.	do.	1659	174.50
10	State pay roll for Texas.	do.	1660	162.00
10	State pay roll for New Mexico.	do.	1661	212.50
10	do.	do.	1662	212.50
10	State pay roll for Louisiana.	do.	1663	520.00
10	State pay roll for California.	do.	1664	275.75
10	State pay roll for Washington.	do.	1665	112.50
10	State pay roll for Montana.	do.	1666	120.00
12	Orlando Bank & Trust Co.	Rent, Orlando Bank & Trust.	1667	28.00
12	Anne Graham	Pay.	1668	2.00
12	Everett Haedecke.	do.	1669	4.60
12	August Haedecke.	do.	1670	3.25
12	The Canal Bank & Trust Co.	Rent premises, New Orleans, La.	1671	150.00
12	Alexander Thompson	Per diem and travel.	1672	67.95
12	F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson	do.	1673	72.00
12	The Diehl Office Equipment Co.	Silk typewriter ribbons.	1674	6.00
12	Columbus Stamp Works	Stamps, cuts, pads, etc.	1675	6.15
12	Omaha Folding & Mailing Co.	Letters and drayage.	1676	12.22
12	The J. P. Cooke Co.	Stamps, pads, etc.	1677	2.90
12	Omaha Duplicating Co.	Letters.	1678	12.40
12	Burkley Envelope & Printing Co.	White envelopes	1679	49.00
12	Thomson Printing Co.	Circular letters	1680	125.25
12	Department of printing.	Telegram blanks.	1681	74.10
12	Howe Addressing Co.	Lists of hotel names.	1682	59.87
12	Free Press Printing Co.	Pledge cards.	1683	9.35
12	Herald-Statesman Publishing Co.	Labels, letterheads, etc.	1684	239.60
12	E. F. Johnson	Per diem and travel.	1685	59.40
12	H. W. Davis	do.	1686	6.38
12	J. Bayard Beckus.	do.	1687	162.05
12	C. O. Dustin	do.	1688	30.50
12	Le Roy Hodges	do.	1689	95.15
12	Thomas B. Fell	Pay.	1690	18.36
12	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Printed white envelopes.	1691	25.50
12	National Publishing Co.	Copies newspaper press.	1692	44.50
12	do.	Car cards.	1693	105.00
12	William Edwin Rudge (Inc.)	Circular letters.	1694	500.00
12	National Photo Co.	Photos of exhibits.	1695	206.40
12	do.	do.	1696	178.20
12	do.	do.	1697	64.05
12	Administrators Tulane educational fund.	Rent of administrator's office.	1698	150.00
12	C. C. Loehler Co.	Making four pieces board.	1699	18.00
12	Lanman Engraving Co.	Line cuts.	1700	27.63
12	Louisville Lithographic Co.	Carbon-copy sheets.	1702	2.00
12	B. A. Thomas	Lettering office door.	1703	2.32
12	do.	do.	1704	2.32
12	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Underwood typewriters.	1705	135.00
12	W. E. Darby	Salmon cards.	1714	2.75
12	Lanman Engraving Co.	Line cut.	1715	1.50
12	American Lithographic Co.	Window cards.	1716	8,097.57
12	do.	do.	1717	4,320.00
12	do.	do.	1718	2,744.46
12	The Bridgeport Y Plate Co.	Zinc etchings.	1719	214.00
12	The Zucker Service Co.	Home cards.	1720	664.00
12	Burkley Envelope & Printing Co.	do.	1721	300.00
12	do.	Envelopes.	1722	161.75
12	American Letter & Advertising Co.	Duplicating, addressing, etc.	1723	57.40

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 13	American Engraving & Color Plate Co.	Zincs, drawings, half tones...	1724	\$66.79
13	The Central Ohio Paper Co.	Jute tubing...	1725	35.46
13	Capital Hardware Co.	Twine	1726	3.45
13	F. C. Blued Printing Co.	Leaflets	1727	132.00
13	Charlotte Perkins Gilman.	Per diem and travel.	1728	15.70
13	Ralph E. Logsdon	do	1729	74.00
13	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages transmitted	1730	3.66
13	Brown & Saltmarsh.	Ribbons, typewriter ribbons	1731	12.05
13	The Letter Shop	Multigraphing	1732	4.90
13	Charles H. Moorman	Per diem and travel.	1733	130.85
13	American Express Co.	Shipping boxes and cases	1734	823.83
13	The Sackett & Wilhelms Corporation	Car cards, design No. 101	1735	219.80
13	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Messages transmitted	1736	7.12
13	Kentucky Print Shop (Inc.)	Circulars	1737	9.75
13	F. W. Koenig.	Car fare, delivering cards	1738	1.90
13	J. H. Foster.	Carbon paper, etc.	1739	11.85
13	Townley & Kyser.	Pledge cards	1740	742.67
13	The Dudley Paper Co.	Cardboard	1741	76.50
13	Omaha Folding & Mailing Co.	Hotel letters	1742	11.55
13	Douglas Printing Co.	Hotel pledge cards	1743	21.50
13	Northrup Letter Duplicating Co.	Addressing envelopes	1744	74.45
13	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Carbon, rent of typewriter	1745	11.00
13	Douglas Printing Co.	Letters	1746	35.00
13	do	Envelopes, circulars, etc.	1747	146.50
13	Virginia Paper Co. (Inc.)	Manila envelopes	1748	912.00
13	Rudolph & West Co.	Safety hasp.	1749	.35
13	Superintendent of Documents.	Subscription to Congressional Record	1750	18.00
13	Library Bureau	Employment record cards	1751	.80
13	School Art League.	Sketch for poster	1752	15.00
13	Williams & Allen.	Drawings	1753	30.00
13	Lawman Engraving Co.	Line cut	1754	8.08
13	W. E. Darby.	Envelopes	1755	87.50
13	Rapid Addressing Machine Co.	Stencils addressed	1756	1,400.00
13	George W. Reed.	Making and lettering plaques.	1757	223.25
13	James W. Oden.	Advertising, Washington Post	1758	4.00
13	Home Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Telephone service	1759	12.90
13	The Federal Printing Co.	Letter heads	1760	132.90
13	Mary E. Sweeny	Per diem and travel.	1761	4.25
13	American Express Co.	Transportation	1762	21.23
13	J. D. Milans & Sons.	Gum labels	1763	44.00
13	Shaw & Borden Co.	Printing home cards	1764	935.50
13	do	Express on home cards	1765	158.16
13	The Carey Printing Co. (Inc.)	Hoover's speech	1766	15,623.39
13	do	Manila envelopes	1767	1,554.45
13	Capital Publishers (Inc.)	Window cards	1768	3,875.00
13	Mayo Fessler.	Per diem and travel.	1769	22.05
13	Bessie C. Russell	Services	1770	30.00
13	The Congress Hall Hotel Co.	Subsistence, conferees	1771	12.50
13	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Underwood typewriters	1772	337.50
13	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Letters	1773	875.00
13	William Edwin Rudge (Inc.)	Certificates	1774	261.73
13	Miss Martha Van Rensselaer	Per diem and travel.	1775	26.24
13	do	do	1776	34.24
13	do	do	1777	34.40
13	do	do	1778	30.24
13	Capital Publishers (Inc.)	Window cards	1779	77.00
13	E. F. Woodman.	Per diem and travel.	1780	53.94
13	Lect Bros (Inc)	Prints	1781	3.70
13	The Stoneman Press Co.	Home cards, pledge cards	1782	4,226.75
13	Lawrence Fitton	Services	1783	3.00
13	L. G. Kelly Printing Co.	President's Proclamation	1784	498.90
13	State pay roll for California	Services	1785	234.63
13	Columbus Blank Book Mfg. Co.	Safety ink wells	1786	13.15
13	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Rent on Underwood typewriter	1787	3.00
13	The Observer Printing House (Inc.)	Pledge and kitchen cards	1788	976.51
13	do	Express	1789	16.81
13	do	do	1790	19.00
13	do	do	1791	17.80
13	do	Express and postage	1792	11.88
13	Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co.	Transportation	1793	2.88
13	do	do	1794	1.31
13	Maine Central R. R. Co.	do	1795	22.50
13	The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do	1796	22.60
13	Brown & Saenger	Pledge cards	1797	108.50
13	E. H. Sell & Co.	Clip boards	1798	49.56

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 15	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriter ribbons.	1845	\$101.00
15	Ed Outcalt.	Battery and wire.	1846	3.75
15	Arizona Republican.	Letterheads and envelopes.	1847	33.00
15	Western Newspaper Union.	Mimeograph paper.	1848	60.00
15	Simon Singer.	World's Scrap Book.	1849	1.75
15	Herman J. Selforth.	Express, iron sign, etc.	1850	7.61
15	J. Guy McQuitty.	Printing.	1851	23.75
15	The McGregor Co.	Letterheads, envelopes.	1852	78.25
15	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Telephone service.	1853	18.75
15	Wareham Telephone Co.	do.	1854	7.16
15	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.	do.	1855	19.15
15	Phaneuf & Son, printers.	Posters.	1856	95.20
15	Lakeside Printing Co.	Mailing cards.	1857	140.75
15	National Publishing Co.	Copies in accordance with bid 056.	1858	41.25
15	Dixon, Fish & Co.	Office equipment.	1859	51.05
15	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriter.	1860	73.00
15	J. B. Lawton & Son.	Envelopes.	1861	24.00
15	G. F. Burg.	Drawings of emblems.	1862	7.00
15	Harry Perkins.	Display booth construction.	1863	70.44
15	J. R. Babcock.	Services.	1864	333.33
15	Edson C. Eastman Co.	Pads, paper clamps, etc.	1865	8.10
15	Rodgers Addressing Bureau.	Multitypewriting letters.	1866	10.50
15	Rucker-Fuller Desk Co.	Typewriter stand.	1867	4.80
15	Florence Boyd.	Services.	1868	60.00
15	Jos. Krauskopf.	do.	1869	8.00
15	Miss Clara M. Biermann.	do.	1871	32.00
15	Mabel Hill.	do.	1872	200.00
15	Miss Frankie McGowen.	do.	1873	16.25
15	Floyd E. Miller.	do.	1874	23.80
15	Cecilia Frankel.	do.	1875	60.00
15	Jane Banta.	do.	1876	60.00
15	Miss Charlotte Haskell.	do.	1879	20.00
15	John B. Ryan.	do.	1880	4.50
15	Edith L. Hoffman.	do.	1881	25.00
15	Floyd E. Miller.	do.	1882	35.00
15	Miss Geraldine Logan.	do.	1883	3.50
15	Miss Frankie McQuown.	do.	1884	15.75
15	Mrs. R. E. Fitzgibbons.	do.	1885	5.57
15	Marie Kilstrom.	do.	1886	10.00
15	Frank Klimes.	do.	1887	4.00
15	Maud Mason.	do.	1888	5.00
15	Winslow McCall.	do.	1889	10.50
15	Hemietta Oftedal.	do.	1890	22.00
15	Marie V. Peterson.	do.	1891	1.50
15	Arthur Sanner.	do.	1892	18.00
15	Lloyd Vye.	do.	1893	17.88
15	Schwabacher-Frey Stationery Co.	Binders, baskets, etc.	1894	96.55
15	Harry Freeman.	Per diem and travel.	1895	144.68
15	O. B. Towne.	do.	1896	29.25
15	The Western Ry. of Alabama.	Transportation.	1897	3.85
15	State pay roll for Arizona.	Services.	1898	182.50
15	Alfred Atkinson.	Per diem and travel.	1899	28.56
15	Winston Hotel.	Room and board, conferees.	1900	11.75
15	Hotel Lafayette Co.	Room, conferees.	1901	4.00
15	The New Richmond Hotel.	do.	1902	9.00
15	Willard Hotel Co.	do.	1903	6.00
15	University Club.	Lunches.	1904	16.05
15	Hotel Bellevue.	Rooms, conferees.	1905	8.75
15	Hotel Powhatan.	Room and meal, conferees.	1906	4.65
15	The Burlington Co.	Rent telephone, etc.	1907	34.22
15	do.	Rent telephone, café, etc.	1908	13.65
15	Rapid Addressing Machine Co.	Brown wet stencils.	1909	225.00
15	Evans Printing Co.	Notices and programs.	1911	21.50
15	Martin Lowenberg.	Per diem and travel.	1911	130.83
15	do.	do.	1912	118.40
15	J. D. Milans & Sons.	Copies President's Letter.	1913	186.00
15	Capital News Printing Co.	Letterheads.	1914	38.00
15	St. Albans Messenger Co.	Home cards.	1915	292.50
15	The Champlin Printing Co.	Half-tone prints.	1916	35.75
15	Kentucky Print Shop (Inc.).	Address labels.	1917	22.50
15	The Sears & Simpson Co.	Posters, circular letters.	1918	287.25
15	Jackson Stationery Co.	Ink wells, penholders.	1919	6.75
15	Irvin A. Medlar Co.	Folders.	1920	50.00
15	The Sun Printing & Publishing Association.	Subscription to Daily Sun.	1921	1.50
15	Williams & Allen.	Drawings.	1922	84.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 16	R. P. Clarke Co.	Gem clips.	1923	\$198.00
16	Standard Statistical Co. (Inc.)	Daily trade service.	1924	66.68
16	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	White Bristol board.	1925	1.75
16	Deemls Hoskins.	Truck services.	1926	107.00
16	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.	Ruled paper.	1927	1.25
16	National Publishing Co.	Field pay roll forms.	1928	70.00
16	Turner & Clark.	Making duplicate keys.	1929	.75
16	R. P. Clarke Co.	Hitchhiss staples.	1930	12.40
16	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.)	Identification slips.	1931	2.75
16	Geo. F. Muth & Co.	Biano de Argent.	1932	.45
16	The Dudley Paper Co.	Bristol paper.	1933	1,317.50
16	The W. F. Powers Co.	Wrapping and shipping cards.	1934	148.77
16	The Marvin S. Young Co.	Forms in quadruplicate.	1935	60.00
16	J. D. Milans & Sons.	Form 050.	1936	44.50
16	The Crane Printing Co.	Index cards.	1937	1,502.00
16	Nitschke Bros.	Scratch pads.	1939	3.00
16	American Slide Co.	Lantern slides.	1940	181.95
16	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.)	Interoffice memorandum pads.	1941	61.45
16	J. D. Milans & Sons.	Printed envelopes.	1942	13.50
16	The Newell Printing Co.	Labels.	1943	4.50
16	do.	do.	1944	16.00
16	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.)	Record of licenses.	1945	33.00
16	do.	Red tag cards.	1946	2.25
16	do.	Posters.	1947	180.00
16	Columbian Printing Co.	Copies for release sheets.	1948	206.00
16	The Rumford Press.	Home cards.	1949	61.75
16	Foreign Languages Specialty Shop.	French, etc., cards.	1950	66.00
16	do.	do.	1951	57.40
16	Emanuel Baumgarten.	Dating stamp.	1956	.85
16	Union Envelope Co.	Manila envelopes.	1957	60.75
16	Pacific Fisherman.	Subscription to Pacific Fisherman.	1958	2.50
16	The Newell Printing Co.	Copies of forms.	1959	4.35
16	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	Typewriter rent.	1960	3.75
16	J. D. Milans & Sons.	Membership certificate.	1961	11.25
16	The Crane Printing Co.	Copies President's letter.	1962	187.00
16	Katherine C. Holt.	Services.	1964	24.00
16	State pay roll for Arkansas.	do.	1965	12.00
16	State pay roll for Oklahoma.	do.	1966	147.50
16	State pay roll for Minnesota.	do.	1967	72.50
16	State pay roll for Utah.	do.	1968	160.00
16	State pay roll for Kansas.	do.	1969	175.81
16	State pay roll for Colorado.	do.	1970	447.40
16	Bridgeport Y Plate Works.	Etching, matrices, etc.	2035	596.25
16	do.	do.	2036	385.00
16	do.	do.	2037	390.50
16	do.	do.	2038	461.75
15	Dameron-Pierson Co. (Ltd.)	Home cards.	1815	1,158.66
19	The Crane Printing Co.	Letterheads.	1938	530.00
19	William Sheffer.	Bill posting.	2041	160.50
19	The Newell Printing Co.	Monthly reports.	2043	20.00
19	State pay roll for Oregon.	Services.	2044	37.50
19	Miss Maud Maguire.	do.	2046	2.00
19	Miss Ruth Mansfield.	do.	2047	2.25
19	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.	Transportation.	2048	6.16
19	Wabash Ry. Co.	do.	2049	3.42
19	Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.	do.	2050	2.55
19	State pay roll for Nebraska.	Services.	2051	471.33
19	Arthur E. Bestor.	Per diem.	2052	20.00
19	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	2075	110.10
20	State pay roll for North Carolina.	Services.	2076	251.00
20	do.	do.	2077	225.00
20	Parkhurst Book Co.	Files, paste.	2080	30.10
20	The Crane Printing Co.	Reply forms.	2082	61.55
20	Kentucky Print Shop.	Envelopes, cards, etc.	2084	280.25
20	Russell's.	Services, addressing, etc.	2085	223.16
20	Times-Journal Publishing Co.	Post cards, circular.	2088	65.05
20	Office Equipment Co.	Pencils, fasteners, pins.	2087	4.70
20	do.	Union skin paper.	2088	3.45
20	N. A. Crawford.	Per diem and travel.	2089	18.76
20	do.	do.	2090	18.76
20	Stratton D. Brooks.	do.	2091	11.20
21	State pay roll for Iowa.	Services.	2111	114.00
21	State pay roll for Virginia.	do.	2112	167.50
21	State pay roll for Georgia.	do.	2113	105.00
21	D. F. Garland.	Per diem and travel.	2114	8.35

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 21	W. B. Moore.....	Per diem and travel.....	2115	\$23.10
21	Charles H. Moorman.....	do.....	2116	60.30
21	C. O. Dustin.....	do.....	2117	18.25
21	J. H. Waters.....	do.....	2118	33.83
21	Miss Elizabeth Kelley.....	do.....	2119	20.83
21	O. W. Buschgen.....	do.....	2120	19.17
21	Dr. Chas. R. Van Hise.....	do.....	2121	21.64
21	Mrs. Alice Allen.....	do.....	2122	18.85
21	Miss Callie T. Cornell.....	do.....	2123	21.25
21	Dr. Alice C. Boughton.....	do.....	2124	9.70
21	Col. J. A. Watrous.....	do.....	2125	60.73
21	Acres, Blackmar & Co.....	Labels, circular letters.....	2126	334.50
21	N. W. Ayer & Son.....	Copy American Newspaper Directory.....	2127	10.00
21	Chicago Addressing Co.....	Lists of merchants.....	2128	15.99
21	Bradner Smith & Co.....	Mailing tubes.....	2129	20.80
21	State of Wyoming, pay roll.....	Services.....	2130	100.00
21	Kathryne Sminck.....	do.....	2140	253.33
21	The Rumford Press.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	2145	231.50
22	Harris & Ewing.....	Photos.....	2146	24.40
22	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	White Bristol board.....	2147	13.80
22	Miss Elizabeth C. Watson.....	Photo prints and photostats.....	2148	17.55
22	Bradner Smith & Co.....	Kraft paper, twine, etc.....	2149	105.41
22	H. Wirt Steele.....	Per diem and travel.....	2150	127.65
22	George H. Holmes.....	do.....	2153	42.02
22	Meffert Equipment Co.....	Parchment second sheets.....	2154	4.90
22	Mississippi Printing Co.....	Letterheads, envelopes, etc.....	2155	629.45
22	The McNeil Co.....	Envelopes.....	2156	21.50
22	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Remington Typewriter.....	2158	73.50
22	The Times (London).....	Subscription to Times.....	2159	14.67
22	Library Bureau.....	Manila folders.....	2160	1.08
22	Hayworth Publishing House.....	Mailing cards.....	2161	20.00
22	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	Transmitting messages.....	2162	3.00
22	do.....	do.....	2163	2.00
22	do.....	do.....	2164	7.55
22	Addressograph Co.....	Frames, drawers.....	2165	9.75
22	do.....	Addresses, cards.....	2166	17.26
22	do.....	Addresses, etc.....	2167	127.03
22	do.....	Plates, ink cards, etc.....	2168	62.97
22	do.....	Addresses, caps, etc.....	2169	305.81
22	do.....	Label tabs, addresses, etc.....	2170	39.52
22	Anita E. Reed.....	Services.....	2187	60.33
22	Mary V. Tufts.....	do.....	2188	46.00
22	J. Elizabeth Werner.....	do.....	2189	26.00
22	Henry C. Culbertson.....	do.....	2190	225.00
22	Viola Conrad.....	do.....	2191	200.00
22	Miss Marguerite Reen.....	do.....	2192	20.00
22	George J. Illian.....	Per diem and travel.....	2196	38.65
22	Frank M. Chase.....	Services.....	2197	30.40
22	N. A. Crawford.....	Per diem and travel.....	2200	11.26
22	Searcy & Pfaff (Ltd.).....	Information cards.....	2201	400.40
22	R. K. Thomson.....	Per diem and travel.....	2202	100.98
22	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Bates numbering machine.....	2250	66.90
22	Library Bureau.....	Units.....	2251	45.90
22	Bower Co.....	Legal folders.....	2252	1.15
22	Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.....	Mailing tubes.....	2253	16.56
22	Democratic Printing Co.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	2254	35.50
22	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Inc.).....	Telephone service.....	2255	10.00
23	Deemis Hoskin.....	Truck services.....	2258	89.00
23	The Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	Special badges.....	2259	250.00
23	Phillips Wyman.....	Per diem and travel.....	2260	23.30
23	Charles F. Cotkendale.....	do.....	2267	121.05
23	R. H. Viser.....	do.....	2268	61.90
23	Vance C. Roberts.....	do.....	2269	120.35
23	John Paul Lucas.....	do.....	2271	1.96
23	Vance Roberts.....	do.....	2273	60.45
23	Charles E. Treman.....	do.....	2275	20.48
23	H. J. Waters.....	do.....	2276	6.73
23	do.....	do.....	2277	11.06
23	do.....	do.....	2278	6.68
23	do.....	do.....	2279	15.25
23	do.....	do.....	2280	6.78
23	William Lang.....	Services.....	2331	33.00
24	B. F. Johnson.....	do.....	2333	160.00
24	Albert Ehr Gott.....	do.....	2334	413.33
24	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Everyday files.....	2366	1.80
24	The Rumford Press.....	Manila envelopes.....	2367	215.87

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 24	Evans Printing Co.	Index cards	2368	\$25.18
24	Marion E. Bradbury	Per diem and travel	2370	100.14
24	Alfred Atkinson	do.	2371	24.75
24	Underwood & Underwood	Glosses of Herbert Hoover	2372	12.00
24	L. L. Marshall Co.	Envelopes and letterheads	2373	264.58
24	Glass & Frithomme Co.	Labels, cards	2374	570.40
24	Rodgers Addressing Bureau	Multipyewriting	2375	653.56
24	Schwab Printing Co.	Manila envelopes	2376	35.85
24	The Louisville Herald Co.	Publicity service	2377	16.24
24	Zellerbach Paper Co.	Manila envelopes	2378	2.60
24	Hall Stationery Co.	Folders	2379	191.14
24	Waship Co.	Envelopes	2380	719.65
24	Wareham Telephone Co.	Telephone messages	2381	2.05
24	Golden Rule Dry Goods Co.	Oilcloth and cheesecloth	2382	4.40
24	Addressograph Co.	Addresses, cards, etc	2383	18.63
24	Bond & Nohl Co.	Parer, knives	2384	1.30
24	Revista Illustrada	Carbon paper	2385	2.25
24	Santa Fe Builders' Supply Co.	Lumber, nails, etc	2386	9.33
24	Frank M. Acton Co.	Circulars, envelopes, etc	2387	206.25
24	Tribune Printing Co.	Postal pledge cards	2388	953.40
24	Fay C. Parsons	Pledge cards for Portland	2389	5.00
24	Mills Printing Co.	Pledge cards, etc	2390	239.95
24	Pearl A. M. Bernhardt	Services	2392	50.00
24	Pay roll for Kentucky	do.	2396	175.00
24	Pay roll for Minnesota	do.	2397	283.16
24	Pay roll for Washington	do.	2398	75.00
24	Pay roll for South Carolina	do.	2399	30.00
24	do.	do.	2400	105.00
24	Pay roll for Arizona	do.	2401	229.12
24	Pay roll for Louisiana	do.	2402	208.00
24	Pay roll for New York City	do.	2403	341.81
24	Hugh J. Phillips	Rent, corner Vermont and I. Streets	2404	800.00
24	Annabel Lee	Per diem and travel	2405	150.04
24	Dr. Howard B. Grose	Services	2406	448.00
24	Payroll for campaign headquarters (hourly)	do.	2408	375.01
26	June E. Regan	Services	2427	22.88
26	Grace Lyons	do.	2428	2.13
26	Mrs. Agnes Prindiville	do.	2429	24.44
26	Eleanor Lynch	do.	2430	26.25
26	Marie Nation	do.	2431	24.44
26	Rose Farmer	do.	2432	22.69
26	Anna Wildeman	do.	2433	7.13
26	Laura Breikreuz	do.	2434	26.69
26	Ruth Chapman	do.	2435	21.00
26	Frances H. Browning	do.	2436	53.33
26	Helen Trainor	do.	2437	6.67
26	Edward McDonough	do.	2438	2.00
26	The Letter Shop	Multigraphing letters	2439	6.05
26	New York Herald Co.	Subscription to New York Herald	2440	3.00
26	Colgan Letter Service	Multigraphing letters	2441	55.01
26	Economy Printing Co.	Letters, notices, etc	2442	282.00
26	Capital Publishers (Inc.)	Window cards	2443	204.12
26	E. A. Peden	Express on cards	2444	1.49
26	Frank P. Leetch	Rent, 813 Vermont Avenue	2445	125.00
26	Teachenor-Bartberger Engraving Co.	Pen drawing and color etching	2446	51.40
26	Standard Printing Co. (Inc.)	Newspaper prints, cards	2447	22.95
26	The Standard Printing Co. (Inc.)	Circulars, cards, etc	2448	138.05
26	Russell's	Addressing, etc	2449	295.10
26	W. E. Darby	Envelopes for cards	2450	27.50
26	The Rumford Press	Letterheads and sheets	2451	37.50
26	Blake, Moffitt & Towne	Tissue paper, cutting	2452	12.25
26	Abboft Press	Printing manila envelopes	2453	135.00
26	Riley County Chronicle	Form pledges	2454	388.75
26	Weber Printing Co.	Home cards	2455	45.00
26	Centwell Printing Co.	Reprinting home cards	2456	49.00
26	Beacham-Mignardot Hardware Co.	Paring knives, etc	2457	2.55
26	The Albuquerque Typewriting Exchange	Corona typewriter	2458	45.00
26	Economy Printing Co.	Letters, postals	2459	61.50
26	Waltmer & Burrows Drug & Stationery Co.	Letter files, etc	2460	10.40
26	do.	Paper clips, rubber bands	2461	4.45
26	Louis S. Lowitzki	Office tables	2462	13.50
26	Byrd Printing Co.	Home cards	2463	2,200.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 26	H. G. Adair.....	Home cards.....	2464	\$900.00
26	Cantwell Printing Co.....	Pledge cards.....	2465	525.00
26	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	2466	6.00
26	John H. Cover.....	Per diem and travel.....	2467	35.95
26	E. F. Ladd.....	Reimbursement for payments.....	2468	146.75
26	Pay roll for campaign headquarters.....	Services.....	2469	1,060.00
27	Hayworth Publishing House.....	Copies for churches.....	2470	160.00
27	Emma C. Gregory.....	Services.....	2472	3.33
27	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Inc.).....	Telephone toll.....	2473	12.30
27	Hiram G. Andrews.....	Per diem and travel.....	2474	18.47
27	A. B. Dick Co.....	Black ink.....	2475	5.40
27	National Photo Co.....	Photos.....	2476	227.50
27	John H. Sperry.....	Underwood typewriter ribbons.....	2477	192.64
27	The Quality Press.....	Printed letterheads.....	2478	3.50
27	Columbian Printing Co.....	Folders for forms.....	2479	9.50
27	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Bulletins.....	2480	220.00
27	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Segment and leather belt.....	2481	15.50
27	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Community leaflets.....	2482	9.40
27	National Publishing Co.....	Copies of form.....	2483	115.00
27	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau.....	Press clippings for October.....	2484	121.74
27	do.....	Press clippings for September.....	2485	58.84
27	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Binders.....	2486	12.02
27	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Screw, bolts, record ribbon.....	2487	24.15
27	Rolle Rubber Co.....	Rubber bands.....	2488	192.53
27	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Letter to wholesalers.....	2489	10.00
27	do.....	Typewriter.....	2490	40.00
27	Capital Publishers (Inc.).....	Preparing stencils and cards.....	2491	539.17
27	W. B. Holtzclaw.....	Philadelphia and New York newspapers.....	2492	12.61
27	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Printed sheets, etc.....	2493	48.10
27	Wm. B. Burford.....	Clips, sheets, ink, etc.....	2494	26.00
27	Imperial Printing Co.....	Envelopes, etc.....	2495	19.25
27	U. S. Corrugated Fiber Box Co.....	Sheets for mounting.....	2496	5.93
27	Thompson Letter Co.....	Publicity stories.....	2497	29.80
27	Home Show Printing House.....	Kitchen and pledge cards.....	2498	2,481.05
27	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Forms.....	2499	18.85
27	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Elite type for multigraph.....	2500	7.50
27	A. Burdick Co.....	Paste brushes.....	2501	.60
27	Bofinger Bros.....	Card, "Wanted, 16,000 women" etc.....	2502	2.50
27	Geo. J. Mayer Co.....	Rubber stamps.....	2503	2.55
27	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Stec-O-Paste.....	2504	.80
27	Indianapolis Engraving & Electrotyping Co.....	Halftone outfit.....	2505	18.16
27	Pratt Poster Co.....	Posters.....	2506	30.50
27	Thornton-Levey Co.....	Envelopes.....	2507	179.62
27	Fred M. Melere Co.....	Publicities stories.....	2508	12.00
27	R. M. Rigby Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Folders.....	2509	150.00
27	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Rent on machines.....	2510	15.00
27	Phaneuf & Son, printers.....	Supplies for mimeograph.....	2511	4.35
27	Shields Stationery Co.....	Triumph stamp.....	2512	3.00
27	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Rental of typewriter.....	2513	3.00
27	The Hayward-Larkin Co.....	Painting sheet posters.....	2514	75.00
27	Ackerman-Quigley Lithographing Co.....	Window cards, circulars.....	2515	1,347.25
27	Beehive Paper Box Co.....	Mailing tubes.....	2516	87.25
27	Beck Letter Service.....	Publicities, letters, etc.....	2517	19.05
27	Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co.....	Booklets.....	2518	1,551.12
27	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Rent of New Underwood.....	2519	70.50
27	The Newell Printing Co.....	Slips for inclosure.....	2520	8.00
27	do.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	2521	8.50
27	Mellett Printing Co.....	Cards for booths.....	2522	133.75
27	do.....	Wrapping and mailing hangers.....	2523	46.90
27	do.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	2524	376.20
27	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Coupon book for messenger.....	2525	2.50
27	Don Farnsworth.....	Reimbursement for expenditures.....	2526	1,218.40
27	Geneva Clark.....	Services.....	2529	7.50
27	Chas. E. Raymond.....	Per diem and travel.....	2530	32.45
27	do.....	do.....	2531	12.90
27	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Bulletin forms.....	2533	649.50
27	Madeline McDonough.....	Services.....	2534	40.00
30	Library Bureau.....	Index cards.....	2536	97.75
30	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Mileage-book record.....	2537	6.00
30	J. D. Milans & Sons.....	Index cards.....	2538	96.00
30	The Crane Printing Co.....	Proofs in colors.....	2539	4.50

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 30	M. G. Burton.....	Per diem and travel.....	2540	\$56.32
30	H. J. Waters.....	do.....	2541	7.16
30	Leon S. Merrill.....	do.....	2542	19.70
30	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Local daters.....	2543	5.00
30	Edward F. Trefz.....	Per diem and travel.....	2544	269.85
30	The Crane Printing Co.....	Copies, warehouse reports.....	2545	49.50
30	J. H. Andrews.....	Per diem and travel.....	2546	124.77
30	do.....	do.....	2547	93.70
30	John Paul Lucas.....	do.....	2548	14.64
30	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Gummed labels.....	2549	2.75
30	National Photo Co.....	Photos.....	2550	155.75
30	J. D. Milans & Sons.....	Tabulating sheets.....	2551	100.00
30	Library Bureau.....	Guide cards.....	2552	4.23
30	do.....	do.....	2553	2.00
30	The Crane Printing Co.....	Proofs from plate.....	2554	2.50
30	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Set metal type.....	2555	3.36
30	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Cushion stamp and cut.....	2556	1.15
30	Miss Grace McCullough.....	Per diem and travel.....	2557	34.70
30	Miss Elizabeth Kelley.....	do.....	2558	13.65
30	Mrs. L. W. Prince.....	do.....	2559	76.30
30	W. S. Parks.....	do.....	2560	147.30
30	Herman P. Sweetser.....	do.....	2561	38.59
30	Leet Bros. (Inc.).....	Solar prints.....	2570	2.75
30	Columbian Printing Co.....	Monthly report of refiners.....	2571	11.75
30	C. A. Muddiman & Co.....	Perfection oil heater.....	2572	4.50
30	Wm. B. Burford.....	Letterheads, envelopes, etc.....	2573	63.00
30	The Marchbanks Press.....	Post cards, etc.....	2574	537.00
30	do.....	Post cards.....	2575	3.25
30	do.....	Government post cards.....	2576	32.00
30	Mr. James T. Du Bois.....	Per diem and travel.....	2577	27.16
30	Mrs. Montayne Perry.....	do.....	2578	13.15
30	Kansas City Auction Co.....	Rental of typewriter desks.....	2579	10.00
30	W. D. Ross.....	Per diem and travel.....	2580	18.16
30	Julian S. Carr.....	Services.....	2581	490.00
30	F. P. Burnap Stationery & Printing Co.....	Office equipment.....	2582	485.67
30	John W. Graham & Co.....	Reimbursement for office equipment.....	2583	78.23
30	Clark R. Trumbull.....	Handbills.....	2584	5.50
1	Pay roll.....	Services.....	1037	24,516.20
7	Supplemental pay roll.....	do.....	1877	1,450.70
15	Pay roll.....	do.....	1877	18,505.63
	Fuel expenditures.....			5,519.14
	Total.....			188,227.82
	Credit on voucher 1328.....			167.65
	Total disbursement.....			188,060.17
	Additional credit taken on voucher No. 1877.....			58.33
				188,001.84
Dec. 1	Pay roll for District of Columbia administrator.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2535	230.00
1	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Exchange services.....	2590	42.41
1	Virginia Paper Co. (Inc.).....	Express on shipment.....	2591	177.10
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. Co.....	Transportation charges.....	2592	17.19
1	Boston & Albany R. R.....	do.....	2593	9.00
1	American Express Co.....	Express charges.....	2594	11.70
1	The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.....	Transportation charges.....	2595	24.50
1	Florida East Coast Railway Co.....	do.....	2596	26.10
1	Central Vermont Railway Co.....	do.....	2597	15.15
1	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	do.....	2598	40.00
1	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co.....	do.....	2599	3.50
1	State pay roll for North Carolina.....	Services Sept. 1 to 15.....	2602	148.18
1	do.....	Services Sept. 16 to 30.....	2603	241.50
1	State pay roll for Minnesota.....	Services Nov. 1 to 16.....	2604	400.80
1	State pay roll for South Carolina.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2606	225.00
1	do.....	Services Oct. 16 to 31.....	2607	181.67
1	do.....	Services Oct. 1 to 15.....	2608	163.33
1	J. G. Pulliam.....	Services.....	2613	66.67
1	State pay roll for Ohio.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2622	567.33
3	State pay roll for Virginia.....	do.....	2626	193.50
3	State pay roll for Illinois.....	Services Nov. 16 to 31.....	2627	362.80

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 3	State pay roll for Kansas.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2628	\$112.30
3	State pay roll for Missouri.....	do.....	2631	250.66
3	State pay roll for Florida.....	do.....	2632	37.60
3	State pay roll for Idaho.....	do.....	2633	145.00
3	State pay roll for New Jersey.....	do.....	2634	200.00
3	State pay roll for Vermont.....	Services Oct. 1 to 27.....	2635	225.00
3	State pay roll for Pennsylvania.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2636	32.50
3	State pay roll for Utah.....	do.....	2637	115.00
3	State pay roll for North Carolina.....	do.....	2638	252.50
3	State pay roll for Oklahoma.....	do.....	2639	147.50
3	State pay roll for Wisconsin.....	do.....	2640	349.38
3	State pay roll for Mexico.....	do.....	2641	237.50
3	Deemls Hoskin.....	Truck services.....	2642	106.00
3	State pay roll for Mississippi.....	Services Oct. 11 to Nov. 10.....	2644	60.00
3	State pay roll for Rhode Island.....	Services Sept. 16 to Oct. 31.....	2645	374.77
3	The Marvin S. Young Co.....	Folders.....	2647	265.00
4	State pay roll for Maine.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2654	130.00
4	State pay roll for Missouri.....	Services Oct. 1 to Nov. 1.....	2655	37.42
4	Margaret M. Bicknell.....	Services.....	2666	3.33
4	L. M. Bailey.....	do.....	2667	100.00
4	Marjorie B. Adler.....	do.....	2668	20.00
4	Clara Grove.....	do.....	2669	3.33
4	Nora Ruff.....	do.....	2670	5.00
4	Frank J. Resler.....	do.....	2675	346.66
4	Murray Bro. Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Report blanks.....	2678	291.75
4	Rapid Addressing Machine Co.....	Books, ink.....	2679	10.50
4	Bruce Travathan.....	Services.....	2682	2.33
4	J. G. Pulliam.....	Per diem and travel.....	2684	136.34
4	do.....	do.....	2685	126.97
5	L. E. White Coal Co.....	White ash coal.....	2686	36.40
5	Rosebud Cundiff.....	Services.....	2687	2.63
5	Meredith Williams.....	do.....	2688	1.00
5	Edwina Wagner.....	do.....	2689	6.37
5	Edna Tanner.....	do.....	2690	16.66
5	Helen Kaufman.....	do.....	2691	3.00
5	Sarah Wulfert.....	do.....	2692	2.35
5	Rose Mulligan.....	do.....	2693	4.22
5	Vivian Moore.....	do.....	2694	1.31
5	Mrs. E. M. Tate.....	do.....	2695	1.31
5	Mrs. Carl McClung.....	do.....	2696	5.62
5	Mary Helen Quinn.....	do.....	2697	7.28
5	Frieda Faurot.....	do.....	2698	5.55
5	Helen Knollmeyer.....	do.....	2699	14.00
5	Charlotte Haskell.....	do.....	2700	20.00
5	Marguerite Reen.....	do.....	2701	20.00
5	Virginia S. Fournier.....	do.....	2702	22.00
5	Janet M. Ruthven.....	do.....	2703	2.72
5	Charles H. Judd.....	Preparing and editing pamphlets.....	2704	1,000.00
5	Effie Porth.....	Services.....	2705	5.62
5	Olive Pash.....	do.....	2706	10.12
5	Everett S. Brown.....	do.....	2707	150.00
5	Lucinda Wyman Prince.....	do.....	2708	271.70
5	Frankie McQuewn.....	do.....	2709	6.13
5	Assron L. Newman.....	do.....	2710	7.00
5	Ruth Mansfield.....	do.....	2711	9.00
5	Floyd E. Miller.....	do.....	2712	27.65
5	Harper Leiper.....	do.....	2713	27.60
5	E. C. Bracken.....	do.....	2714	197.33
5	J. Elizabeth Werner.....	do.....	2715	5.19
5	Woodbury Blair.....	Rent 1000 Vermont Avenue.....	2725	689.95
5	State pay roll for Texas.....	Services Oct. 25 to Nov. 10.....	2727	171.00
6	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	2733	27.65
6	Telephone & Telegraph Co., Home.....	Exchange service.....	2735	29.30
6	The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone toll service.....	2736	201.15
6	American Line.....	Transportation.....	2737	1,350.00
6	State pay roll for Illinois.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2739	421.83
6	State pay roll for Idaho.....	Services Sept. 27 to Oct. 31.....	2742	183.00
6	State pay roll for New Hampshire.....	Services Oct. 31 to Nov. 15.....	2743	152.00
6	State pay roll for District of Columbia.....	Services Nov. 15 to 30.....	2745	328.16
6	Mrs. R. E. Fitzgibbons.....	Services.....	2746	29.71
6	M. R. Fake.....	do.....	2747	60.00
6	Alexander Cairns.....	Per diem and travel.....	2750	81.45
6	do.....	do.....	2751	85.15
6	do.....	do.....	2752	19.13
7	Mary McCaskey.....	Services.....	2753	20.00
7	Allie Gene Gresham.....	do.....	2754	22.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 7	Willie Dale Chapman	Services	2755	\$54.00
7	R. A. Bethune	do.	2756	68.00
7	Mary Adams	do.	2757	64.00
7	Dorothy Wasserman	do.	2758	45.00
7	Edward Taylor	do.	2759	3.00
7	James Loake	do.	2760	86.00
7	Anna Abrams	do.	2761	24.00
7	State pay roll for New York	Services Nov. 11 to 30	2762	188.67
7	State pay roll for New Jersey	Services Nov. 15 to 30	2772	200.00
7	The Carey Printing Co. (Inc.)	Home cards	2773	155.00
7	do.	Pledge cards	2774	1,478.00
7	W. D. Peck	Per diem and travel	2775	96.00
7	H. J. Hill	do.	2776	99.40
7	J. B. Debnam	do.	2777	16.30
7	E. Dana Durand	do.	2780	137.50
7	State pay roll for Arizona	Services Nov. 16 to 30	2781	182.50
7	State pay roll for Ohio	do.	2782	474.16
7	State pay roll for Vermont	Services Nov. 10 to 30	2783	200.00
7	State pay roll for Kentucky	Services Nov. 16 to 30	2784	198.33
7	State pay roll for North Carolina	Services Nov. 15 to 30	2785	252.50
7	The Dudley Paper Co.	Bristol paper, express	2787	310.80
7	John T. Palmer Co.	Circular letters	2788	4,470.25
7	do.	Home cards	2789	429.00
8	State pay roll for North Dakota	Services Nov. 1 to 15	2791	202.16
8	do.	Services Oct. 1 to Nov. 1	2792	375.00
8	State pay roll for Louisiana	Services Nov. 13 to 22	2793	260.00
8	State pay roll for Illinois	Services Nov. 16 to 30	2794	590.00
8	State pay roll for Oklahoma	Services Nov. 16 to 25	2795	126.67
8	State pay roll for Kentucky	Services Oct. 5 to Nov. 15	2796	143.33
8	State pay roll for Mississippi	Services Nov. 11 to 30	2797	178.89
8	Ruth Williams	Services	2798	4.25
8	Ruth Bretch	do.	2799	8.50
8	Maude C. McGuire	do.	2800	10.88
8	Aaron L. Newman	do.	2801	8.88
8	Clarence Shattack	do.	2802	9.94
8	Jeweldean Brodis	do.	2803	2.75
8	Don Moon	do.	2804	7.63
8	Cleo Moon	do.	2805	2.72
8	Florence Schott	do.	2806	10.12
8	Henrietta McMillan	do.	2807	9.00
8	Agnes Cullen	do.	2808	10.12
8	Francis Knollmayer	do.	2809	6.00
8	William G. Busby	do.	2810	1.00
8	Garnett Weiss	do.	2811	2.81
8	Clara Eveler	do.	2812	1.13
8	Mable Jones	do.	2813	2.72
8	A. U. Crak	Per diem and travel	2823	45.85
8	Mellett Printing Co.	War creed cards	2824	377.50
8	Wright Barrett & Stilwell Co.	Manila envelopes	2826	175.01
8	Webb Publishing Co.	do.	2827	148.00
8	Babbe Signs	Signs	2828	4.40
8	The Marchbanks Press	Special bulletin	2829	28.00
8	Louise H. Williams	Typewritten letters	2830	35.05
8	Mellett Printing Co.	War creed cards	2831	389.80
8	McGill-Warner Co.	Home cards	2832	871.68
10	Bruce Kennedy	Per diem and travel	2836	26.58
10	do.	do.	2837	47.83
10	do.	do.	2838	33.18
10	do.	do.	2839	48.75
10	do.	do.	2840	32.41
10	James F. Stutesman	do.	2841	19.35
10	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.	Transportation charges	2842	4.60
10	Paper Supply Co.	Gopher bond	2843	46.50
10	do.	Yellow seconds	2844	5.40
10	The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Telegrams	2845	.91
10	Wilson Printing Co.	Typewriter ribbons	2846	2.00
10	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia	Toll service	2847	21.80
10	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Telegrams for month October	2848	93.73
10	C. Edwin Micheal	Stenographic services, payroll	2849	192.60
10	A. B. Parker	Pledge cards	2850	9.70
10	Fay C. Parsons	do.	2851	19.30
10	Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota & Omaha Ry. Co.	Transportation charges	2852	21.28
10	Coal & Coke Ry. Co.	do.	2853	4.65
10	The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.	do.	2854	1.75
10	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	do.	2855	22.43
10	Western Maryland Ry. Co.	do.	2856	1.75

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 10	The Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.	Transportation charges	2857	\$5.58
10	Southern Railway Co.	do.	2858	27.86
10	Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.	do.	2859	7.90
10	Union Pacific Railroad Co.	do.	2860	9.63
10	Monongahela Valley Traction Co.	do.	2861	.50
10	do.	do.	2862	.50
10	The Texas & Pacific Ry.	do.	2863	19.40
10	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.	do.	2864	11.93
10	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co.	do.	2865	10.60
10	Mathers-Lamm Paper Co.	Manila envelopes.	2866	85.50
10	George E. Fox & Co.	Brown felt chair pads	2867	52.20
10	do.	do.	2868	52.20
10	Hayworth Publishing House.	Home cards.	2869	221.00
10	Hees Hawkins Co.	Carbon paper	2870	41.85
10	do.	do.	2871	261.95
10	Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co.	Pencil sharpeners	2872	14.40
10	William W. Conner	Universal paste.	2873	16.80
10	R. Carter Ballantyne.	Red erasers	2874	24.01
10	Pomeroy Ink Manufacturing Co.	Ink.	2875	31.50
10	Washington Electrotype Co. (Inc.)	Etchings.	2876	6.25
10	Geo. F. Muth & Co.	Lampblack, brush, etc.	2877	7.75
10	A. B. Dick Co.	Dermox, stencil paper	2878	709.00
10	do.	Rotary mimeographs.	2879	320.00
10	Twentieth Century Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	2880	45.38
10	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau	do.	2881	31.52
10	The Crane Printing Co.	Printing gum labels.	2882	38.20
10	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.), 3	Licenses schedules form	2883	28.00
10	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.)	Monthly report of manufactures.	2884	65.00
10	do.	Monthly report, Bean Deal.	2885	65.00
10	Twentieth Century Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	2886	73.18
10	United States Printing and Lithographing Co.	Car cards.	2887	2,466.38
10	Bradley & Merrill.	Prints.	2888	15.00
10	L. G. Kelly Printing Co. (Inc.)	Postal cards.	2889	10.50
10	Library Bureau	Index cards	2890	59.40
10	do.	do.	2891	84.60
10	do.	Guide cards	2892	18.00
10	Motion Picture Directory Co.	Labels for slides	2893	84.23
10	J. D. Milans & Sons.	Forms.	2894	314.50
10	do.	Gummed labels	2895	8.75
10	do.	License schedule forms.	2896	22.75
10	R. P. Clarke Co.	Cheesecloth.	2897	39.80
10	do.	Punches.	2898	30.96
10	do.	Envelope openers, pen racks.	2899	13.30
10	Mary J. Downey	Rent of 1628 L Street NW	2900	180.00
10	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Rental of Underwoods.	2901	135.00
10	New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	Exchange service.	2902	7.83
10	Department of Printing	Envelopes, twine, etc.	2903	28.10
10	Department of Industrial Journalism & Printing.	Labels, envelopes, etc.	2904	127.20
10	Mellet Printing Co.	Hangers for schools.	2905	247.00
10	Commercial Printing & Supply Co. (Inc.)	Printing cards.	2906	362.00
10	Manhattan Nationalist.	Pledge sheets, home cards.	2907	354.75
10	D. H. Ahrend Co. (Inc.)	Typewritten letters.	2908	2.75
10	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.)	Application for licenses.	2971	204.50
11	do.	"The Prussian System".	3038	551.50
11	William Osborn.	Per diem and travel.	3039	44.30
11	St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.	Transportation charges.	3040	16.30
11	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.	do.	3041	9.93
11	Georgia R. R.	do.	3042	40.00
11	Charles H. Hall.	Per diem and travel.	3043	4.25
11	do.	do.	3044	71.80
11	American Express Co.	Express.	2995	46.58
11	LeRoy Hodges.	Per diem and travel.	3045	7.30
11	do.	do.	3046	180.46
11	do.	do.	3047	42.94
11	H. M. K. Smith.	do.	3048	375.11
11	Field-Parker Co.	Typewriter, stencils, etc.	3049	78.95
11	Frederick Bradshaw.	Services.	3050	21.38
11	Frank J. Resler.	Per diem and travel.	3051	121.00
11	Geneva Ballanger.	Services.	3052	6.25
11	Miss Mary Ashe Miller.	Per diem and travel.	3058	31.45
11	The Crane & Co.	Pencils, etc.	3068	12.46
11	New Mexican Printing Co.	Mimeograph paper.	3069	84.65

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 11	Brown Blodgett & Sperry Co.....	Stenographer chair.....	3070	\$21.25
	Edwin R. Williams Stationery Co.....	Pencils, etc.....	3071	10.30
	Premier Printing Co.....	General plan for hotels, etc.....	3072	35.25
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Remington typewriter.....	3073	50.00
	The Alden Sign Co.....	Labor and material.....	3074	15.00
	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Toll service.....	3075	3.75
	The Kendrick-Bellamy Stationery Co.	Office equipment.....	3076	15.44
	Walter N. Brunt.....	Badges, etc.....	3077	19.50
	Wm. E. Darby.....	Circulars.....	3078	150.00
	Premier Printing Co.....	Second sheets.....	3079	19.70
	The Globe Printing Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	3080	12.75
	W. H. Emmons Publicity Service Co.	Addressing and mailing letters.....	3081	19.90
	do.....	do.....	3082	57.13
	Western Newspaper Union.....	Country plate matter.....	3083	200.00
	Martin Sign Co.....	Lettering doors.....	3084	5.00
	Thomas Multigraphing Co.....	Letters folded.....	3085	6.90
	The W. H. Kistler Stationery Co.....	Pledge cards.....	3086	1,150.00
	do.....	Card trays, etc.....	3087	101.45
	do.....	Office stationery, etc.....	3088	473.65
	The Smith-Brooks Printing Co.....	Index cards.....	3089	23.70
	do.....	Displays.....	3090	15.00
	do.....	Manila envelopes.....	3091	61.50
	The Arcady Press & Mail Advertising Co.	Mailing service, etc.....	3092	33.10
	Dixie Printing Co.....	Office stationery.....	3094	433.57
	The Champlin Printing Co.....	Manila envelopes.....	3095	57.75
	American Slide Co.....	Addressing, etc., slides.....	3098	15.50
	Commercial Printing Co.....	Page folders.....	3097	29.25
	Consolidated Printing Co.....	Envelopes.....	3098	182.90
	Frank A. Beck.....	Dray hire.....	3099	10.00
	Wolf Bros.....	Manila envelopes.....	3100	378.00
	The Lynch Sign Shop.....	Banners.....	3101	40.00
	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper cutters, etc.....	3102	53.73
	Mallett Printing Co.....	Letters.....	3103	2.25
	Manhattan Tribune.....	Home cards.....	3104	348.75
	Canadian Express Co.....	Package to Norway.....	3105	32
	The Marchbanks Press.....	Gummed labels.....	3106	100.00
	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.	Toll service.....	3107	14.90
	do.....	do.....	3108	6.60
	Harald-Statesman Publishing Co.	Envelopes, etc.....	3109	156.80
	Capital News Printing Co.....	Circular letters.....	3110	137.75
	do.....	do.....	3111	7.50
	Centwall Printing Co.....	Window cards.....	3112	129.00
	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Typewriter ribbons.....	3113	7.60
	The Capitol Printing Co.....	Letterheads, envelopes.....	3114	56.98
	Allen & DeKleine Co.....	Sheets punched.....	3115	28.00
	Dyer Printing Co.....	Letterheads, envelopes.....	3116	175.95
	Cornelius Printing Co.....	"War creeds".....	3117	1,245.05
	Shaw & Borden Co.....	Envelopes, etc.....	3123	113.05
	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Rent for Underwood type-writer.....	3123	4.50
	do.....	do.....	3124	16.00
	Manhattan Daily Mercury.....	Home cards.....	3135	288.75
	The Carey Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Index cards, etc.....	3170	5,063.00
	do.....	Folders.....	3171	1,827.69
	American Type Founders Co.....	Rent of paper cutter.....	3126	3.00
	The Atkinson Press.....	Mailing envelopes.....	3137	12.50
	M. N. Beeler.....	Multigraphing.....	3138	4.84
	Fay C. Parsons.....	Pledge cards.....	3139	18.90
	do.....	Food-pledge cards.....	3140	25.40
	do.....	do.....	3141	21.04
	do.....	do.....	3142	4.28
	Burnett Printing Co.....	Pledge cards.....	3160	28.00
	The Marchbanks Press.....	Envelopes.....	3161	175.00
	do.....	Gummed labels.....	3162	3.50
	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Exchange service.....	3163	49.25
	Chronicle Publishing Co.....	Pledge cards.....	3164	155.65
	Hammond Printing House.....	Pledge sheets.....	3165	44.00
	George H. Buchanan Co.....	Imprinting post cards.....	3166	31.00
	Thomson Printing Co.....	Home cards.....	3167	41.00
	Adams Express Co.....	Transportation charges.....	3168	41.30
	J. C. Parker Paper Co.....	Wrapping paper, twine.....	3169	14.03
	Cornelius Printing Co.....	Wrapping and shipping cards.....	3173	124.90
	do.....	do.....	3174	12.90
	do.....	do.....	3175	470.00
	do.....	do.....	3176	1,406.80
	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Hotchkiss machines.....	3177	27.85
	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Posters.....	3178	39.50

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 12	Rudolph & West Co.	Wire rails.	3179	90.45
	do.	Hand saw.	3180	2.75
	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Typewriter stands.	3181	45.00
	Miller Davis Co.	Cards.	3182	14.50
	Wareham Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	3183	8.50
	Remington Typewriter Co.	Ribbon coupon books.	3184	7.00
	William W. Roberts Co.	Office equipment.	3185	10.15
	Wareham Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	3186	8.40
	do.	do.	3187	6.80
	Consolidated Press Clipping Co.	Press clippings.	3188	3.10
	Wareham Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	3189	6.45
	Rand, McNally & Co.	Gladd tacks.	3190	5.55
	L. L. Marshall Co.	Letterheads.	3191	8.75
	The Rumford Press.	Prepaid express.	3192	1.76
	Donati Art Studio & Photo Supply.	Print films, etc.	3193	2.75
	Alexander H. Revell & Co.	Oak tables and chairs.	3194	77.50
	University of Maine.	Krafts paper.	3195	17.76
	Rapid Addressing Machine Co.	Lists of merchants.	3196	4.79
	The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.	Subscriptions.	3197	6.50
	Southern Printing Co. (Inc.)	Newspaper extracts.	3198	5.25
	Expert Letter Writing Co.	Multigraphing letters.	3199	4.55
	Beverly & Co.	Envelopes printed.	3200	5.50
	The Bell Book & Stationery Co.	Office stationery.	3201	7.75
	The Western Bank Supply Co.	Erasers, notebooks, etc.	3202	23.90
	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Underwood typewriter exchange.	3203	8.10
	The Bucher Engraving Co.	Etching signatures.	3204	.75
	Frankenberg Bros.	Mailing tubes.	3205	32.50
	The Columbus Blank Book Manufacturing Co.	Paper clips, etc.	3206	10.65
	do.	Erasures, etc.	3207	18.00
12	The Central Ohio Paper Co.	Tubing.	3208	43.83
	Norgrove & Co.	Canvas sign.	3209	7.50
12	International Press.	Receipt cards.	3210	497.25
	do.	Material and elevator service.	3211	10.00
12	Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.	Use of premises.	3212	10.00
12	The Connally-Bayless Co.	Form letters.	3211	37.70
12	Palmetto Sign Co.	Banner.	3214	12.00
12	C. E. Dunning.	Janitor service.	3215	9.00
12	W. E. Darby.	List of names.	3216	462.50
12	William Edwin Rudge (Inc.)	Bulletins.	3217	180.85
12	Dameron Pierson Co. (Ltd.)	Pledge cards.	3218	81.65
12	Edw. A. Hines.	Chart on oil cloth.	3219	30.00
12	University of Maine.	Copies folders.	3220	52.72
12	Consolidated Printing Co.	Notices for hotels, etc.	3221	71.25
12	Combination Toilet Stand Co. (Ltd.)	Toilet service.	3222	6.00
12	The Marchbanks Press.	Copies special bulletin.	3223	28.00
12	Consolidated Printing Co.	Return pledge cards.	3224	94.15
12	Bofinger Bros.	Framed oilcloth signs.	3225	52.50
12	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Messenger service.	3226	1.15
12	The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia.	Toll service.	3227	125.25
12	Crescent Paper Co.	Jute wrapping twine.	3228	1.35
12	Adams Express Co.	Express prepaid.	3229	121.15
12	Caldwell Sites Co.	Office equipment.	3230	10.10
12	do.	do.	3231	10.44
12	Verwey Printing Co.	Administration cards.	3232	71.00
12	The Marchbanks Press.	Gummed labels.	3233	7.50
12	Barner-Crosby Co.	Negatives.	3234	6.00
12	C. E. Davies.	Circular letters.	3235	68.75
12	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Errands.	3236	1.90
12	St. Albans Messenger Co.	Printing pledge cards.	3237	19.25
12	Mellet Printing Co.	Envelopes.	3238	51.00
12	Loudoun Times.	Envelopes, letterheads.	3239	80.35
12	University of Maine.	Franked envelopes.	3240	70.80
12	University Store Co.	Binder.	3241	4.25
12	Western Newspaper Union.	Strips plate.	3242	69.75
12	The Brown Tooko Co.	Pledge cards.	3243	312.15
12	Amick Transfer & Storage Co.	Packages.	3244	3.00
12	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	Typewriters.	3245	140.00
12	Frank T. Burke.	Services.	3246	28.00
12	E. A. Peden.	do.	3247	5.00
12	Chas. W. Holman.	Per diem and travel.	3248	68.00
12	State pay roll for Wisconsin.	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.	3249	353.19
12	State pay roll for Maine.	do.	3250	262.00
12	State pay roll for Virginia.	do.	3251	202.50

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 12	State pay roll for Missouri.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3262	\$304.00
12	Rogina E. Mermelstein.....	Per diem and travel.....	3316	28.65
12	do.....	do.....	3317	22.75
12	State pay roll for Oregon.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3267	75.00
12	State pay roll for South Carolina.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3263	267.50
12	State pay roll for South Dakota.....	Services, Oct. 30 to Nov. 30.....	3264	175.33
12	State pay roll for Washington.....	Services, Nov. 11 to 25.....	3265	182.50
12	State pay roll for Montana.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3266	50.00
12	State pay roll for New Hampshire.....	do.....	3268	154.50
12	State pay roll for New Mexico.....	do.....	3269	267.50
12	State pay roll for Indiana.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3260	181.00
12	State pay roll for Rhode Island.....	do.....	3261	534.00
13	Hamp Williams.....	Reimbursement for payments.....	3318	1,118.39
13	do.....	do.....	3319	148.11
13	State pay roll for Nebraska.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 15.....	3262	182.50
13	State pay roll for Minnesota.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3263	74.08
13	Hugh Stephens Printing Co.....	Pledge lists.....	3264	30.00
13	Bradley & Merrill.....	Duplicate prints.....	3265	4.40
13	The Exchange Hotel.....	Meals and lodging.....	3266	4.45
13	Luile Williamson, treasurer.....	Rent of hall.....	3267	126.80
13	Chestnut Street Realty Co.....	Rent, 711 Morris Building.....	3273	150.00
13	E. A. Wolf Co.....	Spring-back binders.....	3274	7.90
13	The American Multigraph Co.....	Feed roller for machine.....	3275	3.75
13	Hutchinson Office Specialties Co.....	Spool-O-Wire fasteners.....	3276	144.00
13	A. E. Dick Co.....	Rubber feed rollers.....	3277	4.00
13	Hess-Hawkins Co.....	Black carbons.....	3278	273.00
13	Western Press Clipping Exchange.....	Newspaper clippings.....	3279	34.80
13	The Shaw Walker Co.....	Guide cards.....	3280	18.62
13	James B. Lamb Co. (Inc.).....	Corn brooms.....	3281	37.50
13	Addressograph Co.....	Cards.....	3282	11.63
13	Hess-Hawkins Co.....	Carbon paper.....	3283	2.85
13	Washington Electrotape Co. (Inc.).....	Blocking.....	3284	4.59
13	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Tag board.....	3285	9.00
13	do.....	Manila tag board.....	3286	20.00
13	Thomas R. Diann.....	Photographing.....	3287	28.67
13	Thomas G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Manila for binder.....	3288	4.38
13	W. F. Roberts Co. (Inc.).....	Covers and sheets.....	3289	13.25
13	Columbia Office Supply Co.....	Supplies.....	3290	149.75
13	Celina & Marder County Telephone Co.....	Telephone toll service.....	3291	9.00
13	The R. L. Bryan Co.....	Chairs, pencils, etc.....	3292	180.95
13	J. Guy McQuitty.....	Envelopes.....	3293	10.50
13	Commonwealth Addressing and Multi-graphing Co.....	Multigraphing letters.....	3294	6.20
13	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Record multigraph.....	3295	192.00
13	W. K. Stewart Co.....	Indexes, folders.....	3296	9.25
13	Union Traction Co.....	Transportation charges.....	3297	1.78
13	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Underwood typewriters.....	3298	135.00
13	Rec. Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	3299	61.45
13	Mallett Printing Co.....	Circulars.....	3300	24.75
13	The White Co.....	Mimeo paper dermax, etc.....	3301	61.50
13	Premier Printing Co.....	Clasp envelopes.....	3302	41.25
13	Printing Arts Co.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	3303	14.00
13	Joe Levy & Bros. Co.....	Envelopes, etc.....	3304	105.50
13	Indianapolis Letter Shop.....	Letterheads, letters, etc.....	3305	4.75
13	Department of Printing.....	Telegraph blanks.....	3306	20.25
13	Campbell Circular Advertising Co.....	Letters and circulars.....	3307	10.14
13	Crescent Paper Co.....	Tubing.....	3308	11.60
13	Campbell Circular Advertising Co.....	Letters and circulars.....	3309	20.66
13	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Toll service.....	3310	8.65
13	Beauvoir Club.....	Meals, etc.....	3315	1.85
13	State pay roll for Minnesota.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3325	534.29
13	Annabel Lee.....	Per diem and travel.....	3340	48.35
13	Edna M. Hilton.....	Services.....	3342	5.00
13	Ida Shaparo.....	do.....	3343	26.67
13	Ruth McNey.....	do.....	3344	2.83
13	State pay roll for Georgia.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3345	440.56
13	State pay roll for North Dakota.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3346	114.16
13	State pay roll for Colorado.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 15.....	3347	289.17
13	do.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	3348	300.00
13	State pay roll for West Virginia.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3349	181.67
13	do.....	Services, Oct. 3 to 31.....	3350	234.31
13	State pay roll for Utah.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	3351	117.17
13	State pay roll for Kansas.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3352	128.02
13	State pay roll for Iowa.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3353	357.67
13	State pay roll for Nebraska.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3354	200.00
13	State pay roll for Florida.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3355	254.18
13	State pay roll for Pennsylvania.....	do.....	3356	156.83

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 13	State pay roll for Tennessee	Services, Nov. 30 from Sept 1..	3357	\$87.67
14	Edw. A. Hines	Office cloth charts	3366	58.00
	Nevada Packing Co.	Stencils	3367	3.50
	Standard Printing Co.	Pledge cards	3368	1,023.80
	New Mexican Printing Co.	Hoover supplements, etc.	3369	767.15
	R. A. L. Watkins Printing Co.	Pledge cards, Spanish	3370	21.00
	New Mexican Printing Co.	Post cards, envelopes, etc.	3371	153.66
	Mitchell Printing Co.	Frank labels	3372	7.50
	The Yowell-Duckworth Co.	Desk, chairs, etc.	3373	54.48
	S. R. Winters	Review of Reviews	3374	34.50
	Raleigh Letter Writers	Multigraphing letters	3375	14.06
	Record Printing Co.	Letterheads	3376	12.10
	St. Paul Stamp Works	Line stamp	3377	1.00
	The Valley Hardware & Plumbing Co.	Paper, twine	3378	5.25
	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Ribbons, etc.	3379	25.00
	L. C. Smith Typewriter Co.	Typewriter	3380	70.00
	T. H. Parkhurst	Fare, lunches, lodging, etc.	3381	32.25
	Marion Madden	Per diem and travel	3382	12.52
	F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson	do.	3383	79.66
	N. A. Crawford	do.	3384	13.78
	do.	do.	3385	18.66
	H. J. Waters	do.	3386	32.10
	Harry Freeman	do.	3387	60.00
	J. B. Dickinson	do.	3388	35.00
	Mrs. Maude Gregory Adams	do.	3389	2.60
	Fred. C. Croxton	do.	3390	8.00
	John Paul Lucas	do.	3391	4.00
	Kyle Murray	do.	3392	66.97
	John Wood	do.	3393	28.75
	W. B. Moore	do.	3499	21.80
	Ernest C. Stoll	do.	3394	124.00
	H. Wirt Steele	do.	3395	18.48
	E. C. Bracken	do.	3396	18.30
	Charles R. Dixon	do.	3397	23.90
	H. M. Smyth Printing Co.	Special notice slips	3455	7.25
	The Cargill Co.	Office supplies	3456	116.88
	Waddells Housefurnishing Co.	Office tables, chairs	3457	53.60
	Helena Business College	Pledge cards multigraphed	3458	6.00
	Record Printing Co.	Envelopes, letterheads	3459	35.00
	Southern Typewriter Exchange	L. C. Smith typewriter	3460	70.00
	H. C. Sherman & Co.	Letterheads	3461	379.55
	do.	Blanks	3462	267.45
	do.	Cards, etc.	3463	391.55
	New England Furniture & Carpet Co.	Typewriter desks	3464	65.62
	The Harlow Publishing Co.	Letterheads	3465	135.00
	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	Rental of L. C. Smith typewriter	3466	3.00
	The Paragon Press	Envelopes, letterheads	3467	68.00
	Gnahn's Book Store	Twine, pens, etc.	3468	4.85
	do.	Carbon paper, twine, etc.	3469	9.10
	State Publishing Co.	Legal paper, twine, etc.	3470	8.11
	Alfred Atkinson	Express on pledge cards	3471	9.27
	W. T. Sheehan	Publicity work	3472	160.00
	San D. Goss	Express on matter to District of Columbia	3473	8.75
	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriter	3474	70.75
	Campbell Circular Advertising Co.	Publicity stories	3475	25.80
	The Northwestern Miller	Subscription	3476	4.00
	Idaho Stationery & Printing Co.	Clamps, home cards	3477	188.60
	The John Leslie Paper Co.	Pens, paste, etc.	3478	4.84
	Jefferson Printing Co.	Letterheads, envelopes	3479	40.00
	Mercantile Paper Co.	Paper, supplies	3480	41.80
	The Falthorn Co.	Posters	3481	780.00
	Wadsworth-Gilbert Stenographic Office	Typing folios	3482	36.56
	Alfred Atkinson	Per diem and travel	3483	180.66
	do.	do.	3484	93.40
	do.	do.	3485	33.60
	do.	do.	3486	63.31
	do.	do.	3487	14.00
	do.	do.	3488	70
	do.	do.	3489	57.00
	do.	do.	3490	5.00
	J. H. Dundore	Multigraphing	3491	35.30
	Thos. B. Reed	Per diem and travel	3524	54.50
	Don Farnsworth	do.	3523	8.50
	J. C. Mohler	do.	3519	25.92
	F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson	do.	3511	54.95

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 15	Joe Sparks	Per diem and travel	3488	\$8.00
	do.	do.	3489	12.00
	Charles F. Kelley	do.	3500	9.60
	Thomas Bragg	do.	3501	20.62
	Kenneth M. Berry	do.	3502	16.00
	Frank Strong	do.	3503	33.46
	F. B. Mumford	do.	3504	5.02
	do.	do.	3505	30.99
	do.	do.	3506	7.85
	do.	do.	3507	5.15
	do.	do.	3508	34.85
	Helen M. Atwood	do.	3509	71.80
	do.	do.	3510	47.34
	F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson	do.	3512	12.70
	Warden Co.	Envelopes, letterheads	3513	122.13
	Franklin Desk Co.	Typewriter desk	3514	22.50
	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Underwood typewriter	3515	87.75
	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriter	3516	77.00
	Library Bureau	Trays, etc.	3517	8.75
	H. S. Martin	Per diem and travel	3518	19.63
	T. J. Talbert	do.	3520	6.80
	Don D. Patterson	do.	3521	15.65
	The Aracady Press & Mail Advertising Co.	Permultigraphing, etc.	3522	50.05
	Thomas Bragg	Services	3525	375.00
	Erla Percival	do.	3526	53.83
	John Papia	do.	3527	8.00
	Willie Martinez	do.	3528	8.00
	Freda Faurot	do.	3529	1.99
	Marvin Tate	do.	3530	46.00
	The Newell Printing Co.	Special notices	3547	16.50
	do.	Insignia cut.	3548	5.50
	do.	Envelopes	3549	75.75
	do.	Proclamation	3550	169.00
	Capital News Printing Co.	Circulars	3590	82.50
	Katie Rudnick	Services	3588	7.00
	The Globe Wernicke Co.	Steel unit	3554	27.74
	do.	Oak cabinet	3553	5.77
	do.	Desk	3552	48.75
	Miss Willie Owens	Services	3587	25.50
	Miss Allie Palmer	do.	3589	17.20
17	W. F. Powers Co.	Posters	3631	3,043.81
	do.	do.	3632	1,106.30
	do.	Stickers	3633	31.91
	Columbia Towel Supply Co.	Towel service	3592	1.50
	A. B. Dick Co.	Ink and stencil paper	3593	13.50
	S. D. Childs & Co.	Paper, clips, etc.	3594	8.50
	Commonwealth Addressing & Multi-graphing Co.	Addressing envelopes, etc.	3595	300.00
	Texas pay roll for food	Services, Nov. 11 to 25	3596	401.07
	O. M. Plummer	Per diem and travel	3597	144.05
	Helen M. Atwood	do.	3598	55.18
	H. L. Kent	do.	3599	20.10
	Edward C. Johnson	do.	3600	13.65
	do.	do.	3601	7.08
	W. C. MacBride	do.	3602	7.93
	Walter Burr	do.	3603	113.21
	F. W. Blackmar	do.	3604	15.26
	Harper Lelper	do.	3605	103.00
	Fred M. Sackett	do.	3606	58.50
	C. E. Raymond	do.	3607	14.75
	Ralph P. Merritt	do.	3608	107.25
	G. E. LaFollette	do.	3609	38.25
	C. R. Brown Printing Co.	Envelopes, etc.	3610	122.50
	H. C. Boyson Co.	Typewriter ribbons	3611	21.00
	Treman King Co.	Balls twine, etc.	3612	8.74
	Bridgeport Y. Plate Works	Printing	3613	991.75
	do.	Matrices and printing	3614	116.00
	Charles W. Crist	Per diem and travel	3615	212.45
	Arthur V. Snell	do.	3616	113.55
	The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Telephone service	3617	2.55
	Arthur V. Snell	Per diem and travel	3618	30.18
	New Orleans Railway & Light Co.	Reading meter, etc.	3621	12.95
	Commercial Letter Co.	Form letters	3622	16.45
	do.	do.	3623	11.35
	Noble Prentiss	Per diem and travel	3624	29.23
	Leon S. Merrill	do.	3625	25.65
	W. H. Taylor	do.	3626	34.36

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 17	Crandal McClure.....	Service, Washington Times...	3634	\$0.30
18	Pay roll for District of Columbia.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	3635	406.50
	J. C. Mennet.....	Per diem.....	3636	6.15
	A. H. Farmer.....	Per diem and travel.....	3637	32.49
	Mrs. B. W. Hays.....	do.....	3638	15.33
	Dan H. Davies.....	do.....	3639	17.24
	William V. Burns.....	do.....	3640	64.52
	Cliff Crooks.....	do.....	3641	30.40
	George F. Armstrong.....	do.....	3642	19.80
	Frank L. Loveland.....	do.....	3643	14.84
	Abbey Systers Ross.....	do.....	3644	15.75
	C. F. Hanson.....	Travel.....	3645	2.50
	Robert S. Withers.....	Per diem and travel.....	3646	9.07
	M. Fred Ball.....	do.....	3647	3.48
	J. R. Babcock.....	do.....	3648	69.26
	Agnes R. Thompson.....	do.....	3649	12.30
	W. L. Shouse.....	do.....	3650	14.34
	Mrs. C. R. Lee.....	Services.....	3651	2.50
	Mrs. L. B. Pegram.....	do.....	3652	2.59
	Mrs. W. T. Woodley.....	do.....	3653	4.46
	Sue H. Bennett.....	do.....	3654	6.00
	G. E. Johnson.....	do.....	3655	6.00
	Mamie Thompson.....	do.....	3656	52.00
	J. B. Carrington.....	do.....	3657	55.50
	Mary Tyner.....	do.....	3658	24.00
	Mrs. C. R. Lee.....	do.....	3659	1.25
	Mrs. R. G. Barbee.....	do.....	3660	3.13
	Mrs. J. S. Cox.....	do.....	3661	3.13
	Mrs. W. T. Woodley.....	do.....	3662	1.62
	Miss Carolina Wood.....	do.....	3663	1.25
	Miss Virginia Wood.....	do.....	3664	1.25
	Mrs. L. B. Pegram.....	do.....	3665	3.13
	Mrs. John Paylor.....	do.....	3666	2.14
	Martin De Vries.....	do.....	3684	33.45
	State pay roll for Arkansas.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3693	\$40.00
	J. E. Debnam.....	Services.....	3694	106.66
	Superintendent of public property.....	Banners, multigraphing, etc.....	3695	59.21
	do.....	Derma, etc.....	3696	30.34
	A. Reynolds Colesberry.....	Alcohol, glass, etc.....	3697	13.99
	Fay C. Parsons.....	Pledge cards.....	3698	15.47
	Walker Evans & Cogswell Co.....	Dermatype mimeograph.....	3699	10.63
	L. E. White Coal Co.....	Soft coal, etc.....	3703	204.54
19	F. B. Mumford.....	Per diem and travel.....	3707	5.10
	George J. Illian.....	do.....	3708	27.20
	W. O. Ross.....	do.....	3709	8.00
	Alexander Thompson.....	do.....	3710	121.50
	do.....	do.....	3711	28.00
	Wilbur N. Mason.....	do.....	3712	41.47
	F. L. Stufflebam.....	do.....	3713	10.85
	D. J. Buss.....	do.....	3714	7.00
	Marie B. Owen.....	do.....	3715	5.00
	Bruce Kennedy.....	do.....	3716	55.17
	do.....	do.....	3717	26.50
	do.....	do.....	3718	31.59
	do.....	do.....	3719	33.57
	Mrs. C. M. Rash.....	do.....	3720	15.32
	Chas. R. Weeks.....	do.....	3721	62.96
	Alfred Atkinson.....	do.....	3722	6.40
	Ralph E. Logsdon.....	do.....	3723	66.43
	L. C. McGinley.....	do.....	3724	5.80
	Albert Ehr Gott.....	do.....	3725	4.70
	W. E. Morrow.....	do.....	3726	115.75
	M. G. Burton.....	do.....	3727	80.37
	W. A. McKeever.....	do.....	3728	72.89
	H. J. Waters.....	do.....	3729	36.05
	Marguerite McGinty.....	do.....	3730	15.08
	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.....	Transportation charges.....	3731	33.50
	Elizabeth Watson.....	Manuscript.....	3754	900.00
	Phillips Wyman.....	Per diem and travel.....	3755	36.00
	Miss Mary Moran.....	do.....	3756	24.00
	Miss Frances Moore.....	do.....	3757	24.00
	The Ohio Electric Railway Co.....	Transportation charges.....	3758	2.30
	Norfolk & Washington (D. C.) Steam-boat Co.....	do.....	3759	4.50
	The Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.....	do.....	3760	5.65
	Dayton & Union R. R. Co.....	do.....	3761	5.25
	Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.....	do.....	3762	8.97

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 19	Southern Railway Co.	Transportation charges	3763	\$47.71
	Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co.	do	3764	3.86
	Erie Railroad Co.	do	3765	3.80
	Southern Railway Co.	do	3766	3.50
	Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Co.	do	3767	8.04
	Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.	do	3768	1.50
	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do	3769	84.89
	The Texas & Pacific Railway	do	3770	20.89
	The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co.	do	3771	4.39
	The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.	do	3772	9.48
	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.	do	3773	6.97
	Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.	do	3775	11.16
	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	do	3776	20.45
	The Scioto Valley Traction Co.	do	3777	.55
	Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co.	do	3778	1.68
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Steel units	3787	49.32
20	John Paul Lucas, jr.	Services.	3789	1.50
	E. P. Fuller.	do	3790	.71
	Tilda McClure	do	3791	.71
	Ruth Lee	do	3792	2.23
	Helen Aldrich	do	3793	1.25
	Nannie Lee	do	3794	.71
	Robert Hervey	do	3795	3.25
	Cornellie Harris	do	3796	1.25
	Mary Sherwood	do	3797	10.83
	Mrs. S. D. Harden	do	3798	.94
	Nicholas Baca	do	3799	12.00
	Mrs. C. H. Castner	Per diem and travel.	3800	20.00
	Vance C. Roberts	do	3801	50.85
	C. C. McMachran	do	3802	4.00
	Phillips Wyman	do	3827	19.75
	Prof. J. W. Bridges	do	3803	30.13
	do	do	3804	17.03
	Miss Elizabeth B. Kelley	do	3805	23.85
	Gina Smith-Campbell	do	3806	122.77
	H. Wirt Steel	do	3812	22.65
	D. E. Phillips	do	3813	63.95
	J. Horace Kraft	do	3814	47.25
	Frank Petree	do	3815	13.99
	Alfred Atkinson	do	3816	10.40
	E. W. Solomon	do	3817	18.32
	O. J. Adams	do	3818	13.80
	Charles F. Coykendale	do	3819	110.45
	Bridgeport Y. Plate Co.	Matrices, cutting, sorting.	3820	418.75
	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Blades for switch, etc.	3821	.61
	The R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Blotter paper	3822	119.50
	do	do	3823	82.40
	Library Bureau	Index cards	3824	99.95
	do	Metal holders, etc.	3825	82.00
	Gnahn's Book Store	Waste basket, etc.	3826	8.88
	C. T. Fitzpatrick	Parcel-post charges	3827	3.88
	Kreis Transfer Co.	Hauling posters	3828	2.50
	The State Co.	Supplies	3829	1,106.31
	Carrie E. Loveland	Services	3928	8.13
	Hobart Snider	do	3929	3.75
	Miss Charlotte Haskell	do	3930	20.00
	John M. Steele	do	3931	50.00
	William Jackson	do	3932	10.00
	James A. Wood	do	3933	100.00
	Floyd E. Miller	do	3934	1.05
	State pay roll for Texas	Services, Nov. 26-Dec. 10.	3935	640.00
	State pay roll for Wyoming	Services, Nov. 11-Dec. 11.	3936	100.00
	State pay roll for Oklahoma	Services, Nov. 26-Dec. 10.	3937	189.83
	Agnes Houston Craig	Per diem and travel	3938	77.17
	Library Bureau	Desks, chairs, etc.	3939	832.29
	Chicago & North Western Railway Co.	Transportation charges	3940	78.15
	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Typewriters	4014	6.00
	Westheimer Transfer Co.	Office furniture	4015	7.50
	Peden Iron and Steel Co.	Scissors	4016	1.00
	Library Bureau	Guides	4017	12.00
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Messages transmitted	4018	.88
	Douglas Printing Co.	Pledge cards	4019	20.50
	Gardner Office Supply Co.	Pledge blanks	4020	15.00
	McKee Printing Co.	Cards	4021	5.00
	New England Furniture & Carpet Co.	Typewriter tables	4022	6.80
	Allen & De Kleine Co.	Furnishing stock, cards	4023	100.00
	The Griswold Press	Home cards	4024	335.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 21	Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada.	Telephone rental.	4025	\$9.50
	Dameron-Pierson Co.	Pledge-card supplies.	4026	167.00
	Beck Letter Service.	Progress letters.	4027	6.95
	Premier Printing Co.	Photos, etc.	4028	17.20
	Louise H. Williams.	Multigraphing letters.	4029	2.10
	Premier Printing Co.	Second-sheet paper.	4030	7.50
	H. & W. B. Drew Co.	Sponge cup, etc.	4031	21.43
	do.	Paper, guides, etc.	4032	34.43
	Bell Book & Stationery Co.	Envelopes.	4033	32.40
	Beverly & Co.	Letterheads, envelopes.	4034	23.00
	Best Smith Auto Delivery Co.	Delivering.	4035	15.00
	F. W. Koenig.	Gas, lunch, Government business.	4036	1.75
	The Crane Printing Co.	Printing booklets.	4037	2,639.00
	Mott, Jr., Bulletin system.	Cloth sign, cards.	4038	5.25
	The Typewriter Exchange.	Typewriter ribbons.	4039	2.00
	Horn Transfer Line.	Hauling.	4040	8.50
	Louisville Transfer Co.	do.	4041	19.00
	Buxton & Skinner.	Letterheads, printed.	4042	28.00
	The McNeil Co.	Rubber stamp.	4043	2.75
	State pay roll for New Jersey.	Services, Dec. 1-15.	4044	225.00
	Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.	Transportation charges.	4045	5.12
	L. G. Kelly Printing Co.	Printing reports.	4046	1,064.50
	American Express Co.	Transporting express.	4047	18.70
	H. M. Bushnell, Jr.	Travel expenses.	4048	3.70
	H. H. Wilcoxson.	Postage.	4049	9.00
	do.	do.	4050	15.00
	State pay roll for Florida.	Services, Dec. 1-15.	4051	160.25
	State pay roll for Kansas.	Services, Dec. 1-11.	4052	82.58
	State pay roll for Rhode Island.	Services, Nov. 30-Dec. 15.	4053	322.00
	Fred P. Johnson.	Letters and paper.	4054	36.35
	do.	Bulletins, reports, etc.	4055	70.20
	do.	do.	4056	55.00
	do.	do.	4057	15.05
	Sadie A. Ryan.	Services.	4058	20.00
	C. A. Cole.	do.	4059	10.00
	Jessie F. Pierce.	do.	4060	7.00
	Claudia Fay White.	do.	4061	3.50
	J. S. Eskridge, Jr.	do.	4062	2.50
	W. S. Downs.	do.	4063	64.00
22	Chester H. Gray.	Per diem and travel.	4064	15.75
	R. B. Finley.	do.	4065	8.50
	John T. Peery.	do.	4066	13.95
	G. W. Hanson.	do.	4067	11.64
	A. H. Long.	do.	4068	14.28
	D. C. Simons.	do.	4069	23.63
	F. A. Gougler.	do.	4070	5.37
	N. A. Franklin.	do.	4071	20.74
	A. I. Foard.	do.	4072	15.26
	H. O. Harrawood.	do.	4073	13.26
	W. L. Norsey.	do.	4074	11.25
	Edgar F. Woodman.	do.	4075	13.00
	C. A. Hendricks.	do.	4076	25.84
	Thomas J. Dockery.	do.	4077	16.06
	Edward Hooker.	do.	4078	18.58
	Rev. J. D. Prigmore.	do.	4079	6.11
	Mrs. W. S. De Vol.	do.	4080	8.28
	Mrs. Geo. Bass.	do.	4081	7.00
	W. F. Hupe.	do.	4100	11.85
	Allen R. Rankin.	do.	4101	19.01
	Miss Isabel Bevier.	do.	4102	6.70
	Mrs. Frances W. Simonds.	do.	4103	24.80
	Albert L. Love.	do.	4104	78.24
	Mountain State Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Exchange services.	4105	12.00
	Marvin S. Young.	Record cards.	4106	20.00
	do.	Cards.	4107	72.00
	do.	do.	4108	14.00
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.	4109	118.25
	Tutewiler Press.	Publicity sheets, etc.	4110	135.00
	The Slosson Map Co.	Maps.	4111	7.00
	American Letter & Advertising Co.	Duplicating letters.	4112	53.30
	Irvin A. Medler Co.	Cards.	4113	880.00
	Claremont Daily Eagle.	Subscription.	4114	8.50
	A. B. Dick Co.	Ink, etc.	4115	13.00
	Union-Leader Publishing Co.	Subscription.	4116	5.00
	The Sloan Electric Co.	Globes.	4117	2.10

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 22	W. L. Riford.....	Trucking mail.....	4118	\$2.00
	Phaneuf & Son.....	Stencils and dermax.....	4119	3.75
	H. G. Adair.....	Cards.....	4120	390.00
	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	Express.....	4121	3.19
	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Telephone Exchange service.....	4122	18.55
	International Manufacturing Co.....	Rubber keys.....	4123	44.64
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Binder No. 514.....	4124	29.70
	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Underwood Typewriter.....	4125	67.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	4126	675.00
	The Crane Printing Co.....	Printing.....	4127	154.00
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Shipping tags.....	4128	10.00
	.....do.....	Paper.....	4129	215.00
	Linman Engraving Co.....	Line cuts.....	4130	3.00
	International Manufacturing Co.....	Rubber Keys.....	4131	55.80
	James H. Craddock & Co.....	Printing.....	4132	3.00
	Douglas Printing Co.....	Envelopes and letterheads.....	4133	20.00
	Irvine A. Medler Co.....	Folders.....	4134	24.80
	The A. B. C. Auto Express Co.....	Moving furniture.....	4135	1.50
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Record ribbon.....	4136	1.75
	Eggers & Flying Co.....	Card boxes.....	4137	17.50
	Moyer Stationery Co.....	Paper, etc.....	4138	13.65
	Edson C. Eastman Co.....	Ink and rubber bands.....	4139	4.15
	New Mexican Printing Co.....	Miscellaneous material.....	4140	15.08
	The Phillips Printing Co.....	Letterheads and engraving.....	4141	357.00
	Homes-Wilson-Walker Co.....	Pledge cards.....	4142	807.06
	Cooperative Publishing Co.....	Home cards.....	4143	465.15
	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Telephone rent.....	4144	13.06
	Geo. C. Fetter Co.....	Pencils, etc.....	4145	1.56
	Wayne Colorplate Co.....	Colorplates, etc.....	4146	85.00
	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Typewriter.....	4147	70.00
	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	.....do.....	4148	22.25
	American Express Co.....	Express.....	4149	55.05
	Cantwell Printing Co.....	Cards.....	4150	100.00
	D. H. Ahrend Co.....	Letters.....	4151	25.65
	Boyd's City Dispatch.....	Classifying.....	4152	20.50
	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Rent on typewriter and table.....	4153	7.00
	Omaha Distributing Co.....	Display cards distribution.....	4154	70.00
	Cary Printing Co.....	Letterheads, etc.....	4155	482.25
	The Dudley Paper Co.....	Express and paper.....	4156	6.45
	Fred M. Seckart.....	Office supplies.....	4157	6.50
	The Brock-Hafner Press Co.....	Badges, etc.....	4158	64.00
	Constable Ice & Fuel Co.....	Ice.....	4159	1.70
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	Telegrams.....	4160	3.81
	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Rental.....	4161	12.50
	Ohmstead Bros. Co.....	Paper.....	4162	8.55
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Rental.....	4163	4.50
	The Sun Book and Job Printing Office.....	Copying letters.....	4164	104.00
	Louis Weiss & Co.....	Translating.....	4165	1.50
	National Publishing Co.....	Cards.....	4166	72.50
	Hobbie Motor Car Co.....	Chauffeur and gasoline.....	4167	10.53
	Purecell Printing Co.....	Circulars.....	4168	62.00
	Kennebec Journal Co.....	Pledge cards.....	4169	646.57
	Cumberland County Power & Light Co.....	Electric service.....	4170	1.12
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Coupon book.....	4171	7.00
	W. D. Noble.....	Mimeograph work.....	4172	12.45
	McKee Printing Co.....	Folders.....	4173	10.50
	Schernerhorn Bros. Co.....	Twine.....	4174	7.86
	Omaha Folding & Mailing Co.....	Duplicating letters, etc.....	4175	14.22
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Index cards.....	4176	45.50
	.....do.....	Bristol board.....	4177	3.75
	Linman Engraving Co.....	Line cuts.....	4178	3.00
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Binder.....	4179	10.35
	A. B. Dick Co.....	Dermax brushes.....	4180	26.80
	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Hotchkiss staples.....	4181	24.80
	Machine Appliance Corporation.....	Fasteners.....	4182	11.00
	Antomatic Pencil Sharpener Co.....	Pencil sharpeners.....	4183	36.00
	West Disinfecting Co.....	Paper towels.....	4184	43.00
	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau.....	Press clippings.....	4185	68.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	4187	16.64
	Stockett-Flake Co.....	Binders, etc.....	4188	14.10
	Columbian Printing Co.....	Booklets and cards.....	4205	308.00
	.....do.....	Time cards.....	4206	6.75
	L. G. Kelly Printing Co.....	Bulletins.....	4207	324.75
	.....do.....	Abstract bids, etc.....	4208	17.05
	Augustin McNally.....	State pay roll, New York City.....	4210	113.20

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 22	The Marvin S. Young Co.	Printing folders.	4218	\$630.00
	Annabel Lee	Personal services	4211	60.00
26	Philip Lindmeyr	White paper	4218	418.98
	do.	do.	4219	84.47
	do.	do.		1,407.90
	William Edwin Rudge (Inc.)	Certificates	4221	95.60
	Virginia Paper Co.	Catalogue envelopes.	4222	270.00
	John Leslie Paper Co.	Printed envelopes.	4223	95.00
	do.	do.	4224	95.00
	The Tutwiler Press.	Instruction cards	4225	3,929.00
	Braxton Beacham.	Expense charges, packing.	4226	400.00
	The American Express Co.	Express charges.	4227	222.25
	Hammond's Printing & Litho. Works	Pledge cards	4228	113.72
	New York Telephone Co.	Long-distance calls	4229	69.55
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. of Texas.	Telegraphing	4230	22.93
	Warden Co.	Home cards	4231	564.86
	Alfred Atkinson.	Telegrams	4232	4.18
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	do.	4233	41.69
	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages transmitted	4234	6.73
	Henry A. Page.	Telegrams, expenses, etc.	4235	66.80
	Curdon W. Wattles.	Reimbursements for payments	4236	178.00
	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Exchange service.	4237	35.20
	The Wells Fargo & Co. Express.	Express charges.	4238	99.12
	Kennebec Journal Co.	do.	4239	40.82
	Teolin Pillot Co.	Scrap book, etc.	4240	11.20
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraph service.	4241	.38
	do.	do.	4242	.20
	Remington Typewriter Co.	Ribbon coupons, etc.	4243	14.00
	Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	Freight	4244	10.99
	Magnolia Paper Co.	Binders	4245	.60
	The K. C. Home Telephone Co.	Messages	4246	4.25
	do.	do.	4247	7.50
	S. C. Phillips.	Office equipment	4248	10.86
	Burkley Envelope & Printing Co.	Folders	4249	52.50
	Frank M. Acton Co.	Envelopes	4250	78.13
	The State Co.	Supplies	4251	104.35
	John Herboth.	Signs	4252	16.15
	Gribble Stamp & Stencil Co.	Dater, stamp, etc.	4253	11.50
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Services.	4254	17.15
	G. A. Stowers Furniture Co.	Typewriter desk, chairs.	4255	91.06
	Edwards & Broughton Printing Co.	Letterheads, etc.	4256	88.45
	Mrs. C. P. Webber.	Office work	4257	28.00
	Dennison Manufacturing Co.	Coin cards	4258	6.75
	Weinman & Lewinson.	Bunting.	4259	1.50
	The R. H. Swarts Co.	Dermax.	4260	.95
	Edwards & Broughton Printing Co.	Mailing cards, etc.	4261	845.10
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Telegrams	4314	2.37
	do.	do.	4315	8.00
	Shaw & Borden Co.	Wrapping and shipping cards.	4316	49.65
	Fred P. Johnston.	Writing letters	4317	84.84
	do.	do.	4318	26.80
	Observer Printing House.	Cards	4319	368.50
	Parkin-Longley Co.	Folders, etc.	4320	6.40
	J. H. Forster.	Typewriter oil, etc.	4321	7.90
	Wm. M. Haggett.	Services.	4322	33.50
	The Rumford Press.	Letterheads, etc.	4323	34.85
	Virginia Paper Co.	Envelopes, etc.	4324	720.00
	State pay roll for New York City.	Services, Dec. 1 to 15	4329	45.00
	Thomas G. Hull.	Per diem and travel.	4330	36.05
	do.	do.	4331	5.35
27	State pay roll for Illinois.	Services, Dec. 1 to 15	4335	580.33
	State pay roll for South Dakota.	do.	4336	144.16
	George J. Illian.	Per diem and travel.	4337	20.60
	W. B. Moore.	do.	4338	185.78
	John W. Waldron.	do.	4339	32.46
	Mrs. Sarah H. Black.	do.	4340	60.41
	do.	do.	4341	55.60
	G. W. Schweer.	do.	4342	6.66
	Mrs. R. S. Withers.	do.	4343	11.97
	W. D. Brown.	do.	4344	98.50
	Clayton J. Bannister.	do.	4345	160.00
	Kable Bros. Co.	10,000 copies "OO"	4346	105.00
	The Fairbanks Co.	1 Fig. "6" "1334" truck.	4347	15.05
	Library Bureau.	Record cards.	4348	.80
	do.	Newspaper holders, etc.	4349	12.90
	Hayworth Publishing House.	Register of transfer requests.	4350	11.50
	Hugh Reilly Co.	Denatured alcohol.	4351	17.25

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 27	Agnes Houston Craig	Per diem and travel	4352	\$61.19
	The Crane Printing Co	Printing	4353	6.00
	do	do	4354	256.50
	do	do	4355	14.75
	Barron & Friedlander	Rent on typewriter	4357	1.00
	S. G. Phillips	Office supplies	4358	11.40
	do	do	4359	11.55
	W. L. Brown	Telephone service	4360	.95
	do	do	4361	.80
	Columbia Carbon Co	Carbon paper	4362	3.50
	Riley County Chronicle	Conservation cards	4363	26.90
	Deady Adey Elgin Co	Miscellaneous material	4364	77.00
	Geo. I. Mayer Co	Information sign	4365	.75
	Office Equipment Co	Mimeograph and carbon	4366	88.00
	The Swanson & Nolan Supply Co	Addressing envelopes	4367	2.30
	Chas. G. Stott & Co	Binders	4368	34.98
	A. A. Paryski	Home cards	4369	54.00
	Henry M. Schmitt	Pledge cards for school	4370	10.00
	Southwestern Printing Co	Address labels	4371	16.75
	Yeagan Stationery Co	Supplies	4372	8.35
	The Multiplying Service Co	List of moving picture theaters	4373	5.00
	Virginia Paper Co	Manila envelopes	4374	44.40
	Chas. G. Stott & Co	Thumb tacks	4375	18.00
	Shaw-Walker Co	Typewriting tables	4376	108.00
	Remington Typewriter Co	do	4377	14.00
	Standard Printing Co	Circulars	4378	18.50
	Louisville Lithographic Co	Carbon copy sheets	4379	8.00
	Syms York Co	Letterheads and envelopes	4380	47.75
	Machemer Bros	Shelving and table	4381	39.00
	L. C. Smith & Bros	Typewriter	4382	3.00
	Raleigh Letter Writers	Multigraphing	4383	15.90
	Fred L. Lake & Co	Stamps from cuts, etc	4384	1.85
	The Toledo Type Setting Co	Pledge cards	4385	18.50
	The R. L. Bryan Co	Supplies	4386	24.60
	The Raleigh Hotel	Room	4387	2.50
	Shaw & Borden Co	Cartage, etc	4388	2.00
	Automatic Printing & Stationery Co	Office supplies	4389	9.67
	do	do	4390	8.01
	John T. Palmer Co	Letterheads, etc	4421	51.00
	do	Circular letters	4391	59.00
	Oklahoma Ry. Co	Int. express charges	4392	1.64
	Paper Canister Co	1,600 tubes	4393	28.80
	Philadelphia Woodwork Co	Making 7-rack shelf	4394	25.00
	Remington Typewriter Co	Typewriter	4395	140.00
	Thomson Printing Co	2,000 labels	4396	3.00
	do	Pledge cards	4397	23.21
	The American Print Shop	Home cards and envelopes	4398	120.75
	Remington Typewriter Co	Rental on machine	4399	12.00
	Potomac Electrotpe Co	Electrotype cuts and seal	4400	360.00
	The John Leslie Paper Co	Miscellaneous supplies	4401	25.81
	Washington Gas Light Co	Gas bill	4464	1.89
	State pay roll for New Hampshire	Services, Dec. 1 to 15	4482	140.50
	State pay roll for Mississippi	Services, Nov. 30 to Dec. 15	4483	165.83
	State pay roll for Iowa	Services, Dec. 1 to 15	4484	352.50
	State pay roll for Ohio	do	4485	427.00
	State pay roll for Colorado	do	4486	275.00
	State pay roll for Virginia	do	4487	262.83
	State pay roll for Montana	do	4488	50.00
	State pay roll for Arizona	do	4489	232.99
	State pay roll for North Dakota	do	4490	189.16
	State pay roll for Pennsylvania	Services, Nov. 30 to Dec. 13	4491	251.01
	L. C. Marshall	Services, Sept. 29 to Oct. 29	4492	200.00
	C. W. Wright	Services, Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	4493	50.00
	Hazel Kyrk	do	4494	50.00
	Alexander Cairns	Per diem and travel	4497	51.19
	Don Farnsworth	do	4498	232.08
	do	do	4496	16.00
	The Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania	Telephone service	4498	8.38
	State pay roll for Utah	Services, Dec. 1 to 15	4499	160.50
	do	do	4500	250.00
	Maria Manly	Services	4501	50.00
	Miss Anne L. Bower	do	4502	9.46
	Howard B. Dilts	do	4503	11.00
	Clarence Shattuck	do	4504	13.56
	Ruth Bretch	do	4505	1.66
	J. B. Eskridge, Jr.	do	4506	6.59
	Geneva Baringer	do	4507	.57

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Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 28	Aaron L. Newman.....	Services.....	4508	\$14. 12
	Maude C. McQuire.....	do.....	4509	5. 87
	Frankie McGoown.....	do.....	4510	. 50
	Ruth Williams.....	do.....	4511	. 75
	Ethel N. Adams.....	do.....	4512	3. 37
	Leona Powell.....	do.....	4513	50. 00
	George Mirick.....	do.....	4514	50. 00
	Prof. G. R. Smith.....	do.....	4515	100. 00
	Ida F. Sands.....	do.....	4516	4. 80
	Lura Beatty.....	do.....	4517	3. 90
	Thomas Bragg.....	do.....	4518	250. 00
	Eleanor Morgan.....	do.....	4519	4. 13
	Louise Matthews.....	do.....	4520	50. 00
	Alice Miller.....	do.....	4521	3. 20
	Ganald A. Stout.....	do.....	4522	2. 50
	May Lamm.....	do.....	4523	68. 00
	Mrs. R. L. Limerick.....	Per diem and travel.....	4524	12. 06
	Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co.....	Rent of chairs.....	4525	1. 67
	Herman P. Sweetser.....	Telephone calls.....	4526	1. 60
	Marian W. Robinson.....	Telephone calls, P. P. C.....	4527	9. 55
	Mrs. John S. Greizer.....	Telephone calls.....	4528	2. 65
	Annie Goddard.....	Postage, P. P. C.....	4529	6. 68
	The Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.....	Local services.....	4530	8. 00
	George F. Munro.....	Express charges.....	4531	6. 55
	Johnston Printing & Advertising Co.....	Pledge cards, etc.....	4532	980. 91
	The Stone Printing & Mfg. Co.....	Bulletins, letterheads.....	4533	764. 00
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Desk blotter.....	4534	16. 14
	New York Commercial.....	Subscription to New York Commercial.....	4535	6. 00
	H. S. Storr Co. (Inc.).....	Rent typewriters, etc.....	4536	17. 40
	W. H. Emmons Publicity Service Co.....	Multigraphing.....	4537	9. 80
	Jackson Stationary.....	Typewriter paper.....	4538	3. 00
	Rodgers Office Supply Co.....	Writing fluid, pens, etc.....	4539	1. 00
	The Shaw-Walker Co.....	Invoice file.....	4540	38. 62
	United States Envelopes Co.....	Envelopes.....	4541	4. 76
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak sliding units.....	4542	25. 28
	Edward P. McDermott.....	Reimbursement for expenses.....	4543	22. 70
	Library Bureau.....	Steel signals.....	4544	65. 00
	Shaw-Walker Co.....	Manila folders.....	4545	62. 10
	John H. Sperry.....	Ribbons for typewriter.....	4546	22. 40
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak units.....	4547	177. 04
	do.....	Mirror.....	4548	5. 95
	do.....	Mahogany table, etc.....	4549	106. 40
	do.....	Desks, chairs, etc.....	4550	205. 90
	do.....	Oak desks.....	4551	408. 00
	do.....	Oak chairs.....	4552	180. 00
	Bradley & Merrill Co.....	Negative and printing poster.....	4553	3. 00
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Padding board.....	4554	15. 60
	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Gummed white paper.....	4555	2. 50
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	High chairs, revolving.....	4556	19. 50
	J. E. Tracy.....	Building filing rack.....	4557	27. 00
	Beaumont Paper Co.....	Kraft paper.....	4558	3. 51
	Acres, Blackmar & Co.....	Circular letters, etc.....	4559	517. 58
	Allison Lumber Co.....	Lumber for shelving.....	4560	6. 21
	H. Ohashi & Co.....	Typewriter ribbons.....	4561	13. 00
	Glass & Prudhomme Co.....	Clasp envelopes.....	4562	25. 00
	Helena Business College.....	Statement of rent of typewriter.....	4563	6. 75
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Packing and shipping typewriter.....	4564	2. 25
	Southwestern Paper Co.....	Tape, twine, rope, etc.....	4565	31. 66
	Frankenberg Bros.....	Mailing tubes.....	4566	4. 00
	Ohio State Telephone Co.....	Telephone call.....	4567	1. 05
	The Phillips Printing Co.....	Posters.....	4568	154. 00
	Dan T. Sullivan.....	Note books, carbon, etc.....	4569	34. 90
	Western Newspaper Union.....	Stripe plate.....	4570	120. 00
	Pennoyer Merchants Transfer Co.....	Cartage.....	4571	17. 50
	Butler Transfer Co.....	Express, window cards.....	4572	4. 00
	S. L. Ewing.....	Ribbons, multigraph.....	4573	4. 25
	The Dorsey Co.....	Scrap.....	4574	26. 50
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages transmitted.....	4575	2. 43
	Scott Printing Co.....	Mailing cards.....	4576	77. 25
	Pennoyer Merchants Transfer Co.....	Cartage.....	4577	8. 10
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	Services.....	4578	74. 26
	The New York Central Railroad Co.....	Transportation.....	4579	161. 95
	Grover C. Naylor.....	Ice.....	4580	21. 21
29	Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Litho. Co.....	Gummed stickars.....	4573	29. 67
	do.....	Food posters.....	4574	3, 083. 98
	do.....	do.....	4575	1, 983. 91

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer for United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational," September to December, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 29	State pay roll for Minnesota.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4676	\$493.50
	State pay roll for North Carolina.....	do.....	4677	262.50
	State pay roll for Michigan.....	do.....	4678	42.47
	State pay roll for Kentucky.....	do.....	4679	238.67
	State pay roll for Louisiana.....	Services, Nov. 28 to Dec. 12.....	4680	255.00
	State pay roll for Maine.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4681	276.67
	State pay roll for South Carolina.....	do.....	4682	287.50
	The C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.....	Transportation.....	4683	13.55
	The Toledo & Ohio Ry. Co.....	do.....	4684	2.25
	Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	do.....	4685	15.50
	The Hocking Valley Ry. Co.....	do.....	4686	.90
	Edward H. Foot.....	Per diem and travel.....	4687	144.00
	A. C. Hartell.....	do.....	4688	11.09
	John P. Ellis.....	do.....	4689	15.89
	Miss Dorothy Bents.....	Services Nov. 1 to Dec. 15.....	4690	75.00
	The Carey Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Distributing and shipping.....	4691	450.00
	The Thompson Letter Co.....	Letters.....	4703	7.90
	Inter-State Printing Co.....	Multigraphing.....	4704	3.25
	The Corner Book Stores.....	Folders.....	4705	8.40
	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Telephone services.....	4706	21.00
	Mississippi Printing Co.....	Printing letterheads.....	4707	105.00
	Clarke & Co.....	Stationery supplies.....	4708	12.60
	Combination Toilet Stand Co. (Ltd.).....	Toilet service November.....	4709	3.00
	Hayworth Publishing House.....	10,000 sets, triplicates.....	4710	114.60
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Envelopes.....	4711	76.50
	do.....	do.....	4712	278.25
	Washington Electrotype Co. (Inc.).....	Fleotypes.....	4713	3.00
	Shaw-Walker Co.....	Index cards.....	4714	127.50
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Desk.....	4715	408.00
	The Fred A. Schmidt Co.....	Drawing board.....	4716	1.50
	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Supplies.....	4717	115.90
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Typewriter desk.....	4718	134.40
	Lucas Press Clipping Bureau.....	Press clippings.....	4719	79.14
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Cardboard, ruled.....	4720	3.75
31	Pay roll.....	Services Nov. 16 to 30.....	720	10,815.82
	do.....	Services Dec. 1 to 15.....	721	10,659.33
	do.....	do.....	722	176.63
	Total.....			158,298.56

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, Educational—Fuel," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 1	State fuel pay roll for Utah.....	Services.....	2600	\$417.83
	State fuel pay roll for Ohio.....	do.....	2601	134.00
	State fuel pay roll for Alabama.....	do.....	2609	142.00
	State pay roll, fuel, for Maine.....	do.....	2610	101.00
	State fuel pay roll for South Carolina.....	do.....	2611	92.00
3	State fuel pay roll for Ohio.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2624	215.00
	State fuel for Indiana.....	Services Oct. 22 to Nov. 15.....	2625	568.90
	M. B. Thomas.....	Services Nov. 7 to 9.....	2629	15.00
	State fuel pay roll for Rhode Island.....	Services Oct. 8 to 27, 15 to 31.....	2643	118.33
	State fuel pay roll for Kentucky.....	Services Nov. 7 to 15.....	2648	90.83
	State pay roll, fuel, for New York.....	Services Oct. 22 to 31.....	2649	208.40
	State pay roll for Rhode Island, fuel.....	Services Oct. 29 to Nov. 15.....	2650	131.26
	State pay roll for Colorado, fuel.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2651	72.00
	State pay roll for New York, fuel.....	do.....	2652	494.00
4	State pay roll for Iowa, fuel.....	do.....	2656	288.33
	State pay roll for Vermont, fuel.....	Services Oct. 15 to 31.....	2657	114.67
	State pay roll for Wisconsin, fuel.....	Services Nov. 3 to 15.....	2658	75.83
	State pay roll for New Hampshire, fuel.....	Services Oct. 8 to 31.....	2659	161.00
	State pay roll for Louisiana, fuel.....	Services Nov. 1 to 15.....	2660	92.50
	State pay roll for California, fuel.....	do.....	2661	89.17
	State pay roll for Utah, fuel.....	do.....	2662	780.00
	do.....	do.....	2663	187.50
	State pay roll for Kansas, fuel.....	Services Oct. 9 to 31.....	2664	131.00
	Alexander Rumpel.....	Services.....	2671	66.67
	Olive Pash.....	do.....	2672	20.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Educational—Fuel," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 4	J. H. Edwards	Services	2673	\$62.50
	Lida Lane	do.	2674	37.50
	Fred E. Walden	do.	2677	10.00
	Frederick M. Henry	do.	2680	57.50
6	Hayworth Publishing House	Copies of Forms 1587, a, b	2734	96.80
	State pay roll for Tennessee	Services	2738	58.67
	State pay roll for Montana	do.	2748	85.00
7	George E. Leach	do.	2763	13.00
	Anna Goluh	do.	2764	18.00
	Esther Goldberg	do.	2765	3.00
	Mrs. L. F. White	do.	2766	1.50
	Mrs. Laura Jones	do.	2767	1.50
	Mrs. V. Beckett	do.	2768	15.00
	Gertrude Steffen	do.	2769	16.65
	H. R. Oglesby	do.	2770	62.50
	A. J. Derbes	do.	2771	20.00
	John E. Williams, Esq.	Per diem and travel	2778	76.48
	C. E. Riddleberger & Co.	Cards	2790	19.25
8	State pay roll for Utah, fuel	Services Nov. 16 to 30	2814	1,187.50
	State pay roll for Washington, fuel	Services Nov. 1 to 15	2815	230.77
	State pay roll for Texas, fuel	Services Nov. 15 to 30	2816	120.00
	State pay roll for Vermont, fuel	Services Nov. 1 to 30	2817	265.00
	State pay roll for Utah, fuel	Services Nov. 16 to 30	2818	167.50
	State pay roll for District Columbia, fuel	do.	2819	62.50
	State pay roll for Ohio, fuel	do.	2820	286.17
	do.	Services Oct. 17 to Nov. 15	2821	245.00
	State pay roll for Oklahoma, fuel	Services Nov. 1 to 15	2822	204.00
10	Canal Bank & Trust Co.	Rent offices	2909	32.20
11	E. L. Phillips	Per diem and travel	3054	9.52
	J. C. Hamlen	do.	3055	12.02
	Isaac P. Baker	do.	3056	126.80
	J. Walter Barnes	do.	3057	20.81
	The Wills Book & Stationery Co.	Office supplies, etc.	3018	12.90
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages transmitted	3119	9.77
	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Underwood typewriters	3120	135.00
	Jos. J. Stone & Co.	Circulars	3121	3.50
	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Telephone service	3122	2.15
	Library Bureau	Supplies for Fuel Administrator's office	3123	54.81
	D. H. Holmes Co. (Ltd.)	Shades	3124	10.40
	Palfrey-Rodd-Pursell Co. (Ltd.)	Envelopes, letterheads	3125	45.00
	Smith the Sign Man	Lettering office doors	3126	2.00
	Stella Schatz & Co.	Multigraphing	3127	10.25
	Marvin B. Young Co.	Copies tonnage comparison	3128	200.00
	The Newell Printing Co.	Certificate of appointment	3129	40.00
12	Harlow & Eaton	Lettering doors	3143	8.50
	A. D. Pelz	Inking pads	3144	3.95
	Altemus & Co. (Inc.)	Wastebaskets, etc.	3145	8.45
	Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.	Filing case	3146	45.45
	A. Pomerantz & Co.	Card indexes, etc.	3147	13.25
	Wm. M. Hoskins Co.	Mahogany furniture	3148	238.00
	J. H. Saunders	Platen for Remington	3149	4.25
	do.	Cleaning Underwood	3150	6.50
	The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Telephone service	3151	3.90
	Independent Publishing Co.	Letterheads and envelopes	3152	18.50
	M. D. Wood Printing Co.	do.	3153	47.10
	Helena Stamp Works	Rubber stamp	3154	.40
	C. B. Reynolds	Letterheads and envelopes	3155	28.10
	E. L. Freeman Co.	Office supplies	3156	16.65
	W. H. Fisher Co.	Page folders	3157	7.25
	Harrison Printing Co.	Printing	3158	109.75
13	State pay roll for Arkansas, fuel	Services, Nov. 17 to 30	3268	113.83
	State pay roll for New Mexico, fuel	Services, Nov. 21 to 31	3269	63.34
	State pay roll for Nevada, fuel	Services, Nov. 16 to 30	3270	110.00
	State pay roll for Georgia	Services, Oct. 20 to Nov. 30	3271	390.00
	State pay roll for North Dakota	Services, Nov. 1 to 15	3272	142.08
	Columbian Printing Co. (Inc.)	Services, forms, etc.	3311	4.25
	State pay roll for Rhode Island, fuel	Services, Nov. 16 to 30	3326	184.00
	State pay roll for Kentucky, fuel	do.	3327	195.00
	State pay roll for Tennessee, fuel	Services, Nov. 15 to 30	3328	113.50
	State pay roll for Oklahoma, fuel	Services, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1	3329	50.00
	State pay roll for Maine, fuel	Services, Nov. 15 to 30	3330	101.00
	State pay roll for Iowa, fuel	Services, Nov. 16 to 30	3331	317.50
	State pay roll for Louisiana, fuel	Services, Nov. 15 to 30	3332	140.00
	State pay roll for South Dakota, fuel	Services, Nov. 9 to 30	3333	78.67
	State pay roll for North Carolina, fuel	Services, Nov. 1 to 30	3334	242.00
	State pay roll for South Carolina, fuel	Services, Nov. 16 to 30	3335	185.00
	State pay roll for West Virginia, fuel	Services, Nov. 1 to 30	3336	80.00

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
 "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, Educational—Fuel,"
 during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 13	State pay roll for Indiana, fuel	Services, Nov. 15 to 30	3387	\$383.50
	State pay roll for Illinois, fuel	Services, Nov. 1 to 30	3388	200.00
	State pay roll for Montana, fuel	Services, Oct. 11 to 31	3388	53.33
	State pay roll for North Carolina	Services, Oct. 10 to 31	3359	116.92
	State pay roll for Wyoming	Services, Nov. 14 to 30	3360	85.00
	State pay roll for Pennsylvania, fuel	Services, Nov. 16 to 30	3364	140.50
	State pay roll for Alabama	Services, Nov. 15 to 30	3365	242.00
	State pay roll for Oklahoma	Services, Nov. 16 to 30	3368	207.50
14	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraph messages	3413	24.73
	G. G. Morgan Printing Co.	Circulars	3414	5.00
	Hutchinson Office Supply Co.	Office equipment	3415	166.35
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages transmitted	3416	6.29
	State Publishing Co.	Strathmore paper	3417	11.80
	The Independent Publishing Co.	Folders, letterheads, etc.	3418	135.78
	Chas. A. Holtz Co.	Desk, chairs, etc.	3419	173.75
	Chase National Bank	Carpet, tables, etc.	3454	282.70
	S. P. Kennedy	Per diem and travel	3487	24.00
	W. P. Goodman	Office supplies	3420	11.06
	Hoskins Stationery Co.	Letter files	3421	1.50
	Fowler Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.)	Towel service	3422	1.80
	Ellison & Wood	Envelopes, paper weights	3423	16.90
	Columbia Frame & Art Co.	Frame and mat	3424	4.50
	Ellison & Wood	Office supplies	3425	61.90
	H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.	Chair and desk	3426	41.65
	The Arrow Press	Desks, etc.	3427	360.64
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	Messages transmitted	3428	1.71
	George D. Fitts	Transfer case, folders	3429	8.70
	Remington Typewriter Co.	Rent of typewriter	3430	3.00
	Walsh County Record	Typewriter paper	3431	8.30
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	3432	7.97
	C. C. McEachran	Reimbursement for payments	3433	26.75
	Roberts & Son (Inc.)	Desks, chairs, etc.	3434	221.65
	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.)	Underwood typewriter	3435	75.00
	The Lily Cup Co.	Lily cups	3436	3.50
	John H. Stevens	Steam fitting	3437	40.82
	Western Litho. & Office Supply Co.	Desk	3438	76.00
	Ellison & Wood	Letterheads	3439	38.75
	Nathan Clifford	Per diem and travel	3440	10.72
	Emerson Carey	do.	3441	80.20
	Robert D. Kew	do.	3442	9.48
	W. W. Armstrong	do.	3443	200.20
	Prof. H. H. Stock	do.	3444	11.40
	W. N. Fitzgerald	do.	3445	148.33
	do.	do.	3446	63.46
	W. J. Swindlehurst	do.	3447	17.90
	do.	do.	3448	35.20
	H. A. Sayre	do.	3406	35.80
15	A. W. McAllister	do.	3545	42.50
	A. Rumpier	do.	3544	50.98
	J. Walter Barnes	do.	3543	24.46
	Charles H. Ten Weeges	do.	3535	9.48
	Evans Woolen	do.	3536	56.08
	John G. O'Kelley	do.	3537	80.80
	Herbert Evison	do.	3538	80.00
	Florence M. Miller	Services	3539	50.00
	John J. McQuaid, Jr.	do.	3540	70.00
	S. H. Lander	Per diem and travel	3541	24.20
	L. L. Taylor	do.	3542	8.84
17	P. B. Noyes	Telegrams	3620	1.06
18	W. N. Fitzgerald	Per diem and travel	3666	2.15
	Adele Kaufman	Services	3667	7.50
	Benton Baker	do.	3668	50.00
	Lulu M. Bushnell	do.	3669	12.50
	Ralph C. Dean	do.	3670	30.00
	George D. Kelsey	do.	3671	12.00
	Frederick M. Henry	do.	3672	57.50
	Lida Lane	do.	3673	37.50
	J. H. Edwards	do.	3674	62.50
	Olive Pash	do.	3675	20.00
	H. R. Oglesby	do.	3676	62.50
	Florence M. Miller	do.	3577	6.67
	L. G. Kelly Printing Co.	Services, printing forms	3579	116.50
	Winifred Casey	Services	3680	20.00
	Eldora Ellsworth	do.	3685	24.00
	Edna McMahon	do.	3686	21.25
	Rose Winter	do.	3687	22.50
	C. B. Stewart	do.	3688	106.67
	Emma R. Swoboda	do.	3689	17.33

*Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, Educational—Fuel,
during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.*

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 18	Jesse McLennan.....	Services.....	3690	\$51.56
	Wm. H. Jones.....	do.....	3691	9.00
	Clara Swindlehurst.....	do.....	3692	24.00
	David Whitcomb.....	do.....	3700	8.49
	do.....	do.....	3701	23.33
	do.....	do.....	3702	18.13
19	G. M. Dahl.....	Per diem and travel.....	3732	17.80
	A. E. Schwabacher.....	do.....	3733	254.70
	Brent D. Allinson.....	do.....	3734	30.75
	Patrick J. Brophy.....	do.....	3735	13.30
	J. C. Hamlin.....	do.....	3736	50.00
	Raymond J. Kelley.....	Services.....	3737	62.50
	do.....	do.....	3738	62.50
	George D. Morris.....	do.....	3739	65.00
	Mrs. H. C. Carrington.....	do.....	3740	30.00
	John E. Williams, Esq.....	do.....	3741	66.67
	State pay roll for New Jersey.....	Services, Nov. 26 to 30.....	3742	49.16
	State pay roll for Colorado.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	3743	150.00
	State pay roll for New York City.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3744	520.17
	State pay roll for Kansas, fuel.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	3745	212.50
	State pay roll for Minnesota, fuel.....	Services, November.....	3746	204.33
	do.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3747	206.83
	State pay roll for Washington, fuel.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	3748	255.00
	State pay roll for California, fuel.....	Services, Nov. 15 to 30.....	3749	116.67
	State pay roll for New York State, fuel.....	do.....	3750	112.50
	State pay roll for Virginia, fuel.....	Services, Nov. 12 to 30.....	3751	98.33
	State pay roll for New York State, fuel.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 15.....	3752	112.50
	The U. S. Paper Goods Co.....	Envelopes.....	3779	85.50
	State pay roll for New Hampshire, fuel.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	3780	210.00
20	Donald W. Young.....	Per diem and travel.....	3807	11.70
	Richard H. Hanna.....	do.....	3808	14.20
	A. C. Ohlseen.....	do.....	3809	59.90
	John W. Poe.....	do.....	3810	60.40
	S. R. Flynn.....	do.....	3811	21.80
	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages transmitted.....	3830	1.10
21	State pay roll for Wisconsin.....	Services Nov. 16 to 30.....	4067	265.00
	do.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 15.....	4068	121.67
	State pay roll for New York State.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4069	595.53
	State pay roll for Wyoming.....	do.....	4070	115.00
	State pay roll for North Dakota.....	Services, Nov. 16 to 30.....	4071	316.25
	Lillian Cousins.....	Services.....	4072	20.00
	Mary Lee.....	do.....	4073	17.50
	Barbara Boermann.....	do.....	4044	1.25
	Anna Kohlhauf.....	do.....	4075	24.00
	E. Hermanson.....	do.....	4076	6.00
	Clara Jones.....	do.....	4077	6.00
22	Miss Teresa Tag.....	Per diem travel.....	4189	27.30
	J. H. Hamlen & Son.....	Envelopes and paper.....	4190	6.09
	Des Moines Duplicating Co.....	Letters.....	4191	3.65
	Manhattan Desk Co.....	Furniture.....	4192	187.90
	A. E. Greenus & Co.....	Lettering doors.....	4193	5.34
	James S. Franklin.....	Ventilators.....	4194	9.00
	Lowman & Hanford Co.....	Cards and plate.....	4195	12.60
	Manhattan Desk Co.....	Furniture.....	4196	286.70
	do.....	do.....	4197	311.70
	do.....	do.....	4198	188.80
	do.....	do.....	4199	112.10
	do.....	do.....	4200	197.85
	E. M. Griffin & Co.....	Paper.....	4201	9.54
	Justice Stationery Co.....	Miscellaneous supplies.....	4202	11.55
	Lightning Delivery Co.....	Hauling.....	4203	5.00
	Whittier & Foster.....	Rent of office.....	4204	26.00
26	A. W. Richter.....	Per diem and travel.....	4262	40.00
	Nathan Clifford.....	do.....	4263	11.00
	John R. Lambson.....	do.....	4264	8.81
	Alex R. Holliday.....	Est. Ind. Office.....	4265	3.65
	Portland Directory Co.....	City directory.....	4266	5.00
	Maine Register Offices.....	Report blanks, etc.....	4267	19.75
	Cox Stationery Co.....	Office supplies.....	4268	14.35
	Willett F. Sloan.....	Oliver typewriter.....	4269	49.00
	Southern Public Utilities Co.....	Electric lamps and lights.....	4270	4.30
	Anderson Printing Co.....	Letterheads, envelopes, etc.....	4271	205.50
	H. D. Goss Sign Co.....	Painting sign.....	4272	2.00
	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Underwood machine.....	4273	67.50
	American Fidelity Co.....	Filing cabinet and typewriter.....	4274	100.50
	Ellison & Wood.....	Office supplies.....	4325	24.25
	do.....	do.....	4326	74.55
	New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.....	Light bill.....	4327	1.27

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
 "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, Educational—Fuel,"
 during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 27	State pay roll for South Dakota.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4402	\$55.00
	State pay roll for Texas.....	do.....	4403	119.66
	State pay roll for Kansas.....	do.....	4404	212.50
	State pay roll for Utah District Car Service Bureau.....	do.....	4405	1,336.67
	State pay roll for Alabama.....	do.....	4406	212.50
	State pay roll for Michigan.....	do.....	4407	406.14
	State pay roll for Utah.....	do.....	4408	167.50
	State pay roll for Oregon.....	Services, Nov. 1 to 30.....	4409	50.00
	State pay roll for Arkansas.....	do.....	4410	130.00
	State pay roll for Colorado.....	do.....	4411	155.00
	State pay roll for Indiana.....	do.....	4412	201.50
	State pay roll for Iowa.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4413	342.50
	State pay roll for Louisiana.....	do.....	4414	140.00
	State pay roll for Maine.....	do.....	4415	119.00
	State pay roll for Pennsylvania.....	do.....	4416	435.26
	State pay roll for Iowa.....	Services, Oct. 22 to 31.....	4417	78.00
	State pay roll for Ohio.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4418	310.00
	State pay roll for Wisconsin.....	do.....	4419	265.00
	Dr. L. G. Hardman.....	Per diem and travel.....	4420	71.10
	Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co.....	Telephone service.....	4421	4.15
	News Printing Co.....	Office supplies.....	4422	79.70
	Southern Life & Trust Co.....	do.....	4423	7.34
	The Hugh Stephens Printing Co.....	Printing.....	4424	18.25
	Capital Telephone Co.....	Installing telephon's.....	4425	44.20
	Diamond State Fiber Co.....	Baskets.....	4426	16.20
	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental.....	4427	10.16
	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Service.....	4428	16.26
	F. B. Eckert Co.....	Typewriter ribbon.....	4429	2.00
	Searle Bros. Printing Co.....	Dermax, etc.....	4430	.45
	R. W. Vance.....	Office supplies.....	4431	5.05
	The Commerce News.....	do.....	4432	30.30
	Royal Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	4433	7.00
	Dakota Central Telephone Co.....	Service.....	4434	10.55
	Lansing Mirror.....	Office supplies.....	4435	35.50
	The Hugh Stephens Printing Co.....	Letterheads, etc.....	4436	47.60
	Underwood Typewriter.....	Typewriter.....	4437	67.50
	Thompson Letter Co.....	Multigraph letters.....	4438	9.90
	The Arizona Republican.....	Printing.....	4439	12.50
	J. B. Sanborn Co.....	Blue book.....	4440	10.00
	Geo. J. Mayer Co.....	Office supplies.....	4441	6.85
	Ellison & Wood.....	do.....	4442	16.55
	Crane Printing Co.....	Hammermill bond.....	4443	779.25
28	Mack-Elliott Paper Co.....	Memorandum book.....	4444	13.00
	William Ballantyne & Sons.....	Posters.....	4445	1.05
	Calhoun Press.....	Letters, mailing, etc.....	4446	53.09
	Rapid Mailing Bureau.....	Telephone service.....	4447	13.00
	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Stock and printing, etc.....	4448	23.98
	John B. Clarke Co.....	Office supplies.....	4449	52.35
	W. P. Goodman.....	Map.....	4450	7.52
	Wm. H. Pierce & Co.....	Blanks.....	4451	9.00
	Ellison & Wood.....	Towel service.....	4452	56.25
	Fowler Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.).....	Rubber stamps, etc.....	4453	5.62
	Ellison & Wood.....	Cards, circular letters.....	4454	9.20
	The Quality Press.....	File folders.....	4455	101.85
	The Arrow Press.....	Pencils, typewriter paper.....	4456	4.15
	Shields Stationery Co.....	Stamps, office equipment.....	4457	45.50
	E. L. Freeman Co.....	Line set up.....	4458	3.00
	Helena Business College.....	Rubber stamps, etc.....	4459	13.25
	The White Co.....	Letters, cards, etc.....	4460	10.55
	Campbell Circular Advertising Co.....	Steel sign.....	4461	2.50
	T. V. Cook.....	Index cards, etc.....	4462	74.25
	Wauken Standard.....	Office rent.....	4463	26.00
	Citizens Bank Co.....	Office equipment.....	4464	68.50
	Albright & Anderson (Inc.).....	Weekly reports.....	4465	20.00
	Carson City Daily Appeal.....	Letterheads, etc.....	4466	80.25
	Davis-Peek Printing Co.....	Remington typewriter.....	4467	70.00
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Typewriter tables.....	4468	13.00
	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Letterheads, envelopes.....	4469	26.50
	Arizona Republican.....	Crown ribbons.....	4470	9.00
	Corona Typewriter Sales Co.....	Envelopes, letterheads.....	4471	121.45
	The American Print Shop.....	Per diem and travel.....	4472	20.59
	C. H. Danner.....	Rent of typewriter.....	4473	3.75
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Maps, notebooks.....	4474	3.40
	Pembroke Co.....	Multigraphing.....	4475	89.72
	Providence Multigraphing Co.....	Telegraph service.....	4476	70.63
	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Services.....	4477	10.00
	Mrs. Emma Campbell.....			

Report of disbursements made by John W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, Educational—Fuel," during the month ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Dec. 28	Enla King.....	.....do.....	4614	\$8. 25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams transmitted.....	4615	2. 80
29	Howard A. Beck.....	Per diem and travel.....	4692	36. 00
	P. A. Norris.....	.....do.....	4693	131. 35
	Mrs. Beatrice Trantham.....	Services, Nov. 23 to Dec. 4.....	4694	14. 00
	Miss Effie Meeks.....	Services, Dec. 5 to 10.....	4695	9. 00
	State pay roll for South Carolina.....	Services, Dec. 1 to 15.....	4696	210. 00
	State pay roll for Oklahoma.....	.....do.....	4697	237. 50
	Total.....	.....	.....	31,801. 69

EXHIBIT D.

Report of disbursements made by J. W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Food and Fuel Administration—Building," October to December, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 17	Waddy B. Wood.....	Services in connection with preparation of plans.....	608	\$377. 14
	.....do.....	.....do.....	609	403. 15
	George A. Fuller Co.....	Services in connection with building.....	720	51,691. 86
	.....do.....	.....do.....	965	21,623. 59
	Total.....	.....	.....	74,095. 74
Nov. 1	George A. Fuller Co.....	In accordance with contract.....	1046	29,135. 10
3	C. A. Muddiman & Co.....	Oil stoves for watchmen.....	1202	9. 00
5	Waddy B. Wood.....	Pay various employment.....	1297	442. 26
17	George A. Fuller Co.....	In accordance with contract.....	2040	51,754. 46
19	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	2075	1. 75
20	A. C. Rowe & Son.....	Fire extinguishers.....	2081	270. 00
22	George A. Fuller Co.....	In accordance with contract.....	2198	29,631. 51
	Total disbursements for November.....	.....	.....	111,244. 08
Dec. 6	George A. Fuller Co.....	In accordance with contract.....	2749	31,281. 97
11	Waddy B. Wood.....	Reimbursement for services.....	3093	707. 63
14	George A. Fuller Co.....	In accordance with contract.....	3494	24,121. 80
	.....do.....	Rubber boots.....	3495	85. 33
22	.....do.....	In accordance with contract.....	4217	20,212. 42
	Total.....	.....	.....	76,409. 15

EXHIBIT E.

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, special disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter ended June 30, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	Herbert Hoover.....	Expenses in preparatory work.....	1	\$5,903. 74
	.....do.....	.....do.....	2	4,081. 00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	3	5,427. 51
	Total.....	.....	.....	15,412. 25

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	Herbert Hoover.....	Expense in preparatory work.....	4	\$5,072.47
	do.....	do.....	5	2,196.36
	Pay roll.....	Pay roll first half of July.....	6	8,730.29
		Last half of July and supplemental.....	7	13,687.16
	Marvin S. Young Co.....	Printing and binding.....	8	121.90
	do.....	Letter heads, etc.....	9	268.18
	Philip Lindemeyer.....	Impression paper.....	10	202.50
	National Engraving Co.....	Cuts.....	11	9.00
	Brentano's.....	Office supplies.....	12	6.80
	American Hard Rubber Co.....	Rulers.....	13	10.80
	Samuel Lewis.....	Typewriter brushes.....	14	3.15
	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Office supplies.....	15	49.25
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Cheesecloth.....	16	29.72
	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Office furniture.....	17	368.00
	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Book supports.....	18	16.20
	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Rubber stamps.....	19	4.21
	J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.....	do.....	20	2.07
	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Glass.....	21	7.87
	Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.).....	Office supplies.....	22	11.20
	The Melton-Rhodes Co. (Inc.).....	Desk trays.....	23	24.84
	L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	24	140.00
	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Portable lights.....	25	17.66
	Rudolph & West Co.....	Office supplies.....	26	24.96
	Hutchison Office Specialties.....	Wire fastener.....	27	18.00
	F. P. May Hardware Co.....	Shears.....	28	38.75
	W. B. Moses & Sons (Inc.).....	Screen.....	29	6.80
	C. Schneider's Sons.....	Safe.....	30	85.00
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Envelopes and paper.....	31	408.00
	Library Bureau.....	File cases.....	32	143.33
	New York Herald.....	Subscription.....	33	1.00
	Geo. Strong Herral Co.....	Metal polish.....	34	2.88
	Hugh Reilly Co.....	Alcohol.....	35	1.25
	Rockwell-Barnes Co.....	Paper fasteners.....	36	30.56
	The New York Sun.....	Subscription.....	37	2.25
	Individual Drinking Cup Co.....	Health cups.....	38	20.00
	Crane Printing Co.....	Printing.....	39	220.00
	Fred S. Giehner.....	Locks.....	40	2.50
	John Hodges.....	Binding.....	41	2.00
	The Shaw-Walker Co.....	File cards.....	42	23.40
	Byron S. Adams.....	Envelopes and paper.....	43	48.25
	Brentano's.....	Dictionaries, etc.....	44	60.54
	New York Tribune.....	Subscription.....	45	.75
	Todd Protectograph Co.....	Protectograph.....	46	30.20
	W. H. Speilshouse.....	Window shades.....	47	41.48
	National Capital Press Printers.....	Envelope slips.....	48	2.50
	Littlefield, Alvord & Co.....	Drayage.....	49	60.00
	Smith's Transfer & Storage Co.....	do.....	50	15.00
	A. B. Dick Co.....	Mimeographs.....	51	952.50
	Rudolph & West Co.....	Office supplies.....	52	26.21
	Semmes Motor Co.....	Spark plug.....	53	.75
	Mittag & Volger (Inc.).....	Ribbons.....	54	14.40
	John A. Garner.....	Signs.....	55	4.00
	D. T. Busby & Co.....	Soap.....	56	18.85
	Dulin & Martin Co.....	Call bells.....	57	9.00
	Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.....	Erasers.....	58	2.64
	National Capital Press (Inc.).....	Printing.....	59	41.00
	Pride of the Kitchen Co. (Inc.).....	Soap powders.....	60	13.50
	Eureka Ruling & Binding Co.....	Lettering and binding.....	61	5.75
	The Stockett-Flake Co.....	Office supplies.....	62	130.30
	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	63	281.38
	do.....	Binders and sheets.....	64	29.07
	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Pens, paste, etc.....	65	81.30
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Dictionary and stand.....	66	16.20
	A. B. Dick Co.....	Varnish.....	67	2.16
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Office furniture.....	68	2,555.65
	do.....	do.....	69	1,478.30
	C. E. Whitey.....	Drayage.....	70	1.00
	W. P. Colton.....	Traveling expenses.....	71	119.95
	Frances Moore.....	Expenses.....	72	11.12
	Martha Van Rensselaer.....	Traveling expenses.....	73	45.97
	Harriet Stanton Blatch.....	do.....	74	80.47
	Everett W. Smith.....	Expenses.....	75	12.86
	Frederick Woodward.....	Traveling expenses.....	76	51.60
	Isabel Ely Lord.....	do.....	77	17.25
	New Taxi Service.....	Service.....	78	1.50
	A to Z Business Bureau.....	Office furniture.....	79	1,552.10

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description:	Voucher No.	Amount.
	Fred S. Lincoln	Office equipment	79	\$582.15
	do.	do.	80	1,631.50
	do.	do.	81	1,147.00
	Frederick C. Woodward	Traveling expenses	82	31.72
	Rudolph & West Co.	Wrenches, etc.	83	5.50
	do.	Screw drivers	84	6.39
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Danish bond	85	29.20
	do.	Envelopes	86	11.25
	do.	Telegraph manila	87	35.00
	do.	Manifold paper	88	9.01
	Isabel Ely Lord	Traveling expenses	89	11.25
	Hausler & Co.	Envelopes and paper	90	45.95
	Dulin & Martin Co.	Coolers	91	54.00
	Becker's Leather Goods Co.	Table charts	92	39.55
	Tophams	Brief cases	93	16.20
	George Illian	Traveling expenses	94	16.55
	Thomas J. Bell	Expenses	95	2.25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraphing	96	597.02
	Frank M. Chase	Traveling expenses	97	23.45
	Woodbury Blair	Rent	98	458.33
	Wm. P. Lipscomb	Repairing	99	1,771.30
	Pay roll, July 25 to Aug. 10.		100	10,324.79
	Deemis Hoskins	Drayage	101	21.00
	G. Baker	do.	102	19.50
	Horace Wescott	Rent	103	216.67
	American Decorating Co.	Repairing	104	400.00
	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Office supplies	105	211.28
	do.	do.	106	138.60
	do.	do.	107	28.74
	do.	do.	108	18.19
	do.	Erasers	109	48.00
	do.	Blinder	110	15.00
	Marvin S. Young Co.	Printing	111	45.00
	do.	Letter heads	112	5.00
	do.	Printing	113	177.40
	Merchants' Transfer & Storage Co.	Hire of teams	114	10.00
	W. C. Covert	Service	115	120.00
	Earl C. Behrens	do.	116	69.00
	George Illian	Traveling expenses	117	19.60
	G. Harold Powell	do.	118	55.95
	George Holland	Hauling	119	1.50
	Jos. S. Wasney	Expenses	120	2.14
	Rudolph & West Co.	Lawn mowers	121	86.90
	do.	Planes, etc.	122	12.10
	do.	Padlock	123	1.00
	Terminal Taxicab Co.	Services	124	39.60
	do.	do.	125	6.30
	National Taxicab Service	do.	126	6.00
	A to Z Business Bureau	Office equipment	127	74.16
	Eugene Dietzgen Co.	Eraser shields	128	4.50
	Williams & Allen	Blueprints	129	53.04
	Philip Lindemeyer	Paper	130	208.83
	John Boyle & Co. (Inc.)	Letter satchels	131	26.00
	Eagle Pencil Co.	Pencils	132	9.78
	Hires Turner Glass Co.	Glass	133	9.26
	William W. Conner	Trimmer	134	11.50
	Washington Rubber Co.	Finger cots	135	16.20
	do.	Cuspidor mats	136	7.20
	Dalton Adding Machine Co.	Adding machine	137	281.50
	Crane Printing Co.	Printing	138	312.73
	J. P. Nawrath & Co.	Twine	139	19.00
	Sengbusch Self-closing Inkstand Co.	Ink wells	140	79.56
	E. H. Pitcher	Steel erasers	141	13.75
	do.	do.	142	27.50
	Lyman S. Alger	Services	143	18.90
	Florence Yoder	do.	144	25.00
	Stockett-Fiske Co.	Envelopes	145	1.80
	do.	do.	146	5.50
	do.	do.	147	4.50
	R. Carter Ballantyne	Office supplies	148	125.65
	do.	do.	149	35.11
	do.	do.	150	90.96
	do.	Scratch pads	151	22.40
	R. P. Clarke Co.	Office supplies	152	314.10
	do.	Eyelets	153	9.25
	do.	Office supplies	154	51.18

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation
 "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter
 ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.....	Typewriter supplies.....	155	\$14.50
	do.....	Ribbons.....	156	33.50
	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Rubber stamps.....	157	1.25
	do.....	do.....	158	4.08
	J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.....	do.....	159	1.68
	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Stamp racks.....	160	10.44
	do.....	Office supplies.....	161	53.50
	Shaw-Walker Co.....	Letter file.....	162	29.50
	do.....	File cases.....	163	89.45
	Library Bureau.....	File cases, etc.....	164	374.45
	do.....	do.....	165	191.65
	do.....	do.....	166	177.35
	do.....	do.....	167	831.90
	Anderson Sign Co.....	Signboards.....	168	9.50
	Josephine T. Berry.....	Traveling expenses.....	169	77.30
	Barber & Ross.....	Ice chest.....	170	19.00
	Jas. B. Lambie.....	Shears.....	171	23.12
	Line-A-Time Manufacturing Co.....	Office supplies.....	172	20.00
	John C. Moore, Corp.....	do.....	173	11.70
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Desk.....	174	53.25
	Hutchison Office Specialties Co.....	Paper fasteners.....	175	63.00
	do.....	do.....	176	69.00
	do.....	Wire.....	177	9.00
	Herman Baumgarten (Inc.).....	Signs.....	178	16.80
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Office supplies.....	179	424.13
	do.....	do.....	180	25.00
	do.....	do.....	181	2.45
	do.....	do.....	182	2.48
	Herbert Hoover.....	Expenses in organization.....	183	4,905.44
	do.....	Postage.....	184	1,000.00
	do.....	Expenses in organization.....	185	863.08
	Moore's Printercraft Shop.....	Printing.....	186	125.00
	do.....	do.....	187	64.00
	Frank P. Leatch.....	Rent.....	188	112.90
	American Lead Pencil Co.....	Pencils.....	189	6.00
	L. C. Smith Bros.....	Typewriters.....	190	5,320.00
	Gill Baker.....	Hauling.....	191	13.50
	Dennis Hoskins.....	do.....	192	25.75
	Arlowens I. McCreary.....	Services.....	193	46.67
	Robert Williams.....	do.....	194	2.25
	Robert McNaught.....	do.....	195	10.00
	Isabelle A. Carter.....	do.....	196	83.33
	Charlotte Miller.....	do.....	197	8.00
	H. V. McMeans.....	do.....	198	78.00
	Josephine Edwards.....	do.....	199	6.00
	H. S. Jennings.....	do.....	200	50.00
	Arthur H. Oehl.....	do.....	201	11.33
	Wm. Harper Dean.....	do.....	202	86.00
	G. E. Steckert & Co.....	Publications.....	203	45.90
	Superintendent of Documents.....	do.....	204	40.97
	Broomall's Corn Trade News.....	Subscription.....	205	15.00
	Jane K. Weatherlow.....	Traveling expenses.....	206	22.00
	E. B. Adams Co.....	Office supplies.....	207	190.71
	Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co.....	Chairs.....	208	126.00
	Warren J. Keyes.....	Traveling expenses.....	209	102.35
	E. B. Adams Co.....	Coolers.....	210	84.00
	Dr. Chas. McCarthy.....	Traveling expenses.....	211	27.20
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Office supplies.....	212	19.62
	do.....	do.....	213	16.35
	Littlefield, Alvord & Co.....	Hauling.....	214	25.00
	Abby Marlatt.....	Services.....	215	333.34
	Chas. H. Judd.....	do.....	216	182.55
	A to Z Business Bureau.....	Desk trays.....	217	36.00
	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Office supplies.....	218	175.76
	do.....	do.....	219	216.47
	do.....	do.....	220	2.90
	do.....	do.....	221	24.50
	Superintendent of Documents.....	Index.....	222	4.75
	A to Z Business Bureau.....	Desk trays.....	223	52.50
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Office supplies.....	224	37.50
	do.....	do.....	225	572.39
	do.....	do.....	226	76.27
	A. B. Dick Co.....	Mimeograph, etc.....	227	381.43
	do.....	Stencil paper.....	228	135.00
	Hess-Hawkins Co.....	Carbon paper.....	229	162.54
	Clinedinst Studio.....	Prints.....	230	139.00
	George F. Chapin.....	Services.....	231	100.00
	Eagle Pencil Co.....	Penholders.....	232	26.40

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	A. L. Russell (Inc.).....	Subscription.....	233	\$2.25
	S. E. Watts.....	Installation of photostat.....	234	5.55
	Leet Bros. (Inc.).....	Office supplies.....	235	3.75
	Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.....	Pencils.....	236	22.32
	Evening Star Newspaper Co.....	Paper.....	237	5.00
	E. A. Paul Wolf Co.....	Holders.....	238	9.19
	Philip Lindemeyer.....	Paper.....	239	998.61
	Merchants' Transfer & Storage.....	Hauling.....	240	75.00
	John G. Hodges.....	Binding.....	241	6.00
	The Stockett-Fiske Co.....	Office supplies.....	242	8.25
	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters.....	243	1,228.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	244	70.00
	The Tabulating Machine Co.....	Office supplies.....	245	36.90
	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Electric supplies.....	246	545.74
	Corona Typewriter Co.....	Brief cases.....	247	39.15
	.....do.....	.....do.....	248	12.65
	.....do.....	.....do.....	249	7.20
	The Marvin S. Young Co.....	Publications.....	250	71.00
	.....do.....	Printing, etc.....	251	40.00
	Carroll Electric Co.....	Electric fans.....	252	209.20
	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.....	.....do.....	253	160.00
	Chas. R. Van Hise.....	Travelling expenses.....	254	183.18
	Mary B. Griffen.....	Services.....	255	4.00
	J. Mason.....	.....do.....	256	3.00
	Annie Harris.....	.....do.....	257	2.00
	Rebecca Young.....	.....do.....	258	2.00
	Sadie Brooks.....	.....do.....	259	2.00
	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Office furniture.....	260	1,223.95
	Marion O. Jacobs.....	Services.....	261	20.00
	Harris & Ewing.....	Photo.....	262	24.75
	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Ribbons.....	263	37.25
	American Electric Co.....	Bracket.....	264	3.93
	Lutz & Co.....	Mail pouch.....	265	6.00
	Bennington Scale Co.....	Platform scale.....	266	10.64
	Commercial Camera Co.....	Photo supplies.....	267	115.16
	Monroe Calculating Machine Co.....	Calculating machine.....	268	259.00
	Strabo V. Claggett.....	Travelling expenses.....	269	36.50
	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	270	.70
	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Rental.....	271	184.99
	Joseph Krauskopf.....	Services.....	272	128.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	273	30.00
	Mabel S. Heizer.....	.....do.....	274	11.46
	The Public Printer.....	Printing.....	275	32.09
	Baltimore Paper Co. (Inc.).....	Office supplies.....	276	182.75
	The Kretol Co.....	Toilet paper.....	277	23.00
	West Disinfecting Co.....	Office supplies.....	278	87.50
	A to Z Business Bureau.....	Office furniture.....	279	3,353.65
	J. F. Jenness.....	Services.....	280	152.00
	Herbert Hoover.....	Expenses in organization.....	281	35.80
	Fred S. Lincoln.....	Office furniture.....	282	787.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	283	10.60
	.....do.....	.....do.....	284	226.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	285	24.00
	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	286	16.95
	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Long distance.....	287	67.30
	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....	Adding machine, etc.....	288	1,053.75
	Brewer Letter Bureau.....	Typewriter.....	289	49.00
	Edward V. Brokaw.....	Pin cups.....	290	22.50
	Fred A. Schmidt.....	Scale.....	291	1.15
	Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co.....	Sharpeners.....	292	14.40
	The E. B. Adams Co.....	Whisk brooms.....	293	8.01
	Jas. B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Office supplies.....	294	17.62
	L. G. Kelley Printing Co.....	Printing.....	295	46.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	296	21.10
	Barber & Ross.....	Office supplies.....	297	10.46
	Eagle Pencil Co.....	Pencils.....	298	42.92
	American Association of Foreign Lan- guage.....	Electros.....	299	275.00
	American Lead Pencil Co.....	Pencils.....	300	14.88
	Brentano's.....	Atlas.....	301	29.08
	.....do.....	Who's Who.....	302	4.50
	W. F. Roberts Co.....	Journal, etc.....	303	2.00
	Mathers-Lamb Paper Co.....	Paper.....	304	55.00
	William G. Johnston Co.....	Magazine holder.....	305	7.90
	L. G. Kelley Printing Co. (Inc.).....	Printing.....	306	144.00
	W. B. Moses & Sons (Inc.).....	Screen.....	307	9.00
	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Fans.....	308	378.00

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation
 "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter
 ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Wondermist.....	309	\$4.20
	Washington Rubber Co.....	Cuspidor mats.....	310	7.20
	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Scrap books.....	311	16.20
.....do.	.....	Ring books, etc.....	312	4.50
.....do.	.....	Office supplies.....	313	48.10
.....do.	The Elliott Co.....	Stencils.....	314	41.40
.....do.	The R. M. Hollingshead Co.....	Furniture polish.....	315	8.64
.....do.	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Printer, etc.....	316	520.00
.....do.	.....	Typesetter, etc.....	317	141.00
.....do.	.....	Type.....	318	50.00
.....do.	.....	Clips.....	319	1.50
.....do.	Chas. H. Judd.....	Traveling expenses.....	320	29.00
.....do.	Maj. James Miles.....	Services.....	321	172.50
.....do.	Edmund W. Pugh.....	.....do.....	322	25.00
.....do.	Samuel C. Todd.....	Traveling expenses.....	323	63.14
.....do.	Eugene D. Funk.....	.....do.....	324	62.35
.....do.	Waddy B. Wood.....	Services.....	325	130.00
.....do.	Strabo V. Claggett.....	.....do.....	326	20.00
.....do.	C. Schneider & Sons.....	Safe.....	327	75.00
.....do.	.....	Keys.....	328	1.20
.....do.	Southern Electric Co.....	Drop cord.....	329	17.05
.....do.	G. E. Stichert & Co.....	Bakers Weekly.....	330	1.75
.....do.	Syndicate Trading Co.....	Scrap books.....	331	28.56
.....do.	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Plate glass.....	332	47.20
.....do.	Bradley & Merrill.....	Negative.....	333	2.00
.....do.	Louis Hartig.....	Screw drivers.....	334	5.46
.....do.	American Electric Co.....	Telephone brackets.....	335	15.18
.....do.	Cordley & Hayes.....	Glass bottles.....	336	25.20
.....do.	John Francis Neylan.....	Traveling expenses.....	337	70.00
.....do.	C. R. Whitney.....	Services.....	338	5.40
.....do.	Disbursing clerk, Department of State.....	Cablegram.....	339	4.08
.....do.	Horace H. Wescott, agent.....	Rent.....	340	181.72
.....do.	Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Office furniture.....	341	7.60
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	342	558.21
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	343	216.90
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	344	99.20
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	345	145.20
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	346	30.55
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	347	187.60
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	348	60.09
.....do.	Frank F. Stanley.....	Rent.....	349	987.95
.....do.	Lillian M. Balloch.....	.....do.....	350	198.39
.....do.	Henry May.....	.....do.....	351	198.39
.....do.	Geo. F. A. Stutz.....	Repairs.....	352	550.00
.....do.	T. A. McKee.....	Equipment.....	353	110.78
.....do.	Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.).....	Mops.....	354	3.00
.....do.	.....	Coolers.....	355	126.00
.....do.	.....	Coolers, etc.....	356	52.50
.....do.	Riggs Garage.....	Storage.....	357	5.75
.....do.	Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.....	Wax.....	358	9.00
.....do.	Otto L. Veerhoff.....	Boxing.....	359	5.00
.....do.	Z. D. Gilman.....	Bottles.....	360	1.80
.....do.	Philip Lindemeyer.....	Manila paper.....	361	23.00
.....do.	John J. Fister.....	Repairing.....	362	3.75
.....do.	Semmes Motor Co. (Inc.).....	.....do.....	363	5.75
.....do.	.....	License and repairs.....	364	4.45
.....do.	The Shaw-Walker Co.....	Joggers.....	365	6.00
.....do.	.....	File equipment.....	366	156.42
.....do.	.....	Office equipment.....	367	127.50
.....do.	.....	File cases.....	368	22.00
.....do.	Felt & Tarrent Manufacturing Co.....	Comptometer.....	369	300.00
.....do.	Guy, Curren & Co.....	Cheesecloth.....	370	22.50
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	371	2.21
.....do.	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Envelopes.....	372	35.00
.....do.	Hires Turner Glass Co.....	Glass.....	373	31.40
.....do.	The Fairbanks Co.....	Fiber car.....	374	27.50
.....do.	.....	Trucks.....	375	25.24
.....do.	D. N. Walford.....	Clock.....	376	2.25
.....do.	Library Bureau.....	File cards.....	377	2.70
.....do.	.....	Guide cards.....	378	6.15
.....do.	.....	File supplies.....	379	36.35
.....do.	.....	Cards.....	380	.53
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	381	2.70
.....do.	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.....	Binders.....	382	28.80
.....do.	.....	.....do.....	383	9.30
.....do.	B. F. Perkins & Son (Inc.).....	Paper tester.....	384	100.00
.....do.	Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.....	Binders.....	385	47.80
.....do.	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Ribbons.....	386	20.00
.....do.	.....	Typewriters.....	387	350.00

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense, Executive—Food Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Data.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	Belle Lettridge.....	Services.....	388	\$6.00
	John K. Tener.....	do.....	389	195.00
	Dr. Chas. R. Van Hise.....	Traveling expenses.....	390	113.18
	Elwood Mead.....	do.....	391	119.55
	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Linon tabs.....	392	.25
	do.....	Scale.....	393	2.50
	do.....	Envelope openers.....	394	10.95
	do.....	Office supplies.....	395	9.60
	do.....	Binders.....	396	4.83
	do.....	Punch.....	397	3.60
	do.....	Pencils.....	398	108.84
	do.....	do.....	399	6.12
	do.....	Desk pads.....	400	16.14
	do.....	Letter trays.....	401	43.20
	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Office furniture.....	402	1,408.26
	do.....	do.....	403	759.50
	Lamb & Tilden.....	Brass plates.....	404	12.00
	R. P. Clarke Co.....	Eyelets.....	405	23.10
	The Elliott Co.....	Hand punch, etc.....	406	25.37
	Official Hotel Red Book Co.....	Red Book.....	407	3.00
	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	Service.....	408	4.40
	do.....	do.....	409	27.89
	do.....	do.....	410	54.35
	do.....	do.....	411	108.35
	do.....	do.....	412	14.20
	do.....	do.....	413	37.35
	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Band eaters.....	414	11.55
	do.....	Rubber stamps.....	415	.31
	J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.....	do.....	416	4.68
	James Linsky's Sons.....	Papering and painting.....	417	538.00
	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	Telegraphing.....	418	2.08
	The Melton-Rhodes Co. (Inc.).....	Desk trays.....	419	46.44
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	do.....	420	11.40
	do.....	Leather folders.....	421	4.08
	do.....	Office supplies.....	424	1.10
	do.....	Binders, etc.....	423	35.80
	do.....	Letter trays.....	524	5.94
	R. Carter Ballantyne.....	Office supplies.....	425	46.09
	do.....	do.....	426	1.68
	do.....	do.....	427	2.59
	do.....	Account books.....	428	1.07
	do.....	Rulers.....	429	10.40
	J. Maurice Badden.....	Repairing.....	430	5.00
	Rudolph & West Co.....	Office supplies.....	431	55.91
	do.....	do.....	432	12.84
	do.....	Tools.....	433	92.46
	do.....	Fire extinguishers.....	434	273.75
	John F. Neylan.....	Services.....	435	100.00
	Eslek Manufacturing Co.....	Office supplies.....	436	150.00
	Barber & Ross.....	Cuspidors.....	437	10.38
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Tacks.....	438	3.00
				103,543.53
	Chambers Printing Co.....	Filing cards.....	439	108.50
	E. V. McCollum.....	Services.....	440	136.00
	Ida B. Frauenthal.....	Express charges.....	441	33.34
	W. B. Holtzclaw.....	Newspapers.....	442	5.96
	Todd Protectograph Co.....	Protectograph.....	443	24.50
	Bradstreet Co.....	Subscription, July 14-Dec. 17.....	444	22.00
	The Marvin S. Young Co.....	Printing.....	445	33.25
	do.....	do.....	446	225.78
	Hayworth Publishing House.....	do.....	447	92.86
	do.....	do.....	448	18.25
	do.....	do.....	449	9.50
	do.....	do.....	450	208.50

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive, Food Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Paper, etc.....	451	\$37.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	452	5.45
	.....do.....	.....do.....	453	17.55
	.....do.....	.....do.....	454	12.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	455	1.75
	.....do.....	.....do.....	456	9.45
	Woodward & Lothrop (Inc.).....	Uniforms.....	457	138.65
	.....do.....	.....do.....	458	23.60
	.....do.....	Shelving.....	459	30.00
	.....do.....	Drying rack.....	460	23.00
	.....do.....	Uniforms.....	461	2.95
	.....do.....	.....do.....	462	2.95
	.....do.....	.....do.....	463	23.60
	.....do.....	.....do.....	464	17.70
	.....do.....	.....do.....	465	5.90
	.....do.....	.....do.....	466	88.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	467	11.89
	.....do.....	Tables.....	468	72.90
	Hausler & Co.....	Letterheads and envelopes.....	469	90.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	470	17.00
	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	.....do.....	471	187.50
	.....do.....	Manuscript covers.....	472	3.50
	.....do.....	Envelopes.....	473	360.00
	.....do.....	Letterheads.....	474	193.50
	.....do.....	Paper.....	475	1.04
	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Chairs.....	476	228.00
	.....do.....	Guides.....	477	7.80
	The Signature Co.....	Signagraph.....	478	235.00
	Dalton Adding Machine Co.....	Calculating machine and paper.....	479	207.00
	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Bottles.....	480	.98
	Shoemaker & Busch.....	Paraffin.....	481	.45
	Hess-Hawkins Co.....	Carbon paper.....	482	141.70
	James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.).....	Brooms.....	483	25.80
	The E. B. Adams Co.....	Office supplies.....	484	16.98
	James B. Lambie Co., (Inc.).....	Shears.....	485	10.50
	John G. Hodges.....	Ledger paper.....	486	33.00
	Typewriter & Office Supply Co.....	Office supplies.....	487	13.20
	.....do.....	.....do.....	488	13.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	489	30.60
	Eugene Dietzgen Co.....	.....do.....	490	11.40
	S. S. Stafford Co.....	Ink.....	491	3.00
	Thomas Sommerville Co.....	Plumbers' supplies.....	492	3.50
	International Manufacturing Co.....	Rubber keys.....	493	31.00
	J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.....	Rubber stamp.....	494	1.97
	The Elliott Co.....	Addresser.....	495	247.23
	Brentano's.....	Books.....	496	.99
	.....do.....	.....do.....	497	12.52
	The Osborn Manufacturing Co.....	Brushes.....	498	50.40
	Hugh Rally Co.....	Frames.....	499	.75
	United States Envelopes Co.....	Envelopes.....	500	61.05
	E. H. Pitcher.....	Paper fasteners.....	501	1.60
	F. F. Staley and G. E. Gilbert, trustees.....	Coal, etc., Hotel Gordon.....	502	164.15
	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Lights, etc.....	503	64.02
	.....do.....	Plugs.....	504	1.64
	National Photo Co.....	Photos.....	505	92.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	506	92.35
	.....do.....	.....do.....	507	31.75
	.....do.....	.....do.....	508	72.10
	Harris & Ewing.....	.....do.....	509	16.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	510	178.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	511	47.50
	.....do.....	.....do.....	512	33.00
	The Tabulating Machine Co.....	Express charges.....	513	1.14
	Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstands.....	Inkstands.....	514	49.40
	Technical Supply Co.....	Office supplies.....	515	1.60
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Desk and chair.....	516	45.75
	W. & J. Sloane.....	Rugs.....	517	59.31
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Drawing tables, etc.....	518	98.49
	D. F. Dumberth.....	Newspapers.....	519	.62
	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Typewriters.....	520	270.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	521	2,025.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	522	2,025.00
	.....do.....	.....do.....	523	103.50
	L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.....	.....do.....	524	1,135.00
	.....do.....	Typewriter tables.....	525	195.00
	Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	Typewriters.....	526	78.59
	.....do.....	.....do.....	527	79.00

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing agent, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive, Food Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....	Adding machine, etc.....	528	\$573.75
	do.....	Paper.....	529	.90
	The Bircher Co. (Inc.).....	Letter opener.....	530	150.00
	Moore's Printcraft Shop.....	Cards.....	531	4.75
	Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co.	Chairs, etc.....	532	412.00
	Woodbury Blair.....	Rent 1000 Vermont Avenue to Aug. 10.	533	384.40
	Baltimore Paper Co. (Inc.).....	Paper.....	534	102.00
	Marvin S. Young Co.....	Printing.....	535	10.50
				12,200.30

Report of disbursements made by J. W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive," October to December, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct. 26	Clinedinst Studio.....	Prints of demonstration.....	956	\$105.00
	The Karsheedt Manufacturing Co.....	Medallions.....	957	5,016.00
	do.....	do.....	958	6,218.70
	do.....	do.....	959	6,922.00
	James Linskey's Sons.....	Papering and painting.....	961	63.00
	do.....	do.....	962	275.00
	do.....	do.....	963	224.00
	do.....	do.....	964	510.00
	do.....	do.....	965	270.00
	The Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	Metal and celluloid buttons.....	966	3,367.00
	do.....	do.....	967	3,083.00
	do.....	do.....	968	3,367.00
	do.....	do.....	969	3,700.00
	do.....	do.....	970	3,700.00
	do.....	do.....	971	3,700.00
	do.....	do.....	972	3,700.00
	do.....	do.....	973	3,700.00
	do.....	do.....	974	3,700.00
	do.....	do.....	975	2,473.00
	do.....	do.....	976	2,479.00
	Commercial Camera Co.....	Photostat, lighting outfit.....	977	612.00
	Woodbury Blair.....	Rent 1013 Fifteenth Street.....	978	67.75
29	A to Z Business Bureau (Inc.).....	Desks and tables.....	979	354.00
	do.....	do.....	980	4,030.00
	do.....	do.....	981	295.00
	do.....	do.....	1000	344.85
30	F. H. Haskell, Jr., & Co.....	Ice axes, etc.....	1005	75.98
	do.....	Shears.....	1006	45.00
				58,767.28
Nov. 1	Grover C. Naylor.....	Ice.....	1009	14.56
1	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Desks.....	1101	2,904.00
1	B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	Flyer envelopes.....	1108	36.25
2	R. C. M. Burton & Son.....	Repairing awnings.....	1109	27.50
2	J. Maury Dove Co.....	New River coal.....	1110	57.60
2	New Taxi Service Co. (canceled).....	Transporting mail.....	1111	18.62
2	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Binders and sheets.....	1112	16.33
2	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Units, panels and cabinets.....	1113	677.95
2	do.....	do.....	1114	426.00
2	do.....	Double oak wardrobe.....	1115	52.00
2	The American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Marginal bonds.....	1116	1.80
2	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Leaf cover.....	1117	.27
2	do.....	Scrap books.....	1118	10.80
2	A. B. Dick Co. (canceled).....	Stencil paper, ink, etc.....	1119	189.62
2	E. F. Brooks Co.....	Mazda lamps.....	1120	17.28
2	Library Bureau.....	Guides, folders, etc.....	1121	79.88
2	Hugh Reilly Co.....	Brushes, alcohol, etc.....	1122	4.25
2	Doubladay-Hill Electric Co.....	R. & M. fan.....	1123	18.38
2	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Fans with cord and plug.....	1124	66.40
2	Williams & Allen.....	Negatives and blue prints.....	1125	23.25
2	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Typewriter chairs.....	1126	90.00
2	do.....	Mahogany costumers.....	1127	108.00
2	The Fred A. Schmidt Co.....	Scale.....	1128	1.15
2	National Railway Pub. Co.....	Copy of official guide.....	1129	1.00
2	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Mimeograph paper.....	1130	19.20
2	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Indexes for binders.....	1131	19.41

Report of disbursements made by J. W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive," October to December, 1917—Contd.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 2	Commercial Auto & Supply Co.....	Studebaker truck	1132	\$995.00
2	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	Cards, typewriter stands	1133	103.50
2	The Globe-Wernicke Co.....	Oak units and bases	1134	25.28
2	do.....	Bellows folders	1135	7.80
2	do.....	Oak stand for dictionary	1136	7.40
2	Library Bureau	Cabinet	1137	41.00
2	A. B. Dick Co.	Varnish and dermax	1138	33.80
2	Seth Thomas Clock Co.	Oak clocks	1139	427.50
2	Western Union Telegraph Co	Messenger service	1140	3.90
2	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriters	1141	840.00
2	do.....	do	1142	1,152.00
2	United States Rubber Co	Rubber cuspidor mats	1143	12.50
2	Grover C. Naylor	Ice	1147	9.14
2	Adams Express Co.	Express charges	1148	9.56
2	Remington Typewriter Co.	Remington typewriters	1149	70.00
2	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Typewriter ribbons	1150	4.00
2	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau	Press clippings	1151	87.10
2	Charles E. Waller	Pay	1152	1.33
2	F. C. Thwaite	do	1153	665.70
2	Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)	Cylinder and engine oil	1154	32.97
2	Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	Moving furniture	1155	575.00
2	The Western Press Clippings Exchange	Press Clippings	1156	9.60
2	The DeLonge Studio	Prints	1157	1.50
2	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co	Telephone, New York	1158	2.12
2	do.....	Telephone rental	1159	11.34
2	do.....	Long distance calls	1160	10.25
2	Western Union Telegraph Co	Telegraph messages	1161	4.19
2	do.....	do	1162	1.40
2	Charles H. Javins & Sons	Fowl	1164	1.40
2	Superintendent of Documents	Subscriptions to State publications	1165	.50
3	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	Telegrams, for July	1186	6.98
3	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.	Fountain pen ink	1187	15.80
3	Chicago Herald	Chicago Herald, 6 months	1188	4.00
3	Library Bureau	Cabinet	1189	45.90
3	Brentano's	Who's Who in America	1190	4.50
3	do.....	Dictionary, French dictionary	1191	17.75
3	Emanuel Baumgarten	Daters	1192	4.70
3	The Shaw-Walker Co.	Cards	1193	26.60
3	do.....	Letter files, etc	1194	216.30
3	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	1195	6.66
3	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	Underscores, pica	1196	2.50
3	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co	Typewriter	1197	70.00
3	do.....	Typewriters	1198	170.00
3	R. Carter Ballantyne	Scratch pads	1199	96.13
3	Adams Paper Co.	Rolls paper	1200	29.11
3	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	Lamps	1201	377.58
5	American Express Co.	Baggage transportation	1289	1.27
5	Chronicle Publishing Co.	Subscription to Chronicle	1290	8.00
8	The Whitehead & Hoag Co.	Metal and celluloid buttons	1519	3,700.00
8	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Binders	1520	46.75
8	Library Bureau	Month guides	1521	2.34
8	Grover C. Naylor	Ice during July	1522	14.20
8	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Glass desk pads	1523	120.00
8	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Bulldog clips	1524	4.13
8	The Stockett-Flske Co.	Glass sponge cups	1525	7.50
8	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams transmitted	1526	4.68
8	Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	Buttons, freight	1527	42.36
9	Potomac Electric Power Co	Installing conduit	1530	10.60
9	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.)	Cushion stamps, dater, etc	1531	64.57
9	E. B. Adams Co.	Tumblers	1632	17.15
9	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Transmission of messages	1533	6.40
9	The Marvin S. Young Co.	Cards	1580	443.02
9	The Crane Printing Co.	Letterheads, voucher forms	1581	123.60
9	do.....	Program, cards, blanks, etc	1582	254.25
15	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Oak units and bases	1801	44.91
15	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Cards	1802	127.70
15	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Baskets	1803	45.20
15	Browning & Middleton (Inc.)	Flash	1804	3.75
15	D. J. Murphy	Peppermint test	1805	8.50
15	National Electrical Supply Co.	Pliers, braces, etc	1806	89.59
15	do.....	Buzzers	1807	35.45
15	Shoemaker & Busch	Floor oil	1808	6.25
15	Carroll Electrical Co.	Desk fans	1809	192.40
15	Rudolph & West Co.	Electrician's knife	1810	.85
15	The Whitehead & Hoag Co.	Freight charges	1811	5.13
15	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co	Extra linens	1812	.56
16	do.....	Rental of telephone lines	1910	15.47
23	R. P. Clarke Co.	Paper weights, glass	2203	7.80
23	The Washington Electrottype Co. (Inc.)	Electros	2204	9.60

Report of disbursements made by J. W. Swift, disbursing officer, under appropriation
 "National Security and Defense—Executive," October to December, 1917—Contd.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Nov. 23	Index Visible (Inc.)	Cabinets, guides, etc.	2205	\$138.38
23	B. F. Clarke Co.	Oilcloth.	2206	.46
23	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Manila envelopes	2207	257.05
23	The Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agencies.	Subscriptions.	2208	39.25
24	Edgar Rickard.	Reimbursement of travel expenses.	2391	113.75
26	R. P. Clarke Co.	Bill files.	2409	8.36
26	do.	Towels.	2410	243.00
26	E. A. Paul Wolf Co.	Sheet holders.	2411	3.94
	Credit vouchers Nos. 1111 and 1119.			17,333.16
	Net disbursements.			208.24
				17,124.92
Dec. 13	M. Kinsloe & Sons.	Ice tickets.	3313	4.50
	do.	do.	3314	2.75
14	Topham's.	Brief case.	3399	7.70
14	B. F. Bond Paper Co.	Flyer envelopes.	3400	170.80
14	The Shaw-Walker Co.	Guide cards.	3401	67.02
14	do.	Card index.	3402	11.75
14	do.	Safe cabinet.	3403	202.50
14	B. F. Stevens & Brown.	Food supply manual.	3404	.35
14	The Maurice Joyce Engraving Co. (Inc.)	Line engravings.	3405	15.00
14	Hires Turner Glass Co.	Thick glass.	3406	7.87
14	Diamond State Fiber Co.	Fiber baskets.	3407	54.00
14	L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.	Typewriters.	3408	949.50
14	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	File board.	3409	34.80
14	do.	Oak chairs.	3410	323.75
14	do.	Oak cabinet, etc.	3411	68.72
14	Sam Ritzberg.	Making keys.	3412	6.00
14	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	Card roller.	3450	5.00
14	The Shaw-Walker Co.	Guide cards.	3451	14.88
14	Rolle Rubber Co.	Rubber bands.	3452	51.60
14	L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.	Brass platens.	3453	78.60
15	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Units, desks, etc.	3551	99.25
17	Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein.	Per diem and travel.	3681	45.90
19	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Chairs, etc.	3781	96.70
19	do.	Desks, etc.	3782	2,567.85
19	do.	Desks.	3783	37.50
19	do.	Oak table.	3784	11.60
19	do.	Oak units, tops.	3785	246.26
19	The Shaw-Walker Co.	Guides.	3786	102.17
20	The Fiske Rubber Co.	Case, red tube.	3918	42.56
20	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Guides.	3919	6.00
20	E. B. Adams & Co.	Buckets, wringers, etc.	3920	64.25
20	Thomas W. Smith Lumber Co. (Inc.)	Lumber.	3921	4.00
20	Henry Moss & Co.	Numbering machine.	3922	50.88
20	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.)	Stenographers' note books.	3923	88.20
20	Eagle Pencil Co.	Stylographic pens.	3924	57.00
20	Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.)	Counter brushes.	3925	4.50
20	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams transmitted.	3926	8.85
20	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	Oak chairs, typewriter stands.	3989	230.85
21	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Services.	4051	90.74
26	The Tabulating Machine Co.	Rental.	4277	25.49
26	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Cards.	4278	19.50
26	Sam Ritzberg.	Keys.	4279	6.00
26	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.)	Furniture.	4280	92.00
26	do.	do.	4281	181.00
26	Chas. G. Stott & Co.	Sponge cups.	4328	4.10
	Total.			6,267.24

EXHIBIT F.

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive Fuel Administration," during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept....	Pay roll, Sept. 1-15.....		1	\$210.84
Sept....	Capital Traction Co.....	Car tickets.....	2	5.00
Sept....	Postmaster, Washington, D. C.....	Postage stamps.....	3	15.00
A u g.-	E. F. Ladd.....	Per diem and traveling ex- penses.....	4	161.14
Sept....	Charles S. Barrett.....	do.....	5	99.95
A u g.-	L. J. Taber.....	do.....	6	92.86
Sept....	H. J. Waters.....	Traveling expenses.....	7	119.86
A u g.-	George W. Nasmyth.....	Per diem and traveling ex- penses.....	8	88.04
Sept....	Eugene D. Funk.....	Traveling expenses.....	9	199.15
Sept....	A. B. Dick Co.....	Mimeograph.....	10	160.00
	Total.....			1,151.84

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive Fuel Administration," during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1917.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Sept....	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass plate.....	11	\$2.40
Sept....	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Multigraph, etc.....	12	470.00
Sept....	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Brass sign.....	13	10.00
Sept....	Lehigh Paper Mills (Inc.).....	Kloth towels.....	14	13.50
Sept....	West Disinfecting Co.....	Paper-towel fixtures.....	15	3.25
Sept....	The Crane Printing Co.....	Printing.....	16	73.75
Sept....	R. A. Kleindienst.....	Services.....	17	6.50
Sept....	Ralph W. Tripp.....	do.....	18	10.50
Sept....	B. K. Murchison.....	do.....	19	12.50
Sept....	Acme Wagon Co.....	Lettering.....	20	2.00
Sept....	do.....	Special body for Ford car.....	21	18.00
Sept....	Metropolitan Club.....	Dinner to fuel administrators.....	22	122.98
Aug....	The Arlington.....	Dinner to price committee.....	23	21.30
Sept....	Hill & Tibbitts.....	Ford runabout.....	24	367.09
Nov....	Bemmes Motor Co. (Inc.).....	Touring car.....	25	1,065.00
Sept....	Cath. M. MacLennan.....	Aluminum numbers.....	26	.85
Sept....	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Selinkers.....	27	2.92
Aug....	Sabrina H. Simonds.....	Traveling expenses.....	28	14.70
Sept....	Elizabeth Ellis.....	do.....	29	6.90
Sept....	Lamb & Tilden (Inc.).....	Brass plates.....	30	7.20
Sept....	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Signature device.....	31	50.00
Oct....	Clifton Chemical Co.....	Disinfecting.....	32	4.44
Sept....	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Dating stamp.....	33	3.85
Sept....	do.....	Rubber stamp.....	34	.07
Sept....	do.....	do.....	35	.40
Sept....	Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	Office supplies.....	36	45.49
Sept....	Melton Rhodes Co. (Inc.).....	Desk trays.....	37	18.00
Sept....	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Blackboard.....	38	1.35
Sept....	Hines Signs.....	Signs.....	39	6.55
Sept....	R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	Envelopes and paper.....	40	12.17
Sept....	do.....	Cash box.....	41	.90
Oct....	The Globe-Wernicks Co.....	Desk.....	42	34.50
Oct....	do.....	Wardrobes.....	43	85.00
Oct....	do.....	Desk.....	44	38.40
Oct....	do.....	Tables.....	45	25.00
Oct....	do.....	Table.....	46	27.40
Oct....	Salvatore Desto.....	Clock.....	47	2.50
Oct....	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	Type, etc.....	48	52.85
Oct....	B. L. Polk & Co.....	Directory.....	49	7.50
Oct....	Brentano's.....	Railroad guides.....	50	1.00
Oct....	do.....	Atlas.....	51	1.57
Oct....	do.....	do.....	52	1.57
Oct....	do.....	Dictionary.....	53	12.00
Sept....	Library Bureau.....	Guides, etc.....	54	124.84
Aug....	Emanuel Baumgarten.....	Rubber stamps.....	55	4.10
Sept.-	Columbia Auto Supply Co.....	Auto supplies.....	56	441.88
Nov....				

Report of disbursements made by N. P. Webster, disbursing officer, under appropriation "National Security and Defense—Executive Fuel Administration," during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Payable to—	Description.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Oct....	The Burlington Co.....	Reservation.....	57	\$7.00
Oct....	Hotel Lafayette.....	Luncheons.....	58	52.25
Nov....	Brentano's.....	Dictionary.....	59	12.60
Nov....	do.....	Atlas.....	60	1.68
Oct....	Keystone Consolidated Publishing Co.....	Coal-field directory.....	61	50.00
Oct....	do.....	do.....	62	25.00
Nov....	National Railway Publication Co.....	Official guide.....	63	1.00
Nov....	R. L. Polk & Co.....	Directories.....	64	22.50
	Total.....			3,433.90

EXHIBIT P.

UNITED STATES FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING DIVISION—INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1917.

Inventory of equipment.

Amount as shown by the attached sheets.....	\$220,514.72
Electrical fixtures for food and fuel buildings.....	2,232.99
Shades for food and fuel buildings.....	2,300.00
Automobile truck.....	1,000.00
Miscellaneous equipment.....	2,500.00
	228,447.71
States administrators.....	28,116.58
Total.....	256,564.29

NOTE.—Of the above an amount of \$73,356.90 was expended prior to the passage of the act (Aug. 10, 1917), and was payable out of "National security and defense, Executive."

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Desks, oak, flat-top:			
Single-pedestal single.....	1	\$35.00	\$35.00
Double-pedestal single.....	532	42.50	22,610.00
Double-pedestal double.....	25	70.00	1,750.00
Desks, oak, typewriter:			
Single-pedestal.....	197	38.00	7,486.00
Double-pedestal.....	232	45.00	10,440.00
Typewriter stands.....	437	6.75	2,948.75
Desks, mahogany, flat top:			
Single-pedestal single.....	7	32.80	236.80
Double-pedestal single.....	93	43.60	4,054.80
Double-pedestal double.....	9	90.00	810.00
Desks, mahogany, typewriter:			
Single-pedestal.....	30	38.00	1,140.00
Double-pedestal.....	28	45.00	1,260.00
Typewriter stands.....	20	7.50	150.00
Tables, oak:			
50-inch.....	34	22.00	748.00
60-inch.....	286	28.00	8,008.00
72-inch.....	20	31.00	620.00
84-inch.....	1	40.00	40.00
96-inch.....	5	50.00	250.00
108-inch.....	1	57.00	57.00
Tables, mahogany:			
50-inch.....	4	28.00	112.00
60-inch.....	20	33.00	660.00
84-inch.....	2	60.00	120.00
108-inch.....	1	94.00	94.00
Tables, kitchen:			
Small.....	108	2.45	264.00
Large.....	71	2.75	195.25
Telephone stands:			
Oak.....	22	5.65	124.30
Mahogany.....	14	6.70	93.80
Telephone stools:			
Oak.....	15	3.35	50.25
Mahogany.....	4	3.67	14.68

Inventory of equipment—Continued.

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Chairs, oak:			
Revolving, with arms	431	\$14.00	\$6,034.00
Revolving, without arms	186	10.00	1,860.00
Straight-leg	870	10.00	8,700.00
Bentwood	1,073	3.50	3,755.50
Typewriter	540	7.50	4,050.00
Common	80	1.25	100.00
Chairs, mahogany:			
Revolving, with arms	111	15.50	1,720.50
Revolving, without arms	7	11.50	80.50
Straight-leg	255	11.50	2,932.50
Bentwood	3	4.00	12.00
Typewriter	43	8.50	365.50
Stools:			
With back	6	10.00	60.00
Without back	4	7.00	28.00
Screens:			
Oak	8	7.00	56.00
Mahogany	1	8.50	8.50
Clocks:			
Wall	29	14.25	413.25
Desk	4	4.00	16.00
Wardrobes:			
Oak	2	42.50	85.00
Mahogany	3	45.00	135.00
Costumers:			
Oak	325	7.00	2,275.00
Mahogany	66	8.75	577.50
Mirrors:			
Oak	14	5.00	70.00
White	3	4.25	12.75
Miscellaneous:			
Card-record desk	6	82.75	496.50
Costumer, metal	14	3.75	52.50
Fire set	2	31.00	62.00
Roll-top desk	2	72.80	145.60
Swinging typewriter stand	1	3.50	3.50
Filing cabinets, oak, 3 by 5:			
1-drawer	102	3.00	306.00
2-drawer	32	4.00	128.00
4-drawer	10	8.00	80.00
6-drawer	4	10.00	40.00
8-drawer	7	12.00	84.00
10-drawer	17	18.00	306.00
Filing cabinets, oak, 4 by 6:			
1-drawer	55	3.25	178.75
2-drawer	2	5.00	10.00
4-drawer	18	12.00	216.00
6-drawer	6	15.00	90.00
Filing cabinets, oak, 5 by 8:			
1-drawer	31	5.00	155.00
2-drawer	3	9.00	27.00
4-drawer	4	15.00	60.00
Filing cabinets, mahogany, 3 by 5:			
1-drawer	42	3.25	136.50
2-drawer	10	4.25	42.50
4-drawer	5	8.50	42.50
6-drawer	2	12.00	24.00
10-drawer	1	22.00	22.00
Filing cabinets, mahogany, 4 by 6:			
1-drawer	6	3.75	22.50
2-drawer	3	6.00	18.00
4-drawer	3	13.50	40.50
Filing cabinets, mahogany, 5 by 8:			
1-drawer	2	6.50	13.00
2-drawer	3	10.50	31.50
4-drawer	1		
Vertical files, wood, letter size:			
Oak	195	24.00	4,680.00
Mahogany	34	30.00	1,020.00
Vertical file ends, wood:			
Oak	39	8.75	341.25
Mahogany	20	9.50	190.00
Vertical files, wood, legal size:			
Oak	22	25.00	550.00
Mahogany	7	37.00	259.00
Vertical files, steel, letter size:			
Green	103	35.00	3,605.00
Mahogany	20	37.75	755.00

Inventory of equipment—Continued.

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Vertical file ends, steel:			
Green.....	9	\$8.00	\$72.00
Mahogany.....	7	9.50	66.50
Vertical files, steel, legal size:			
Green.....	11	33.00	363.00
Mahogany.....	1	35.00	35.00
Revolving bookcases:			
Oak.....	1	21.20	21.20
Mahogany.....	1	26.50	26.50
Bookcase sections:			
Oak.....	69	6.00	414.00
Mahogany.....	39	6.50	253.50
Bookcase tops and bases:			
Oak.....	38	3.36	127.68
Mahogany.....	13	4.00	52.00
Filing sections, oak, 3 by 5:			
9-drawer.....	1	15.00	15.00
15-drawer.....	1	20.00	20.00
Filing sections, oak, 4 by 6:			
4-drawer.....	16	10.00	160.00
8-drawer.....	1	20.00	20.00
Filing sections, oak, 5 by 8:			
6-drawer.....	14	15.00	210.00
9-drawer.....	24	22.00	528.00
Storage sections, oak:			
Double height.....	9	15.00	135.00
Single height.....	6	10.00	60.00
Reducing boards.....	2	3.50	7.00
Storage section bases, oak:			
Wide.....	6	5.75	34.50
Box drawer sections, oak:			
2-drawer.....	1	11.50	11.50
4-drawer.....	1	12.50	12.50
9-drawer.....	1	15.00	15.00
Check file sections, oak:			
4-drawer.....	1	17.50	17.50
6-drawer.....	2	18.50	37.00
9-drawer.....	9	20.50	184.50
Miscellaneous:			
Elliott file cases.....	17	22.00	374.00
2-drawer, 10 by 4, oak.....	4	10.00	40.00
2-drawer, 10 by 4, oak.....	1	10.00	10.00
Tabulating units, ends.....	4	10.00	40.00
Special stencil cases.....	12	52.00	624.00
1-drawer cabinet, top and base.....	1	10.00	10.00
Inkstand sets, oak:			
Single.....	87	3.25	282.75
Double.....	7	3.88	27.16
Inkstand sets, Mahogany:			
Single.....	41	3.38	138.58
Double.....	2	3.88	7.76
Inkstand sets, glass:			
Single.....	48	2.00	96.00
Double.....	2	3.75	7.50
Numbering machines:			
Lever.....	37	5.00	185.00
Automatic.....	14	11.15	156.10
Punches:			
Triumph.....	27	1.14	30.78
Hummer.....	9	3.00	27.00
Cutter.....	10	.64	6.40
Paper-fastening machines:			
Hotchkiss.....	115	1.14	131.10
Hutchison Spool-O-Wire.....	23	15.00	345.00
Ajax.....	1	5.00	5.00
Power.....	1	245.00	245.00
Electric fans:			
4-blade.....	141	18.75	2,643.75
6-blade.....	10	19.50	195.00
Pencil-sharpening machines: Chicago.....	172	.60	103.20
Telephone brackets:			
Straight.....	6	3.50	21.00
Hi-Lo.....	3	8.14	24.42
Typewriters:			
Underwood.....	381	67.50	25,717.50
Remington.....	193	70.00	13,510.00
L. C. Smith.....	122	70.00	8,540.00
Royal.....	19	50.00	950.00
Oliver.....	1	49.00	49.00

Inventory of equipment—Continued.

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Computing machines:			
Hand.....	29	\$275.00	\$7,975.00
Power.....	15	400.00	6,000.00
Glass desk pads:			
Plain.....	99	4.50	445.50
With frame.....	65	4.50	292.50
Desk baskets, letter size:			
Wire.....	1,979	.25	494.75
Woven metal.....	342	.72	246.24
Oak.....	417	.70	291.90
Mahogany.....	97	.75	72.75
Desk baskets, legal size:			
Wire.....	255	.25	63.75
Woven metal.....	18	.77	13.86
Oak.....	255	.75	190.25
Mahogany.....	128	.95	121.60
Waste baskets:			
Metal.....	129	1.55	199.95
Wire.....	245	.90	220.20
Fiber.....	547	1.10	601.70
Cuspidors:			
Brass.....	20	1.73	34.60
Enamel.....	57	1.10	62.70
Cuspidor mats.....	94	.50	47.00
Multigraphs: Power.....	4	500.00	2,000.00
Mimeographs: Power.....	16	200.00	3,200.00
Miscellaneous:			
Globe punch.....	4	.50	2.00
Underwood, 24-inch.....	2	103.50	207.00
Underwood, 18-inch.....	1	94.95	94.95
Underwood, 26-inch.....	1	103.50	103.50
Underwood, 22-inch.....	6	103.50	621.00
Underwood, 14-inch.....	1	81.00	81.00
Underwood, 20-inch.....	5	94.95	474.75
Underwood, 12-inch.....	4	75.00	302.40
Remington, 20-inch.....	9	94.50	850.50
Remington, 14-inch.....	5	70.00	350.00
Remington, 18-inch.....	3	80.50	241.50
Remington, 12-inch.....	1	73.50	73.50
L. C. Smith, 26-inch.....	1	94.50	94.50
L. C. Smith, 20-inch.....	3	85.00	255.00
L. C. Smith, 18-inch.....	2	85.00	170.00
Noiseless, 50-inch.....	50	98.50	4,925.00
Remington Wahl, 18-inch.....	1	345.00	345.00
Monarch Remington.....	8	70.00	560.00
Do.....	1	105.00	105.00
Standard punch.....	1	2.50	2.50
Midget punch.....	2	1.90	3.80
Aluminum cuspidor.....	46	1.60	73.60
Mimeoscope.....	1	78.00	78.00
Multiplex display fixture.....	4	45.00	180.00
Graphotype.....	1	360.00	360.00
Addressograph.....	3	750.00	2,250.00
Address stencil case.....	2	50.00	100.00
Safe cabinet.....	3	200.00	600.00
Signagraph.....	1	225.00	225.00
Iron safe.....	3	150.00	450.00
Oil stove.....	6	5.50	33.00
Glove punch, No. 21.....	1	3.00	3.00
Chippew paper fastener.....	1	1.15	1.15
Power folding machine.....	2	375.00	750.00
Printer's ink attachment.....	1	80.00	80.00
Mimeoscope.....	1	50.00	50.00
Gooseneck lamps.....	98	3.25	318.50
Water coolers.....	42	12.00	504.00
Edison dictating machine.....	1	97.75	97.75
Card punchers.....	68	75.00	5,100.00
Oak stationery cabinet.....	27	3.50	94.50
Electric stove.....	2	6.00	12.00
Phoning machine power.....	1	375.00	375.00
Scales.....	4	2.00	8.00
Drawing boards.....	8	4.50	36.00
Photostat.....	1	612.00	612.00
Print trimmer.....	4	5.00	20.00
Desk clock.....	4	3.50	14.00
Power folding machine.....	2	375.00	750.00
Lightning letter-opening machine.....	3	225.00	675.00
Emeralite.....	2	8.33	16.66
Hooven automatic typewriters.....	2		
Hooven stencil cutter.....	1		1,856.45

Inventory of equipment—Continued.

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Porch rockers.....	8	\$4.00	\$32.00
Crex rugs.....	2	10.00	20.00
Desk bells.....	10	7.50	75.00
Line guides.....	10	2.29	22.90
Flexitype.....	5	75.00	375.00
Oak wardrobe.....	2	42.50	85.00
Lineatime.....	3	11.00	33.00
Time stamps.....	2	8.00	16.00
Dictionary stands.....	2	6.90	13.80
Paper sesto.....	1	100.00	100.00
Swinging type stands.....	2	3.50	7.00
Edison shaving machines.....	1	60.00	60.00
Edison transcribing machines.....	5	97.75	488.75
Edison dictating machines.....	3	97.75	293.25
Mahogany wardrobe.....	2	45.00	90.00
Rugs.....	2	145.00	290.00
Dictaphone transcribing machine.....	1	97.75	97.75
Bicycle.....	6	30.00	180.00
Blue-printing machine.....	1	335.00	335.00
Total.....			220,514.72

Inventory of equipment purchased by the States Federal food and fuel administrators for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

States.	Food administration.	Fuel administration.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$603.75	\$298.78	\$902.53
Arkansas.....	147.00	178.70	325.70
California.....		32.50	32.50
Colorado.....	253.50	342.62	596.12
Florida.....		23.00	23.00
Georgia.....	370.50	425.40	795.90
Illinois.....	4,680.25		4,680.25
Iowa.....	154.00	210.00	364.00
Kansas.....	297.50		297.50
Kentucky.....	255.67	588.94	844.61
Louisiana.....	227.40	1,056.35	1,283.75
Maine.....	383.85	332.07	715.92
Maryland.....	485.93	156.85	642.78
Minnesota.....	396.92	14.65	411.57
Missouri.....	187.00		187.00
Montana.....	208.30		208.30
Nebraska.....	204.70	173.50	378.20
Nevada.....	189.50		189.50
New Hampshire.....	35.00	217.00	252.00
New Jersey.....	862.20	309.80	1,172.00
New Mexico.....	322.24		322.24
New York.....	9.25	4,100.00	4,109.25
North Carolina.....	162.45		162.45
North Dakota.....	378.15		378.15
Ohio.....	543.31	119.40	662.71
Oklahoma.....	342.75	303.36	646.11
Oregon.....		65.00	65.00
Pennsylvania.....	1,490.85		1,490.85
Rhode Island.....	193.30	61.00	254.30
South Carolina.....	255.00	49.00	304.00
South Dakota.....	283.00	255.75	538.75
Tennessee.....	159.00		159.00
Texas.....	950.82	302.83	1,253.65
Utah.....	13.15	76.75	89.90
Virginia.....	583.50	376.75	960.25
West Virginia.....	222.30	104.35	326.65
Washington.....	277.63		277.63
Wyoming.....	318.53	129.75	448.28
District car service.....		1,364.28	1,364.28
Total.....	16,448.20	11,668.38	28,116.58

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917



ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

To the Congress of the United States:

By virtue of the power conferred upon the President by act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, the undersigned was, on the 23d of that month, appointed United States Fuel Administrator by Executive order, and his powers and duties indicated as follows:

Said fuel administrator shall supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of said act and the powers and authority therein given by the President, so far as the same apply to fuel as set forth in said act, and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations authorized under the provisions of said act applicable to fuel, including the issuance, regulation, and revocation under the name of said United States Fuel Administrator of licenses under said act. In this behalf he shall do and perform such acts and things as may be authorized and required of him from time to time by direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

Said Fuel Administrator shall also have the authority to employ such assistants and subordinates, including such counsel as may from time to time be deemed by him necessary, and to fix the compensation of such assistants, subordinates, and counsel.

All departments and established agencies of the Government are hereby directed to cooperate with the United States Fuel Administrator in the performance of his duties as hereinbefore set forth.

In addition to the foregoing Executive order, the scope and character of the duties of the Fuel Administrator were directed by two orders promulgated by the President fixing, provisionally, the prices of anthracite and bituminous coal and the compensation permitted to jobbers. These orders, bearing date of August 21 and August 23, 1917, respectively, appear as Appendix A and B of this report.

The first business of the Fuel Administrator was to organize a force and lay out a program of action. Until separate quarters could be obtained the rooms occupied in the Food Administration Building at the corner of Sixteenth and I Streets were, by the courtesy of Mr. Hoover, shared by the Fuel Administrator. On the 3d day of September the offices were moved to the southeast corner of Sixteenth and L Streets, and on the 21st of December to the temporary building erected by the Fuel Administrator at the southwest corner of Eighteenth and C Streets. At the time of the occupancy of its own building there were 391 persons connected with the administration. There are now 476 employees and 14 volunteers at national headquarters, and 304 employees and 2,584 volunteers in the State organizations, making a grand total of 3,358 persons connected with the Fuel Administration, of whom 2,598 are volunteers. (Appendix C.) The above statement includes only the names of volunteers who have been legally appointed and sworn in. A summary of the pay roll is set forth in Appendix D.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

A Federal fuel administrator is appointed in each State and in the District of Columbia with ample powers over distribution, including the power to divert coal, however consigned, for the relief of domestic consumers in cases of emergency. The task of selecting

the State fuel administrators was completed on the 20th of November and shortly thereafter county and municipal committees were set up by them in the several States. All local information is received and orders affecting local conditions are issued through these local administrators, who are responsible to the State fuel administrators. While the place of distribution of coal depends upon population and industrial needs, the place of production is determined by the coal fields and deposits. Obviously these are not limited by State lines, many of the States having none whatever. It is therefore necessary in the interest of equitable distribution that central control should be exercised over the several fields and their product. To this end the country has been divided into 20 separate producing districts. A district representative will be appointed in each with power to apportion orders for coal equitably among the operators within his field. In each case the district representative is appointed only with the approval of the operators concerned. In this way cooperation between the owners and the Fuel Administration is secured. Normally coal will be purchased by the consumer directly from the operators and jobbers, as heretofore, but in cases of emergency or when, as at present, the demand exceeds the supply and apportionment is necessary, orders will be issued by the Federal and State fuel administrators to the district representatives and, when necessary, the distribution will be equalized between the States by action of the Washington office. The State fuel administrators and the district representatives are directly responsible to the United States Fuel Administrator. Five only of these district representatives have thus far been appointed, it being the policy of the Fuel Administrator to act with enough deliberation in making these appointments to determine the proper scope of authority of these appointees and to assure himself of the acceptability of the appointees to the operators in each district. The system of State and Local Fuel Administrators is in keeping with our institutions of government. It is readily understood by the people of the United States and was therefore easily and quickly introduced. The office of district representative is, however, less familiar to the public and the duties and power of this officer in important respects limit the freedom and activities of both the producer and purchaser of coal. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed with caution, to make certain that the control is wisely limited and exercised and, above all, that those affected by it understand its operation and accept it willingly as a piece of governmental machinery necessary in the present war emergency and of good promise in the purpose to effect an equitable apportionment among producers and consumers.

STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION.

Two problems presented themselves to the Fuel Administrator at the outset, the first connected with the production of coal and the second with the regulation of prices. The administrator adopted as his policy and announced as his purpose the largest production possible of coal at prices just to the producer and reasonable to the consumer.

The farmers and miners of the United States have regarded their occupations as peculiarly free from governmental interference. It

was, therefore, natural that the agricultural workers of the country should resent the action of the Government in fixing the price of wheat and that mine operators and workers alike should view with apprehension the control of production or the regulation of prices of coal. Therefore the first task of the Fuel Administrator was to allay apprehension and to reconcile growing differences between operators and mine workers, and to effect such changes in classification, and hence of the prices provisionally fixed, as to allay the alarm of those who feared that Government control meant confiscation or unnecessary hardship. Both operators and mine workers responded loyally to the appeal that in the face of the present war emergency differences between labor and capital should be laid aside. Threatened strikes were averted in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The Fuel Administrator desires to pay just tribute to the spirit of loyalty and devotion displayed by almost all the operators and mine workers called in from time to time to discuss their differences. The arrangements made included in each instance a recognition of the necessity for an increase of wages, due to the increased cost of living. On the other hand, it was equally well understood that the present national emergency forbade diminution in the production of coal; that it called, rather, for a vast increase in production, and that it behooved both operators and mine workers to put forth unusual efforts to secure the same strenuous work in the mines that is required of soldiers in the field. It was therefore agreed between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America that each wage agreement should have written into it the so-called penalty clause. The object is to prevent the operator from unjustly shutting out his employees and the mine worker from fomenting disturbances, such as the so-called button strike, either of which curtails production. The penalty clause having been adopted by the operators and mine workers, was made a condition of the wage increases provided for in the President's order of October 27, 1917. That is to say, an increase of price was permitted to operators paying the increase in wages agreed upon at the Washington conference of October 6, 1917, between operators and mine workers, provided the agreement covering such wage increases contained a penalty clause satisfactory to the Fuel Administrator. The great bulk of the industry is now working under this provision.

REGULATION OF PRICES.

It being understood that the prices fixed by the President were provisional only, many applications were at once filed requesting revision. Forty-one complaints have been acted upon, only one of which applied to the Pennsylvania anthracite field. The prices of pea coal had been fixed at \$4 per ton. On the 1st day of October, 1917, the President issued an order on advice of the Fuel Administrator, making the price \$3.40. The changes made in the 40 cases above referred to in the bituminous field are set forth in Appendix E. It would appear from examination of this schedule of changes that nearly all the prices had been raised, with a consequent increased burden to the consumer. But, while the changes have been many, they have affected relatively insignificant fields. The President's prices as

originally fixed apply to the great bulk of the output of bituminous coal. Appendix F contains a schedule showing the increase of cost to consumers due to price changes. Briefly stated, the changes made affect only about 11 per cent of the total tonnage produced and have added only 3.5 per cent to the total cost, at the President's prices, of the output of bituminous coal for the year 1917. The so-called price changes were in reality reclassifications of fields. The following course has been taken with each application for a change: Complainants were required to submit costs on sheets prepared by the Federal Trade Commission, together with such statement of conditions as they may desire. The cost statements required covered the year 1916 as a whole and month by month for the year 1917, the object being to secure figures for the period immediately preceding the rapid advance in prices as a basis of comparison with the most recent monthly costs.

The Fuel Administration availed itself of the services of the Federal Trade Commission in investigating and studying these cost sheets. The commission's corps of expert accountants was placed at the disposal of the Fuel Administrator. All cost sheets and complaints were, on receipt, immediately sent to the commission for preliminary examination and report. In the preliminary examination no attempt was made to verify the figures submitted by the complainants. A summary of the results, the original papers, and all evidence submitted were returned to the Fuel Administrator. If the complaint appeared to be justified, as has usually been the case, further examination was made by the technical advisers of the Fuel Administration, and eventually the whole was laid before the Fuel Administrator for his decision. If it appeared that the prices fixed by the President permitted little or no profit to the operator in the field or section under consideration, the Fuel Administrator added a fair and reasonable amount to the prices fixed. This change, however, was provisional and depended upon the results of a subsequent examination conducted in the field. The Federal Trade Commission was asked to send accountants to the headquarters of the companies and there investigate the books and records and check up the statements submitted. If necessary, engineers are sent to make a survey of the property with a view to ascertaining whether conditions are unusual and justify the requests made. When desired, public hearings may be arranged at this point in the investigation. It is obvious that the hearings should be on the ground and among those familiar with the region and the economic conditions surrounding the mines in question. Upon the result of this investigation depends the final action of the Fuel Administrator. Thus far the field investigations have failed to disclose any serious discrepancies in the statements and accounts submitted at Washington.

On the 1st of October a regulation governing the margin, including profit allowed retail dealers, was promulgated, applying everywhere over the country. This gross margin will continue unless modified by express arrangement by local committees, confirmed by the State fuel administrators. Whenever such a modification is made locally, it must be only after an opportunity to be heard has been given to dealers and to the public, the theory being that a locality knows its needs best and that in a community where dealers and consumers agree upon what is a fair and reasonable margin the change should be allowed to take the place of the general rule laid down October 1.

1917 COAL AND LABOR SHORTAGE.

On December 1 the production of bituminous coal in the United States for the 11 months of 1917 had exceeded the 1916 production of 502,518,545 tons and had the normal rate of increase been maintained in December, the total production of bituminous coal for the year 1917 would have been about 552,000,000 tons, an increase in supply of approximately 50,000,000 tons over the output of 1916. But the demands of the year 1917 increased at an abnormal rate. The increased demand for the year was estimated at 100,000,000 tons. The necessity for immediate steps to increase means of production was apparent. In the closing days of 1917 the shortage of fuel in our great cities and in some of our war industries became acute, due to congestion of traffic on the principal railroads of the East. The production of coal in a commercial sense is a railroad proposition. Without coal cars there is no coal produced. The production of the mine increases with the supply of coal cars until its maximum capacity is reached, subject only to a sufficient supply of labor. The labor available at present is, as stated above, reasonably sufficient, but the serious aspect of the situation is the congested condition of our railroads. In that part of the country sometimes referred to as trunk-line territory north of the Potomac River, east of Chicago, and including New England, more particularly in the section east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, the situation has become very serious. In this northeastern section of the country are located the greater part of the steel plants, munition factories, and shipyards occupied with Government work. It happens also that a large section of the bituminous mines and substantially the entire anthracite field lie within this part of the country. Consequently the congestion of traffic was greatest in this territory and resulted in the last two months of the year in a car shortage alarming in extent and of the utmost difficulty to overcome. Efforts to speed up production, on the other hand, resulted merely in adding to the traffic congestion. Coal was transferred from the mines to the railroads where it was practically stationary. The loss due to car and labor shortage is shown in Appendix J. It is noteworthy that the losses through labor shortage because of adjustment of strikes and settlement of differences affecting production steadily decreased in volume from the 18th of August to the end of the year, and that the presence of a holiday increases labor shortage and decreases the car shortage. The Fuel Administration views with the greatest satisfaction the appointment of a director general of railways in whose hands is concentrated the power to utilize the railways and their equipment to an extent impossible to the several lines separately managed.

From August 18 to December 29 reports of the Geological Survey covering the bituminous fields show 34,992,680 tons of possible production lost by reason of car shortage at the mines. For the week ending August 25, 1,070,853 tons were lost from this cause. Week by week, with few exceptions, the losses increased until for the week ending December 15, 4,506,135 tons of possible production were lost through failure to secure cars at mines. It threatened to halt completely the movement of coal.

The production of anthracite during 1917 shows a material increase over 1916. Shipments to December 1, 1917, were 71,434,000 tons,

as compared with 61,793,600 tons during the corresponding period of 1916. These figures cover shipment and net production. Gross production is considerably greater, the difference representing the amount used and sold at the mouth of the mine for consumption in local communities. This year's production is estimated at 84,000,000 tons, against something less than 73,000,000 tons for the year 1916.

VIOLATIONS.

Information indicating violations of the Lever law, of the President's orders, or the regulations issued by the Fuel Administrator, is turned over at once to the legal department for investigation and action. If it appears that these violations were due to misunderstanding, opportunity is given the violator to refund. Proof of such refund is required to be submitted to the legal department. The department is also making a systematic examination of documents filed with the Federal Trade Commission, which are claimed to be bona fide and enforceable contracts entered into prior to the President's proclamation of August 21, 1917. When this examination discloses that such documents do not constitute enforceable contracts the seller is given an opportunity to refund charges made in excess of the prices fixed by the President. If advantage of this opportunity to refund is not taken, or if for other reasons it seems in the public interest, the matter is immediately referred to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecution under the penalty clause of the Lever Act. An additional check on violations is obtained in the examination of the reports filed by jobbers as required by the Federal Trade Commission. Any violations appearing in such reports are immediately called to the attention of the legal department of the Fuel Administration for investigation.

CONSERVATION THROUGH INDUSTRY.

The discussion of the "limitation of 'nonessential' industries" started with an unfortunate misuse of words. The idea, as exploited in the newspapers, that the Government intended to cut off "non-essential" industries had in it possibilities of disaster. All industries are closely interrelated. For instance, pianos and jewelry may be sent to Chile to pay for nitrates needed for ammunition, and no large class can be arbitrarily cut off without seriously upsetting the entire industrial fabric of the country. Certainly no industry is "nonessential" to the workmen and capital employed therein, and when one considers that over 10,000,000 people and \$30,000,000,000 of capital are employed by "nonwar" industries, the need of caution in dealing with this problem is manifest. On the other hand, our industrial equipment is limited. We have not materials, machinery, transportation, labor, or capital sufficient for fighting the great war and for normal business at the same time. The war must be prosecuted to the utmost, and business must shrink to provide the necessary equipment with the least possible injury to the business of the country. If so-called "nonessential" industries are "cut off," as suggested, many of them would be ruined and others permanently crippled. The Fuel Administration has worked out a plan which

provides for necessary restrictions with the least possible injury to industries. This plan, in brief form, is as follows:

- (a) A complete coal budget with a detailed estimate showing—
 - 1. Total coal production in 1918 (Bureau of Mines estimate).
 - 2. Coal needed in 1918 for direct war work.
 - 3. Balance left over for nonwar industries.
 - 4. Coal used in 1917 by nonwar industries.
 - 5. Total coal curtailment necessary for nonwar industries.
- (b) Provide for necessary coal curtailment by the following steps:
 - 1. Voluntary agreement by each nonwar industry to limit the least essential parts of its product, each industry making the reduction where it will do the least harm.
 - 2. Formal order from Fuel Administrator making legal and binding on the entire industry the various restrictions voluntarily agreed upon.

This plan applies directly to coal consumption only. The actual effect is to limit production. Consequently limitation in the use of coal will make a corresponding saving in transportation and in the materials needed for the war. Committees representing each of the principal industries will be called to Washington and the necessary saving of coal arranged for along the lines suggested by the industry itself. Among the methods of saving are the following:

- (a) Reduction of hours.
- (b) Reduction of lines of manufactures.
- (c) Elimination of new lines or designs.
- (d) More efficient management.
- (e) Transfer of product from nonwar to war.

The coal saved will vary according to the character of each industry. Our figures show that if each industry does its share, the coal necessary can be obtained without cutting down any industries so as permanently to injure them. Experience shows that these restrictions may even prove a benefit by eliminating wastefulness and inefficient practices which have grown up by careless management or stress of competition. This plan has been tried out already sufficiently to prove its practicability. In each case the industry has given its heartiest support and shown its desire to cooperate with the Government in every possible manner. The voluntary saving shown by the industries already called into conference promises to be over 15,000,000 tons. The brewers have voluntarily agreed to save 700,000 tons; the boxboard manufacturers will cut their running time to five days a week. This will save 1,000,000 tons of coal and take 30,000 cars of merchandise off the railroads. The conservation section of the Fuel Administration is charged with carrying out this program, and is also responsible for an educational campaign conducted in the interest of thrift in the use of coal. To reach all parts of the country, to enter every home and factory expert counsel is freely furnished, but printing and publication, clerical work, and traveling expense total a very large sum. In the interest of economy this campaign is carried on as far as possible in cooperation with the Food Administration. For the same reason also the Food and Fuel Administrations are employing the same accounting force and supply department. For campaign for fuel saving and accomplishment to date, see appendix M.

A study is being made of the effect of present regulations upon the quality of coal produced. Unquestionably the tonnage shipped has been largely increased by failure of operators to properly clean the coal. The present practice places a heavy and unnecessary burden on the railroads and seriously reduces the heat units per ton of coal. It is possible that the result of this study may demonstrate the necessity of allowing further increases per ton for coal properly cleaned and prepared.

COKE.

On Tuesday, November 7, Warren S. Blauvelt was appointed adviser in matters pertaining to coke. At that date there was much confusion in the coke trade as to the prices which might be made on coke sales. Coke was being sold on contracts at prices varying from \$2.25 per ton f. o. b. ovens up to \$12 or even more. On September 24 the President had approved a price of \$6 per ton Connellsville base. No differential had been allowed for selected foundry coke, nor for crushed foundry coke. As the Fuel Administrator had fixed no prices, many operators, after taking legal advice, were selling coke at prices far in excess of the \$6 base. In order to rectify the situation, an order was issued on November 9, fixing the prices on coke made in beehive ovens in harmony with the price agreed upon by the President of \$6 per ton ovens for blast furnace coke, but allowing a differential of \$1 for selected 72-hour foundry and \$1.30 for crushed and screened coke. On November 17 an order was issued fixing the price of by-product coke made at points outside of New England, base prices being run of oven \$6, selected foundry \$7, crushed over 1-inch sizes \$6.50. The price of coke at points of production is determined by adding to these base prices the transportation charges from the competing beehive coke districts which take the lowest freight rate, to the point where the by-product ovens are located. This regulation is in harmony with the practices which prevailed prior to the war. On November 17 an order was also issued fixing the maximum price of gas coke for household use at the price established for anthracite coal in the same locality. On November 24 an order was issued fixing the maximum price which might be charged for by-product coke produced in New England. This order permitted adding to the price of by-product coke certain advances in ocean-carrying freights on coal moving to the ovens.

On December 12 an exception order was issued which allowed maximum prices on coke made in the Gallitzin (Pa.) coke district as follows:

Furnace coke, \$7.25; selected foundry, \$8.25.

Studies are now being made of the cost of manufacture of coke in several other districts, the production from which is greatly needed, but where the cost of manufacture is claimed to be so high as to prevent operation if the maximum prices are limited to those established by previous regulations.

In determining maximum prices, the principle followed has been to permit such a margin between costs and prices as would stimulate production. The quantity of coke produced is far below the requirements, hence great care must be taken to avoid such limitation of coke prices as would make it less profitable to convert coal into coke than to sell the coal at the established price. In certain other

districts it is more profitable to sell coal than to convert it into coke. In some cases coke made in such district, even though sold at a very considerable advance over Connellsville prices, could be delivered to blast furnaces at a cost somewhat below the cost of Connellsville coke owing to difference in freight rates. The prices which have been fixed for coke have been the prices to be paid by the consumer. Any commissions are, therefore, to be paid by the producer. Mr. Blauvelt's comment on coke distribution and the effect of coke contracts on prices will be found in Appendix K.

OIL.

Arrangements made by the Council of National Defense for co-operation with the oil industry in supplying fuel oil and gasoline for Government use and transportation to the entente allies, has made it possible to postpone the organization of the oil department of the Fuel Administration until the last. It is my purpose after the beginning of the year to undertake the organization of this department of the administration.

EXPORTS.

After conference with the Canadian officials and the railway heads who use very large quantities of coal in Canada, it was decided to modify the plan of allotments used in 1918 as follows:

Each of the jobbers entitled from his past record to ship coal into Canada will be allotted one-half his prorata quantity for the first three months of 1918. This will amount in the aggregate to about 1,238,950 tons of bituminous coal and 365,020 tons of anthracite coal. The other half of the coal permitted to go into Canada during these three months will not be allotted individually but held for special allotments on requisition from Mr. C. A. Magrath, fuel controller for Canada. Under the old system of dividing up the entire permissible exports to Canada amongst individual exporters, it was impossible for Mr. Magrath to direct distribution so as to produce the best results in Canada. It also resulted in a shortage because some of the firms to whom allotments were made did not ship. Under the new system the Canadian fuel controller will be able to arrange allotments for such firms as are willing to ship coal not only to Canada but to districts where it is needed. We will honor Mr. Magrath's requisitions by issuing regular allotments as requested by him, thus keeping the total amount exported entirely in our hands as heretofore.

The export of coal constitutes a relatively small part of the total production by the United States—only 4 or 5 per cent of the whole—but it is an important part, especially at the present time. Appendix L contains a summary of exports for the past four years, with an explanatory note concerning the arrangement for export of coal to Canada in 1918. Exports to all other countries are controlled by licenses issued by the War Trade Board.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

- A. The President's order of August 21, 1917.
- B. The President's order of August 23, 1917.
- C. Employees and compensations. (See Food and Fuel Administrations financial report, "Exhibits L and M.")
- D. Summary of pay roll.
- E. Reclassifications and price changes.
- F. Tonnage and cost to consumers affected by price changes.
- G. Property—Kinds, use. (See Food and Fuel Administrations report, "Exhibit P.")
- H. Receipts and expenditures. (See Food and Fuel Administrations financial report "Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F.")
- I. Consumers' prices.
- J. Losses from car and labor shortage.
- K. Coke.
- L. Exports.
- M. Conservation.

APPENDIX A.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 21, 1917.

The following scale of prices is prescribed for bituminous coal at the mine in the several coal-producing districts. It is provisional only. It is subject to reconsideration when the whole method of administering the fuel supplies of the country shall have been satisfactorily organized and put into operation. Subsequent measures will have as their object a fair and equitable control of the distribution of the supply and of the prices, not only at the mines but also in the hands of the middlemen and the retailers.

The prices provisionally fixed here are fixed by my authority under the provisions of the recent act of Congress regarding administration of the food supply of the country, which also conferred upon the Executive control of the fuel supply. They are based upon the actual cost of production and are deemed to be not only fair and just but liberal as well. Under them the industry should nowhere lack stimulation.

WOODROW WILSON.

	Run of mine.	Prepared sizes.	Slack or screenings.
Pennsylvania.....	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$1.75
Maryland.....	2.00	2.25	1.75
West Virginia.....	2.00	2.25	1.75
West Virginia (New River).....	2.15	2.40	1.90
Virginia.....	2.00	2.25	1.75
Ohio (thick vein).....	2.00	2.25	1.75
Ohio (thin vein).....	2.35	2.60	2.10
Kentucky.....	1.95	2.20	1.70
Kentucky (Jellico).....	2.40	2.65	2.15
Alabama (big seam).....	1.90	2.15	1.65
Alabama (Pratt, Jaeger, and Corona).....	2.15	2.40	1.90
Alabama (Cahaba and Black Creek).....	2.40	2.65	2.15
Tennessee (eastern).....	2.30	2.55	2.05
Tennessee (Jellico).....	2.40	2.65	2.15
Indiana.....	1.95	2.20	1.70
Illinois.....	1.95	2.20	1.70
Illinois (third vein).....	2.40	2.65	2.15
Arkansas.....	2.65	2.90	2.40
Iowa.....	2.70	2.95	2.45
Kansas.....	2.55	2.80	2.30
Missouri.....	2.70	2.95	2.45
Oklahoma.....	3.05	3.30	2.80
Texas.....	2.65	2.90	2.40
Colorado.....	2.45	2.70	2.20
Montana.....	2.70	2.95	2.45
New Mexico.....	2.40	2.65	2.15
Wyoming.....	2.50	2.75	2.25
Utah.....	2.60	2.85	2.35
Washington.....	3.25	3.50	3.00

NOTE.—Prices are on f. o. b. mine basis for ton of 2,000 pounds.

APPENDIX B.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRICES AND JOBBERS' MARGINS.

The following regulations shall apply to the intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce of the United States, and the prices and margins referred to herein shall be in force pending further investigation or determination thereof by the President:

JOBBERS' MARGINS.

1. A coal jobber is defined as a person (or other agency) who purchases and resells coal to coal dealers or to consumers without physically handling it on, over, or through his own vehicle, dock, trestle, or yard.

2. For the buying and selling of bituminous coal a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, nor shall the combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of bituminous coal exceed 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

3. For buying and selling anthracite coal a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds when delivery of such coal is to be effected at or east of Buffalo. For buying and selling anthracite coal for delivery west of Buffalo a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. The combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of anthracite coal for delivery at or east of Buffalo shall not exceed 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, nor shall such combined margins exceed 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds for the delivery of anthracite coal west of Buffalo: *Provided*, That a jobber's gross margin realized on a given shipment or shipments of anthracite coal may be increased by not more than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds when the jobber incurs the expense of rescreening it at Atlantic or Lake ports for transshipment by water.

4. Effective September 1, 1917, the maximum prices per ton of 2,240 pounds free on board cars at the mines for the grades and sizes of anthracite coal hereinafter specified shall not exceed the prices indicated in paragraph 5 when such coal is produced and sold by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Hudson Coal Co., Delaware & Hudson Co., Scranton Coal Co., Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Coxe Bros. & Co., Pennsylvania Coal Co., Hillside Coal & Iron Co., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., Susquehanna Coal Co., Susquehanna Collieries Co., Lytle Coal Co., or the M. A. Hanna Coal Co.

5. The grades and sizes for which the maximum prices are specified are as follows: White-ash anthracite coal of the grade that between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal trade as coal of white-ash grade; red-ash anthracite coal of the grade that between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the trade as coal of red-ash grade; and Lykens Valley anthracite coal that is mined exclusively from the Lykens Valley seams and of the grade that between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal trade as coal of Lykens Valley grade.

White-ash grade:

Broken.....	\$4.55
Egg.....	4.45
Stove.....	4.70
Chestnut.....	4.80
Pea.....	4.00

Red-ash grade:

Broken.....	4.75
Egg.....	4.65
Stove.....	4.90
Chestnut.....	4.90
Pea.....	4.10

Lykens Valley grade:

Broken.....	5.00
Egg.....	4.90
Stove.....	5.30
Chestnut.....	5.30
Pea.....	4.35

6. Producers of anthracite coal who are not specified in paragraph 4 shall not sell the various grades and sizes of anthracite coal at prices that exceed by more than 75 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds free on board cars at the mines the prices enumerated

in paragraph 5: *Provided*, That any producer of anthracite coal who incurs the expense of rescreening it at Atlantic or Lake ports for transshipment by water may increase the price thereof by not more than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

7. Producers of anthracite coal specified in paragraph 4 of these regulations shall not sell anthracite coal to producers of anthracite coal not specified in paragraph 4.

8. Dealers and selling agents shall not sell coal produced by the producers included in paragraph 4 on the basis of the prices fixed at the mine for coal produced by producers not specified in said paragraph.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 23, 1917.

APPENDIX C.

ORGANIZATION.

[With chart.]

For employees and compensation. (See Food and Fuel Administrations financial report, "Exhibits L and M.")

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Outline of organization:

1. Cabinet of technical advisers.
2. Officers in charge of the following divisions:
 - (a) Administrative.
 - (b) State organizations.
 - (c) Production.
 - (d) Apportionment.
 - (e) Exports.
 - (f) Conservation.
 - (g) Coke.
 - (h) Oil.

The above is shown in the annexed chart.

APPENDIX D.

PAY-ROLL SUMMARY, JAN. 1, 1918.

Number of appointees, United States Fuel Administration.

	Paid.	Volunteer.	Total.	Monthly pay roll.
National headquarters.....	476	14	490	\$40,379.00
State organization:				
Administrators' offices.....	304	134	438	.....
Advisers of administrators.....		250	250	.....
Chairman of local committees.....		1,200	1,200	.....
Chairman of local committees (being appointed).....		1,000	1,000	.....
	304	2,584	2,888	29,595.04
		14		
Total volunteer.....		2,598		

Grand total of all appointees of United States Fuel Administration..... 3,358

Total number of paid employees:

National headquarters..... 476

Field..... 304

Total..... 780

Several hundred volunteers of State organizations assisting administrators not listed.

APPENDIX E.

RECLASSIFICATIONS AND PRICE CHANGES.

Bituminous coal.

[Prices in effect Jan. 1, 1918, f. o. b. mines basis for ton of 2,000 pounds. These prices do not include the 45 cents per ton allowed in the President's order of Oct. 27, 1917, publication 2A.]

States.	Run of mine.	Prepared sizes.	Slack or screenings.	Date when effective.
Alabama:				
Big Seam district.....	\$2.15	\$2.45	\$1.85	Oct. 1, 1917
Cahaba, Black Creek, Brookwood, and Blue Creek districts.....	2.85	3.10	2.45	Do.
Pratt, Jaeger, Jefferson, Nickel Plate, and Coal City districts.....	2.35	2.65	2.05	Do.
Corona district.....	2.40	2.75	2.05	Do.
Montevallo district.....	2.40	4.00	2.15	Do.
Sunlight Mining Co., in the county of Walker..... (Publications 2, 4, 4F.)	2.85	3.10	2.45	Dec. 10, 1917
Coal mined at Lynn Mines of Monroe Warrior Coal & Coke Co. for use at Macon, Ga.....	3.50	4.00	3.10	Do.
Benoit Coal Mining Co. and Cordova Fuel Co., in the county of Walker.....	2.85	3.10	2.45	Dec. 6, 1917
Gilbert Coal Mining Co., at Dora, Ala., and the Mount Carmel seam, Alabama.....	2.85	3.10	2.45	Dec. 20, 1917
Arkansas:	2.65	2.90	2.40	Aug. 21, 1917
Thin vein seams at Hartford, Greenwood, Midland, Hackett, and Deumming.....	3.05	3.40	2.40	Oct. 1, 1917
Paris field.....	4.50	2.00	2.00	Oct. 27, 1917
Colorado:	2.45	2.70	2.20	Aug. 21, 1917
Bituminous, domestic coal, Walsenberg, Cannon City, Rout, Garfield, Gunnison, Durango, Mesa, Pitkin, Montezuma, Delta, Montrose, and Rio Blanca districts.....	3.00	4.00	1.50	Oct. 1, 1917
Bituminous, steam coal in Trinidad districts.....	2.75	3.25	2.00	Do.
Lignite coal, northern field and El Paso districts..... (Publications 2, 4, 4D.)	2.45	3.50	1.25	Nov. 22, 1917
Indiana:	1.95	2.20	1.70	Aug. 21, 1917
Brasil block field..... (Publications 2, 4.)	2.95	1.70	1.70	Oct. 1, 1917
Illinois:	1.95	2.20	1.70	Aug. 21, 1917
Third vein.....	2.40	2.65	2.15	Do.
McLean County Coal Co., when sold at retail only.....	4.00	1.70	1.70	Oct. 27, 1917
Fulton, Peoria, and Tasewell Counties.....	2.30	2.55	2.05	Dec. 8, 1917
Northern Illinois, field operators granted temporary conditional increase effective Dec. 8, which expires in 30 days.....	2.65	2.90	2.40	Do.
Mercer County.....	2.65	2.90	2.40	Do.
Iowa:	2.70	2.95	2.45	Aug. 21, 1917
Appanoose, Wayne, Boone, and Webster Counties..... (Publications 2, 4.)	3.15	3.40	2.90	Oct. 1, 1917
Kansas:	2.55	2.80	2.30	Aug. 21, 1917
Osage County.....	3.05	4.50	2.80	Dec. 1, 1917
Mines at Leavenworth, where the major portion of coal is mined in the State of Missouri, take Missouri prices. (Publications 2, 4.)				Oct. 1, 1917
Kentucky:	1.95	2.20	1.70	Aug. 21, 1917
The counties of Pulaaki, Rockcastle, Jackson, Lee, Wolfe, Morgan, Lawrence, Johnson, Martin, Laurel, Clay, Owsley, Breathitt, Perry, Leslie, Harlan, Magoffin, Boyd, Carter, Pike, and all of Floyd, Knott, and Letcher Counties, excepting coal produced from the thick vein, Elkhorn district in these three counties.....	2.40	2.65	2.15	Oct. 11, 1917
Blue Gem Seam in all the counties of Whitley, Knox, Clay, and Bell.....	3.55	3.80	2.80	Nov. 6, 1917
Counties of Whitley, Knox, Bell, and McCreary, other than Blue Gem district (these prices subject to revision Jan. 3, 1918).....	2.65	2.90	2.40	Dec. 3, 1917
Jellico.....	2.40	2.65	2.15	Aug. 21, 1917
Maryland:	2.00	2.25	1.75	Do.
The North Maryland Coal Mining Co., in Allegany County..... (Publications 2, special order.)	2.75			Dec. 3, 1917
Missouri:	2.70	2.95	2.45	Aug. 21, 1917
Lafayette, Ray, Clay, Platte, Linn, and Putnam Counties.....	3.15	3.40	2.90	Oct. 1, 1917
The Longwall thin vein seam in Randolph County..... (Publications 2, 4, 4B.)	3.15	3.40	2.90	Oct. 27, 1917
Montana:	2.70	3.00	1.50	Do.
Michigan:	3.15	3.00	2.20	Do.
What Cheer Mining Co.....	3.40	3.95	2.25	Nov. 30, 1917
Banner Coal Co.....	3.40	3.95	2.25	Do.
Bliss Coal Co.....	3.40	3.95	2.25	Do.
Robert Gage Coal Co.....	3.40	3.95	2.25	Do.
Beaver Coal Co.....	3.40	3.95	2.25	Do.

Bituminous coal—Continued.

States.	Run of mine.	Prepared sizes.	Slack or screenings.	Date when effective.
Michigan—Continued.				
Consolidated and Wolverine Coal Cos.	\$3.40	\$3.95	\$2.25	Nov. 30, 1917
Handy Bros.	3.70	4.25	2.55	Do.
Caledonia Mine, operated by the Robert Gage Coal Co.	4.55	5.05	3.55	Do.
Flint Mine, operated by the What Cheer Mining Co. ....	.....	5.55	3.55	Do.
New Mexico—	2.40	2.65	2.15	Aug. 21, 1917
Raton district.	2.75	3.25	2.00	Oct. 28, 1917
Songarte and Monroe field in the State of New Mexico.	3.00	4.00	2.00	Nov. 26, 1917
Gallup field in the State of New Mexico.	3.05	4.50	2.00	Do.
Cerrillos and Carthage fields, in the State of New Mexico.	4.05	5.05	3.55	Do.
Ohio:				
Thick vein.	2.00	2.25	1.75	Aug. 21, 1917
Thin vein.	2.35	2.60	2.10	Do.
Deerfield or Palmyra field, Massillon, Jackson field.	3.75	4.00	3.50	Nov. 6, 1917
(Publications 2, 4C.)				
Oklahoma—	3.05	3.30	2.80	Aug. 21, 1917
Le Flore and Haskell Counties.	3.50	4.30	2.25	Oct. 1, 1917
Okmulgee and Tulsa Counties.	3.10	3.90	2.00	Do.
Coal County.	3.30	4.10	2.00	Do.
Pittsburg and Latimer Counties.	3.50	4.30	2.25	Do.
Nov. 28, 1917, 25-cent increase allowed to mines in all the above counties until Dec. 14, 1917, upon condition cost sheets are filed and prices justified.				
(Publications 2, 4, special order.)				
Pennsylvania	2.00	2.25	1.75	Aug. 21, 1917
O'Donnell Bros., Morris Run, Tioga County (temporary conditional increase effective Dec. 8 and to continue 30 days)	2.25	2.50	2.00	Dec. 8, 1917
Ajax Hocking Coal Co., in Clearfield and Somerset Counties.	2.75	.....	.....	Nov. 13, 1917
(Publications 2 and special order.)				
Tennessee (eastern)	2.30	2.55	2.05	Aug. 21, 1917
Counties of Scott, Claiborne, Anderson, Morgan, and Campbell.	2.40	2.65	2.15	Oct. 11, 1917
County of Campbell, Blue Gem district.	3.55	3.80	2.30	Nov. 6, 1917
Counties of Claiborne, Morgan, Anderson, Scott, and Campbell other than the Blue Gem district.	2.65	2.90	2.40	Dec. 3, 1917
(Conditional.)				
Bledsoe, Marion, Grundy, and White Counties.	2.40	2.65	2.15	Dec. 8, 1917
Tennessee (Jell co.)	2.40	2.65	2.15	Aug. 21, 1917
Texas—	2.65	2.90	2.40	Do.
Operators at Thurber and Strawn.	3.60	4.40	2.25	Nov. 14, 1917
Operators at Bridgeport.	4.25	5.05	2.25	Do.
Counties of Young, Erath, and Palo Pinto.	3.60	4.40	2.25	Nov. 16, 1917
Wise County.	4.25	5.05	2.25	Do.
(Publication 2, special order.)				
Utah—	2.60	2.85	2.35	Aug. 21, 1917
(Publication 2.)				
Virginia—	2.00	2.25	1.75	Do.
Mines operated near St. Charles, Lee County, by the Darby Coal Mining Co., Black Mountain Mining Co., Virginia Lee Co., Old Virginia Coal Co., United Collieries Co. (Inc.), Benedict Coal Corporation, and the Imperial Mine of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co., of Roanoke.	2.40	2.65	2.15	Oct. 11, 1917
(Publications 2, 4A.)				
West Virginia—	2.00	2.25	1.75	Aug. 21, 1917
Pomeroy field.	2.35	2.60	2.10	Nov. 28, 1917
New River.	2.15	2.40	1.90	Aug. 21, 1917
Davy-Pocahontas Coal Co., in McDowell County.	2.75	.....	.....	Nov. 22, 1917
Ajax Hocking Coal Co., in Mineral County.	2.75	.....	.....	Nov. 13, 1917
(Publications 2, 4E, and special order.)				
Washington—	3.25	3.50	3.00	Aug. 21, 1917
Pierce and King Counties.	3.25	4.50	3.00	Oct. 1, 1917
(Publications 2, 4.)				
Wyoming—	2.50	3.50	1.25	Do.
(Publications 2, 4.)				

Anthracite coal.

[The prices for the Bernice mines and Spadra field in the State of Arkansas are as follows—these prices are f. o. b. mines, and nothing is to be added.]

District.	Grate.	Egg.	Stove.	No. 4.	Pea.	Buck.	Slack.	Date when effective.
Bernice.	\$7.80	\$7.55	\$8.30	\$8.30	\$6.20	\$2.85	\$2.50	Dec. 28, 1917
Spadra.	6.80	6.80	.....	7.30	4.80	.....	2.50	Do.

The prices for all Arkansas anthracite coal, save slack coal, are subject to the following reductions: 90 cents in April, 1918; 75 cents in May, 1918; 60 cents in June, 1918; 45 cents in July, 1918; 30 cents in August, 1918; 15 cents in September, 1918.

Pennsylvania anthracite coal.

[These prices do not include the 35-cent allowance for wage increase under the President's order of Dec. 8, 1917.]

Grade.	President's prices.	Modifications of United States fuel Administrator.	Date when effective.
White ash:			
Broken.....	\$4.55	.....	Aug. 23, 1917
Egg.....	4.45	.....	Do.
Stove.....	4.70	.....	Do.
Chestnut.....	4.80	.....	Do.
Pea.....	4.00	\$3.40	Oct. 1, 1917
Red ash:			
Broken.....	4.75	.....	Aug. 23, 1917
Egg.....	4.65	.....	Do.
Stove.....	4.90	.....	Do.
Chestnut.....	4.90	.....	Do.
Pea.....	4.10	3.50	Oct. 1, 1917
Lykens Valley:			
Broken.....	5.00	.....	Aug. 23, 1917
Egg.....	4.90	.....	Do.
Stove.....	5.30	.....	Do.
Chestnut.....	5.30	.....	Do.
Pea.....	4.35	3.75	Oct. 1, 1917

To these prices there may be added 35 cents per ton on all coal shipped from the mines on and after Dec. 1, 1917, this 35 cents being allowed to compensate the operators for the increase in wages granted to the mine workers effective Dec. 1, 1917.

Beginning April 1, 1918, the usual spring reduction will be effective.

APPENDIX F.

Tonnage and cost to consumers affected by price changes.

State	Total approximate yearly sales (net tons).	Approximate valuation on President's prices of Aug. 21, 1917 (R. M.).	Modification of United States Fuel Administrator.		Approximate valuation at prices as modified.
			Approximate tons affected.	Approximate increase value.	
Alabama.....	14,813,000	\$32,470,000	2,945,000	\$5,788,000	\$38,258,000
Arkansas ¹	1,925,000	5,101,000	710,000	305,000	5,406,000
Colorado ¹	8,454,000	20,712,000	2,908,000	1,237,000	21,949,000
Illinois.....	64,572,000	125,915,000	5,218,000	1,736,000	127,651,000
Indiana ¹	19,630,000	38,279,000	819,000	451,000	38,730,000
Iowa ¹	7,114,000	19,208,000	1,479,000	666,000	19,874,000
Kansas.....	6,722,000	17,141,000	217,000	126,000	17,267,000
Kentucky.....	24,256,000	47,299,000	18,722,000	9,008,000	56,307,000
Maryland ¹	4,395,000	8,790,000	64,000	48,000	8,838,000
Michigan ²	1,149,000	3,619,000	1,146,000	314,000	3,933,000
Missouri ¹	4,655,000	12,569,000	1,521,000	684,000	13,253,000
Montana ²	3,492,000	9,428,000	.....	.....	9,428,000
New Mexico.....	2,923,000	7,015,000	1,076,000	1,634,000	8,649,000
Ohio ¹	34,120,000	73,081,000	948,000	1,327,000	74,408,000
Oklahoma.....	3,429,000	10,468,000	3,357,000	1,050,000	11,508,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous).....	127,394,000	254,788,000	101,000	52,000	254,840,000
Tennessee.....	5,366,000	12,390,000	4,878,000	3,415,000	15,805,000
Texas.....	1,958,000	5,189,000	1,624,000	1,557,000	6,746,000
Utah.....	2,752,000	7,165,000	.....	.....	7,155,000
Virginia ¹	7,671,000	15,342,000	610,000	244,000	15,586,000
Washington ²	2,777,000	9,025,000	.....	.....	9,025,000
West Virginia.....	81,530,000	101,720,000	3,000	84,000	101,804,000
Wyoming ²	7,644,000	19,110,000	.....	.....	19,110,000
Total.....	438,741,000	855,804,000	48,346,000	29,616,000	885,420,000

Exclusive of coal used at mines for steam and heat and made into coke at mines.

¹ But one R. M. modification.

² No price set on coal Aug. 21, 1917.

³ No R. M. modifications.

⁴ Exclusive of Alaska, California, Georgia, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota.

APPENDIX G.

PROPERTY—KINDS AND USE.

See "Exhibit P" of the report of the accounting division, Food and Fuel Administrations.

APPENDIX H.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

See "Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F," of the report of the accounting division, Food and Fuel Administrations.

APPENDIX I.

CONSUMERS' PRICES.

The chief service rendered by the Fuel Administration in the matter of retail prices thus far has been to prevent a runaway market, which, in the absence of regulation, would have inevitably resulted from the insufficient supply to satisfy pressing demands.

As a general rule reductions have not been possible, on account of the heavy increase in costs.

However, in a great many localities prices are now far below the panic prices of last winter. And they will undoubtedly continue so. In other words, prices will continue to be held stable, and the only problem will be to get sufficient coal.

The State fuel administrators report reductions in the retail price of coal in the following cities:

Prices prevailing.

Cities.	August, 1917.	November, 1917.	Reduction.
Bituminous:			
Birmingham, Ala.....	\$6.50	\$5.60	\$0.90
Montgomery, Ala.....	8.00	7.75	.25
Atlanta, Ga.....	8.25	7.85	.40
Augusta, Ga.....	9.10	8.60	.50
Columbus, Ga.....	8.00	6.95	1.05
Terre Haute, Ind.....	5.00	4.85	.15
Columbus, Ohio.....	6.50	6.00	.50
Spartanburg, S. C.....	8.25	7.00	1.25
St. Louis, Mo.....	5.75	5.35	.40
Tacoma, Wash.....	6.65	6.00	.65
Anthracite:			
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	12.75	12.25	.50
St. Paul, Minn.....	11.05	10.70	.35
Duluth, Minn.....	9.65	9.30	.35
Superior, Wis.....	9.50	8.95	.55

APPENDIX J.

Losses from car and labor shortage.¹

Week ending—	Tonnage produced for the week.	Per cent of pro- duction.	Tonnage lost, car shortage.	Per cent of car shortage.	Tonnage lost, labor shortage.	Per cent of labor shortage.
Aug. 18.....	9,831,075				2,748,769	
25.....	10,396,630	74.2	1,979,853	10.3	1,524,146	10.9
Sept. 1.....	10,787,867	77.1	1,111,150	10.3	953,863	8.9
8.....	² 9,496,612	79.8	617,280	6.5	830,668	7.8
15.....	10,795,357	78.0	1,068,900	9.8	1,047,452	8.0
22.....	10,397,978	71.9	1,091,788	10.5	1,691,751	9.2
29.....	10,916,113	74.3	1,331,766	12.2	1,184,615	5.0
Oct. 6.....	10,616,063	74.2	1,104,070	10.4	1,326,893	6.5

¹ Based on percentages published in the weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

² Labor day.

Losses from car and labor shortage—Continued.

Week ending—	Tonnage produced for the week.	Per cent of production.	Tonnage lost, car shortage.	Per cent of car shortage.	Tonnage lost, labor shortage.	Per cent of labor shortage.
Oct. 13.....	10,766,977	76.9	1,539,677	14.3	521,548	4.1
20.....	9,979,180	65.8	1,147,606	11.5	2,284,116	15.1
27.....	10,688,313	74.9	1,581,870	14.8	832,725	5.9
Nov. 3.....	10,802,841	75.4	1,565,412	14.5	810,966	5.7
10.....	11,116,356	77.8	1,700,802	15.3	518,464	3.6
17.....	11,326,202	75.3	2,177,090	19.4	406,668	2.7
24.....	11,232,922	74.2	3,058,078	20.2	330,359	2.3
Dec. 1.....	¹ 10,347,482	74.8	2,744,000	18.6	288,901	2.6
8.....	11,118,181	73.6	2,890,727	19.3	382,018	2.5
15.....	8,438,549	57.7	4,506,135	30.8	550,952	3.7
22.....	10,013,113	68.4	3,644,773	24.7	377,490	2.6
29.....	² 8,963,535	75.8	1,040,603	8.8	1,198,913	10.2
	208,030,306	.....	34,992,680	.....	19,910,377	.....

¹ Thanksgiving day.² Christmas holidays.

NOTE.—The large tonnage loss of the week ending Oct. 20 on account of labor disturbances in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois, preceded the President's order of Oct. 27, which ratified wage agreements containing the so-called penalty clause. Labor disturbances have since steadily lessened.

APPENDIX K.

COKE.

A vast number of letters and telegrams have been received from various consumers of coke asking for assistance in securing needed supplies. In November relief was given in most cases. A considerable number of operators willingly acceded to requests for special shipments. Since the latter part of November, however, it has been almost impossible to secure coke even for the most important uses by such requests, owing to the difficulty experienced by the railroads in moving coke from points of production to market. In some cases coke has been ordered moved to essential industries, and such orders have been complied with where car supply was provided. Conditions in the trade have, however, been constantly growing worse, and there seems to be little prospect of much improvement during the winter, car supply having been worse in the past two weeks than at any previous time. The production of the various plants being operated in the Connellsville district is now not more than half their rated capacity. If the car supply were to improve continuously it is probable that the labor supply could gradually be improved to such a point that production could be increased at least 50 per cent.

The coke shortage has also been made very much more acute than it otherwise would have been owing to the curtailment of the movement of coal to by-product coke plants. Railroad embargoes, the confiscation of coal for locomotive fuel, and the diversion of coal from by-product coke plants to other uses have materially interfered with the railroad movement of coal to by-product ovens. As the result of all of these conditions numerous blast furnaces have been compelled to bank, and many foundries have had to shut down. There is no likelihood of relief in the immediate future owing to the railroad congestion.

Coke is being sold legally at prices varying from less than \$3 to \$12 per ton ovens on contracts made prior to September 24. Many contracts were also made between September 24 and November 10 at prices higher than the established price. The low-price contracts practically all run out December 31, hence the cost of coke for making pig iron will probably be much higher next year than at present, and unquestionably a very large percentage of the coke reaching the furnaces will be sold at prices higher than those established, unless the Fuel Administrator takes over from the producers coke contracted for at prices higher than the established prices, and directs the distribution thereof to the various industries needing it. This is a very heavy task to undertake and to be done efficiently would require a very much larger organization than that which we have contemplated, yet this would be the only way of preventing the sale of coke at excessive prices; but even this plan would fail to insure supplies of coke for important industries unless transportation facilities are greatly improved. If, however, transportation facilities were to improve steadily, there is little doubt but that within six months production would be so greatly increased that there would again be competition between producers and all tendencies toward excessive prices would thus be counteracted.

In a number of instances coke producers have shown themselves unwilling to cooperate with the administration in the attempt to increase the quantity of coke and keep the prices within reason. Other producers, and generally the larger ones, have shown a tendency to harmonize with the administration and to do all in their power to live up to the principles established.

For the coming year every effort should be made to stimulate production, but there seems no reason for making any change in the base prices which have been established. There will probably be a number of operations, however, where exceptions may wisely be made in order to secure an increased production. For any satisfactory solution of the entire coke problem, however, a very great improvement in transportation facilities is essential.

WARREN S. BLAUVELT.

APPENDIX L.

EXPORTS.

Summary all coal exports, including Canada.

[Bituminous in net tons; anthracite in gross tons.]

	1914	1915	1916	1917	
				10 months, actual.	12 months, estimated.
Canada.....	14,089,183	12,796,897	17,328,301	17,783,623	20,720,833
All other countries.....	5,357,749	9,532,195	8,103,704	5,031,736	5,950,799
Grand total.....	19,296,932	22,329,092	25,431,005	22,815,359	26,671,632

Exports in gross tons other than to Canada.

	1914	1915	1916	1917, actual, 10 months.	1917, November and December, estimated on licenses issued.
Brazil.....	278,026	650,718	783,248	574,235	635,572
Argentina.....	241,248	789,483	923,499	287,181	346,081
Uruguay.....	76,088	158,806	152,732	43,251	50,301
Cuba.....	1,075,825	1,165,871	1,284,172	1,236,985	1,360,135
Mexico.....	359,802	279,013	196,547	176,975	197,696
Italy.....		2,931,581	1,735,072	503,738	610,185
All other.....	2,663,510	2,535,417	2,160,180	1,670,257	2,123,236
Total.....	4,694,419	8,510,889	7,235,450	4,492,622	5,313,205
Or in net tons.....	5,257,749	9,532,195	8,103,704	5,031,736	5,950,799

There have always been small discrepancies between Canadian coal import figures and our export figures. This year, however, these discrepancies are running so large that they must be taken account of. Canadian import figures in five months showed a million tons less coal than our export figures for the same period. Investigation revealed large errors.

Further investigation indicates that this error is due to the system of "export declarations." These export declarations must be furnished by each exporter before the coal crosses the border. They are the basis for all statistics of coal exports. It is evident that this year these declarations covered many shipments of coal which are not actually exported. We have called the attention of the Treasury Department to this, and they are investigating with a view to preventing future errors.

Under the circumstances it seems right to assume that the Canadian import figures on coal are correct, since the Canadian Government collects duty on the basis of these figures.

APPENDIX M.

CONSERVATION.

PRACTICAL CAMPAIGNS FOR FUEL SAVING.

1. Order for limitation of electric signs and all outdoor lighting has been made effective for two nights in the week, which in the United States should save between 150,000 and 200,000 tons of coal.

2. Wood-cutting campaigns are being arranged in all States where practicable. All of New England has embarked on this work and the State of Tennessee is organizing with a wood corporation in each county. The Fuel Administration has arranged to send foresters by the courtesy of the Forest Service to each State engaged in this campaign to assist the local authorities.

3. Consolidation of uneconomic public utilities and railroad power houses is being studied and practical results are expected during the winter.

4. The Electric Railways War Board is working actively with the Fuel Administration and the public utilities of each State to reduce unnecessary service, to reduce heating of cars, to reduce the number of stops, and otherwise cut down fuel consumption. All motormen and conductors are pledged to the Fuel Administration and to their respective lines to run their cars in the way to use the least electricity.

5. A study of suburban service on steam lines has been made with a view to reducing unnecessary train service.

6. In consultation with Mr. Hood, of the Bureau of Mines, and the committee of the large engineering societies, we are arranging a practical scheme for a campaign of education in each State for engineers and firemen in steam plants. These campaigns will be handled locally, but volunteer engineers will be supplied by us. It is planned to have a majority of the steam plants of the country visited personally by competent engineers. These campaigns will also involve lectures in each State by these engineers, which will be attended by the owners of power plants, as well as their engineers and firemen.

7. Plan is nearly complete for taking up with each industry not engaged in war work a voluntary reduction of their activity. This voluntary reduction is to affect the least essential portion of each industry's output, is to be agreed on by the majority of the industries, and is then to be made binding on all by order of the Fuel Administration. From discussions with different industries, it is already evident that we shall be able with the cooperation of the nonwar industries of the country to start 1918 with such reduction of coal consumption as to guarantee all the coal needed for the war, for public utilities and for domestic consumers. This plan has been approved by the War Industries Board.

DATA OF ACCOMPLISHMENT TO DATE IN CONSERVATION PUBLICITY.

1. Fuel posters in colors are being placed in 150,000 boiler rooms with directions for economic firing of boilers.

2. Page announcement from Dr. Garfield has been arranged for in an early issue of the Saturday Evening Post, which will give also suggestions for saving fuel. This reaches 10,000,000 people.

3. Articles on fuel saving have been either written or arranged for by the Conservation Division to appear in all the important magazines in current issues.

4. The great majority of the agriculture journals and farm papers are printing articles on coal saving, with special reference to conserving fuel by locally cutting wood and using it instead of coal.

5. Motormen and conductors pledge cards for the electric railways have been arranged for through Mr. C. Loomis Allen's bureau; also, street car signs and window announcements will appear in the electric cars of Washington and other cities.

6. There will be distributed January 30 tags to be tied to practically every coal shovel of every household in the country. These tags will bear a message on saving coal, and also hints for accomplishing this. They will act as a constant reminder to the householder using his shovel to save coal.

7. Outdoor signs bearing message on coal saving have been placed in about 500 cities. They will be followed shortly by more complete announcement on 11,000 billboards throughout the United States.

8. In process of negotiation is the card to be put up in every Pullman and passenger day coach throughout the United States, with a message on coal saving through the medium of keeping the temperature in these cars at 68°.

9. In preparation we have a scientific pamphlet on running the furnace by Prof. O. P. Hood, consulting engineer of the Bureau of Mines; also a more popular leaflet for wide distribution.

10. In conjunction with Prof. Hood and the different State engineering societies, we are preparing a campaign of practical instruction to the superintendents and firemen of industrial plants on the best methods of running their plants and eliminating waste fuel.

P. B. NOYES.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNITED STATES
FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOR THE
YEAR 1918



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

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WASHINGTON
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1919

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, under which the Food Administration was created, I transmit herewith the annual report of the United States Food Administration for the year ending December 31, 1918.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 20, 1919.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, March 4, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I hand you herewith the annual report of the United States Food Administration for the year 1918, for transmission to Congress, as required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, under which the Food Administration was created.

This report, as required by the law referred to, covers the whole of the calendar year 1918, and therein differs from the annual reports of the executive departments which cover only the preceding fiscal year.

The act states that: "The President shall cause a detailed report to be made to the Congress on the first day of January each year," etc.

It is, of course, impossible to make a report for the entire year on the first day of the following year, and we have prepared this report as promptly as possible in view of the necessity of including therein a statement of the activities during and financial accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918.

Yours, faithfully,

EDGAR RICKARD,
Acting for Herbert Hoover,
United States Food Administrator.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1918.

To the Congress of the United States:

The United States Food Administration herewith submits the following report for the year January 1 to December 31, 1918:

Our last annual report covered the period from the creation of the Food Administration on August 10, 1917, to December 31, 1917. At the present time we are able to review our work somewhat more in detail and to set forth certain conclusions as to the results attained, but it is quite impracticable within the limits of this report to go into complete detail regarding the varied problems which arose, the innumerable conferences held with the interests concerned in proposed regulations, and the voluntary agreements and other arrangements and regulations made in controlling and directing the food and feed trades of the United States with their ramifications, and in meeting world shortages and war needs.

There are attached hereto as exhibits a full set of the various written rules and regulations, with amendments thereto, which have been issued from time to time, and these exhibits will be referred to in connection with the discussion herein of the various measures. Unfortunately for the convenient size of this report, these regulations are voluminous because it was necessary to make a new set of rules and regulations for each of the trades licensed and to change these rules as conditions changed. But complete information as to the exact measures of regulation and control can only be obtained through an examination of these regulations.

In the year 1918 the food situation confronting the United States and the Allies continued to be one of the most serious problems in the conduct of the war. The shortage of shipping resulting from submarine sinkings and the demands from the Army for transports for troops and supplies further emphasized the necessity of supplying all possible food requirements of the allied nations from the United States, the nearest and, under the existing conditions, the only feasible source from which food in the quantities necessary might be drawn. Their dependence upon us was so absolute and vital that the meeting of at least their minimum food requirements was clearly one of our first duties to our associates in the war. Yet, with this tremendous drain upon our supplies, we were in constant danger not only of depleting our stocks beyond the point which would insure the fulfillment of our domestic requirements, but also of so deranging our markets that extortionate and speculative prices would generally prevail.

The United States Food Administration had been created to assist in dealing with the two great problems thus presented, namely: The assurance of an adequate supply of foodstuffs for our associates in the war and for our Army abroad; and the assurance of an adequate supply of foodstuffs for our own people and at the same time to protect our people so far as practicable from the dangers of the unusual situation, such as profiteering, uneven distribution, hoarding or expensive or wasteful practices.

The basic principle underlying every act of the Food Administration has been the winning of the war. In visualizing the situation it is imperatively necessary to bear in mind the absolutely compelling force of war needs, the continual and ineradicable conflict between the necessity for stimulative prices and the universal desire and our constant effort to prevent price increase, and all as affected by constant increases in the wages of labor and every other expense.

ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE STATES.

The Food Administration was decentralized into the various States as much as possible, and the organization of the Food Administration therefore includes not only the Washington organization but that in each State and Territory as well. There has been a Federal food administrator in every State and in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska, and at least one administrator in every county of each State. On the staff of each Federal food administrator there has also been an educational director, a home economics director, a State merchant representative, a library director, etc., whose work will be hereinafter referred to. At the time of the signing of the armistice there were approximately 3,200 district and county food administrators. The Federal, district, and county administrators with the staff members mentioned above served without pay. The actual execution of detailed programs of the Food Administration has been in the hands of the organizations of the Federal food administrators. They have been in fact the representatives of the Food Administration to the people of their States and Territories. They were concerned with the enforcement of the regulations, with the bringing home to the people of their States the necessity of food conservation, and with the administration of any distribution plan such as the sugar certificate plan.

The connecting link between the organizations in the several States and the Washington office has been the States Administration Division of the Washington office, which has been charged with the duty of keeping constantly in touch with the Federal food administrators. The functions of this division may be enumerated as follows:

- (1) To maintain personal touch with the administrators, including visits to them in their respective States.
- (2) To keep the administrators informed as to the activities of the Food Administration. This was accomplished by obtaining information from the various divisions at Washington for transmission to the administrators, either in writing or by personal visits.
- (3) To keep the various divisions of the Food Administration informed as to the activities of the Administrators, in order that the divisions might have such information to assist them in their work.

(4) To keep each administrator informed as to the activities of the other administrators, so that all might derive benefits from the experience of the administrators as a whole.

(5) To be the division of the Food Administration to which the administrators might freely refer their problems.

ACTIVITIES.

The activities of the Food Administration may be best considered under the following groups:

I. Educational work.

II. Measures to conserve existing foodstuffs.

III. Measures to reduce the cost of distribution from producer to consumer.

IV. Measures to secure an equitable distribution of commodities in which a shortage existed and an adequate distribution of all commodities.

V. Measures to stimulate production of foodstuffs.

VI. Measures concerned with the purchase of foodstuffs for export and for the United States.

VII. Miscellaneous activities.

I. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

All results in connection with our food problems have depended in the final analysis upon the patriotic cooperation of the people of the United States. It was of vital importance that the people should be informed of the plans and the necessity which called for the execution of those plans. Any food dictatorship was alien to our institutions, for we were dealing with a people accustomed to assuming individual responsibility for governmental problems. The task of food administration was therefore to assemble the voluntary effort of the whole people and direct this effort along the lines determined upon. Even the effectiveness of the measures of control over the distributing trades under the licensing section of the food-control law, although sustained by penal provisions, rested principally upon the intelligent understanding and patriotic cooperation of the trades concerned, rather than upon their fear of the penalties provided. For these reasons the basis of all the efforts of the Food Administration has been the educational work which has preceded and accompanied its measures of conservation and regulation.

From the beginning the press of the country has given the Food Administration its most hearty cooperation and, without remuneration from the Food Administration, has carried millions of dollars worth of advertising and reading matter for the furtherance of the work. This influence has been supplemented by outdoor advertising and by appeals to schools, churches, women's clubs, public libraries, merchants' associations, fraternal organizations, and other social groups.

During the past year, in view of the program of intensive conservation and the generally increased activity of the Food Administration, it was found advisable to further decentralize the educational work into the States and to utilize to the fullest extent possible every

available means of reaching the people. To this end an educational director was appointed in each State who handled the publicity material for the Federal food administrator for his State. To cooperate with the educational director there was also appointed in each State a library director and a State merchant representative who gave their attention to the educational work carried on by the libraries and the retail stores, respectively. The public libraries throughout the country rendered a splendid service by the exhibition of Food Administration displays, the distribution of pamphlets and books on food conservation, and in general serving as one of the community centers for the detailed information relative to the food problem. More than 3,000,000 pamphlets and leaflets and 750,000 posters dealing with these matters were distributed by the libraries alone during 1918. Of like nature was the service of the retail merchants throughout the country, who have, through window displays and through booths erected in the various stores and devoted to the dissemination of information concerning Food Administration work, reached hundreds of thousands daily with a direct appeal for food conservation.

The limits of this report do not permit of an enumeration of all the various sources through which the directions and requests of the Food Administration have been carried to the people. So spontaneous did the contributions of advertising become after the first few months that it has been impossible to keep any accurate account of the money value of the advertising which has been given to the Food Administration. From such records as have been kept, however, a conservative estimate approximates the sum of \$18,000,000. This record includes outdoor advertising by bulletin boards and the electrical displays, indoor advertising as in railroad and street cars, space in periodicals, newspapers, and other such mediums, but is exclusive of moving-picture contributions, Four Minute and other volunteer speakers, and other volunteers who would have ordinarily been paid for their services, among whom were American artists of national reputation. It is a matter of sincere regret that we are unable to do more than make general acknowledgment of our appreciation of this enormous aggregate of patriotic assistance.

Schools and colleges.—The schools, normal schools, and colleges were other very important mediums utilized for furthering the work of the Food Administration. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Education books and pamphlets were prepared under the direction of a section of the Food Administration. These books and pamphlets were used as guides for instruction concerning the food problem and the necessities of the situation. The message thus carried by school children into the homes was an important factor in the observance of Food Administration requests. There has also been in each State a secretary of volunteer college students working under the direction of the school and college section of the Food Administration and giving special attention to the effective use of the efforts of college women.

II. FOOD CONSERVATION.

Food-conservation measures have been devoted principally to the saving of wheat, meat, fats, and sugar for shipment to Europe and

for anticipated periods of domestic scarcity, and to the elimination of waste in the handling and consumption of all foods.

Wheat.—On January 1, 1918, the best estimates seemed to show that there were in the United States 313,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat not yet shipped from the mill. The amount required for seeding in the spring was at least 31,000,000 bushels, and the normal consumption about 42,000,000 bushels per month, or 252,000,000 bushels from January 1 to July 1. The balance, 30,000,000 bushels, was less than the safe minimum carry-over, taking into account that probably one-third of this balance would never leave the farm. On the face of the figures there was no exportable surplus. Yet it was vital to the life of the allied nations that at least 75,000,000 bushels be shipped abroad during this period, and that this be saved out of the consumption in the United States.

To meet this imperative demand the most rigorous measures were necessary. The most important of these were the following:

The facts of the situation were presented to the public and strong appeals made for an immediate response to the call for rigid sacrifices with respect to the use of wheat. In some parts of the country, largely through voluntary campaigns organized locally, flour was turned back to the Government for distribution, thus releasing an equal quantity for shipment abroad. This campaign in Arkansas, carried on under the direction of the Federal food administrator for that State, resulted in the return of 40,367 barrels of wheat flour, valued at \$442,914—a sufficient amount to load a special train of 127 freight cars, which was delivered in New Orleans at a cost of about \$11.03 per barrel when \$11.70 was the market price at that point. In Texas the amount returned was 80,000 barrels. The total flour returned in this manner on which actual reports were received amounted to 1,025,964 barrels. In some States, under the leadership of the Federal food administrator for the State, successful campaigns were conducted for the pledging of the entire population to use no wheat until the 1918 harvest. This campaign started in Oklahoma and was notably successful in Texas, where a no-wheat basis was adopted in the early part of May.

A voluntary conservation campaign among hotels and public eating places was responsible for a very definite saving, especially by the larger hotels. It is estimated that during the first six months of 1918 there was saved through the hotels in the United States the equivalent of about 2,400,000 bushels of wheat. On March 28 in response to an appeal from the Food Administration 500 leading hotel and restaurant men voluntarily pledged themselves to refrain from the use of all wheat products in their establishments, and this was followed by similar pledges from more than 4,000 other hotels and restaurants. Through the cooperation of the Railroad Administration dining cars also promptly subscribed to the wheatless program. The efforts of the men's clubs in various cities is deserving of special mention as a contribution by the men to the fine results obtained. Between October 1, 1917, and August 1, 1918, hotels, restaurants, dining cars, and clubs of the country effected a saving equivalent to more than 50,000,000 pounds of flour and wheat products.

Compulsory regulations were also put in force when the need for greater conservation became apparent in January. The flour

mills were required to raise their percentage of extraction to 74 per cent and to eliminate altogether the sale of patent flours. During the period from January 1 to November 8, 1918, the flour mills ground approximately 407,525,782 bushels of wheat and produced 91,528,282 barrels of flour. On the normal ratio of 71 per cent the flour production from this grind would have been 88,592,567 barrels, so that this may be considered a definite saving of 2,935,721 barrels of flour, equivalent to 13,504,316 bushels of wheat. For the crop year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, reports show that the flour mills made 114,082,547 barrels of flour from 523,085,067 bushels of wheat.

On February 3, 1918, the bakers also were required to use 5 per cent of substitute flour in all bread, and this amount was increased to 20 per cent in February 24, and between the dates May 3 and September 21, to 25 per cent. On September 21 the percentage was reduced to 20 per cent, and on November 15, 1918, the rule requiring the use of substitutes was canceled.

The prewar monthly consumption of flour by bakers in baking bread was approximately 3,000,000 barrels, and as the total output of bread by bakers has increased only slightly, it is estimated that these bakers' restrictions effected a saving at the rate of at least 15 per cent for the eight and one-half months to November 15, or a total of 3,825,000 barrels, or 16,830,000 bushels of wheat.

In addition to the use of flour in bread, over 900,000 barrels were normally used each month in the manufacture of other bakery products such as crackers and cake, breakfast cereals, macaroni and miscellaneous foods. Rules were promulgated requiring such manufacturers to limit their consumption of wheat flour to 70 per cent of the amount used in 1917 for the same purpose. This regulation was more difficult to enforce but the cracker bakery reports disclose that during the six-months period from February to July, 1918, inclusive, the wheat flour allotment of the industry was 1,220,100 barrels and that of this amount there was actually consumed only 1,015,719 barrels. The normal consumption of the cracker bakers would have been approximately 1,743,000 barrels, so that there was a total saving of wheat flour by the cracker bakers for the six-months period of about 727,000 barrels.

Over 50 per cent of the flour used in this country is used in home baking. Some substitute requirement affecting the home baker was necessary. Regulations were accordingly issued about February 1, 1918, requiring that no dealer or miller sell wheat flour to an individual consumer without an equal amount of wheat flour substitutes. The substitute list included all substitute flours, corn meal, corn grits, oatmeal, and rice. The normal consumption of these substitutes amounted to approximately 35 per cent of the wheat flour normally used, and it was estimated that the 50-50 rule would mean substitution by the householder for approximately 25 per cent of the wheat flour formerly used. From reports received from dealers it appears that the effect of the rule, combined with voluntary saving, was even more pronounced than this. This rule was also repealed on November 15, 1918, since the changed condition brought about by the armistice rendered further retention unnecessary.

On February 21, 1918, a three-quarters of a pound loaf was added to the specific weights for baked bread, and a campaign to substitute

this three-quarters of a pound loaf for the 1-pound loaf contributed to the voluntary conservation. On April 14 hotels were required to serve no more than 2 ounces of Victory bread to 1 person at a meal.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation organized a Grain Thrashing Division for the purpose of helping to eliminate wasteful practices and negligence in thrashing and the resulting losses of wheat. The Department of Agriculture through its county agents and our own State and county administrators actively cooperated in this. The interest and assistance of the thrashermen and of thrashing machine manufacturers added to the effectiveness of the work. The Federal food administrators of 17 States have given estimates of the saving of wheat effected totaling 20,000,000 bushels. The administrators of 12 other States without giving figures reported that the saving effected in their States was very large. The expenses of the Grain Thrashing Division amounted to approximately \$55,000, and accepting 20,000,000 bushels as a very conservative estimate of the amount of wheat saved, the money saving amounted to approximately \$44,000,000.

The success of the various measures for the conservation of the 1917 wheat crop is strikingly shown by the following figures: We entered the crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only about 20,000,000 bushels available for export. By December 1, 1917, our surplus had gone overseas and an additional 36,000,000 bushels had been shipped to the allies. In January we learned of the further imperative need of the allies of 75,000,000 bushels. We responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop.

When the crop year ended we had sent in all about 136,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. We were assisted in these operations by the importation of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat from Australia and the Argentine to supplement our domestic supply, but the outstanding fact was the saving in our domestic consumption, most of which was accomplished in the six months' period from January 1 to July 1, 1918.

The amount of wheat exported for the calendar year 1918 was 223,746,651 bushels made up as follows:

	Bushels.
To foreign countries.....	208, 235, 155
To United States Army.....	14, 107, 581
To United States territories (11 months only).....	1, 403, 915

Grain other than wheat.—No special campaign was carried on for the conservation of corn, oats, rye, and barley. The transportation difficulties in the winter of 1917-18, the low quality of the 1917 corn crop, and the sudden demand for substitute cereals created by the wheat conservation program, all contributed to create temporary and local shortages and general high prices of substitutes in the spring of 1918, and these conditions were only gradually relieved and readjusted.

The action of Congress in prohibiting distilling after September 10, 1917, effected a saving of approximately 40,000,000 bushels of corn, barley, and rye during the year 1918. A regulation which the Food Administration caused to be issued in December, 1917, prohibited the

use of grain in the distillation of alcohol for any purpose, unless such grain was below the quality required by Federal grade No. 6, a quality unfit even for animal consumption.

On December 10, 1917, the President issued a proclamation, copy of which was included in our last annual report, limiting the consumption of foodstuffs by brewers to 70 per cent of their 1917 consumption. The amount consumed in 1917 was equivalent to approximately 46,000,000 bushels of barley, 23,500,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000,000 hundredweight of rice. Maltsters and near-beer manufacturers were also licensed and subjected to rules limiting their use of grain. A copy of the special license regulations applying to maltsters and near-beer manufacturers is herein included in Exhibit M. In September, 1918, the grain supply outlook called for further restriction on consumption and on September 16, 1918, the President issued a proclamation prohibiting the use after October 1, 1918, of any food or feed, except malt already manufactured, in the production of malt liquor, including near beer. The use of malt already on hand was permitted until December 1, 1918. A copy of this proclamation is hereto attached as Exhibit E.

Sugar.—The serious shortage which developed in this staple food in the last three months of 1917 emphasized the necessity for its conservation, and measures were taken to equalize distribution and promote conservation. It was hoped that the available sugar supply would be sufficient during the year 1918 to meet the normal consumption, but as a safeguard, manufacturers of soft drinks and similar articles were directed to reduce their consumption to 80 per cent of the amount used during the first six months of 1917. This requirement was not enforced by any certificate plan and it is doubtful whether it was observed by any but the more patriotic manufacturers. During the spring of 1918 as the tremendous need for ships developed, resulting in withdrawal of tonnage from Cuba and more distant points, it became clear that more serious conservation measures would have to be adopted. On May 15 regulations were issued requiring that sales of sugar to manufacturers of less essential foodstuffs be made only upon presentation of certificates, which certificates were issued by the Federal food administrators in such manner as to limit the consumption by the manufacturers from January 1 to July 1, to 80 per cent of the sugar used in the same period in 1917.

The conditions above referred to continued, and the shortage became more serious, so that beginning with July 1, 1918, the certificate system of distribution was extended to all buyers of sugar, including wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, eating houses, and every other buyer except household consumers. It is estimated that by the operation of this certificate system and the voluntary restriction of household consumption, a saving of between 400,000 and 600,000 tons of sugar was effected during the calendar year.

The saving of sugar by hotels, restaurants, dining cars, and clubs of the country between October 1, 1917, and August 1, 1918 (principally after April 1, 1918), is estimated at 50,000 tons.

On October 30, 1918, owing to receipt of new crop of beet sugar and a new crop of Louisiana cane, with improved railway transportation service, it was found possible to modify existing regulations and increase the allotment of sugar per capita from 2 pounds

per person per month to 3 pounds, with a corresponding increase in the allotment to manufacturers. On November 13 a further modification was announced granting an allowance of 4 pounds per person per month and granting to manufacturers substantially their full requirements. On November 27 all restrictions were removed except that the zoning plan for distribution was continued in force.

Fats.—The importance of fats and oils in the diet of the people, together with the scarcity of these products in all the belligerent countries except the United States, caused the Food Administration to lay particular stress upon their conservation. No complete survey of the fat situation had ever been made and under Food Administration control it was necessary to make such a survey with special reference to vegetable oils. With the knowledge of the supply thus obtained, special attention was given to the control of the supply through a control over exports and imports. Through the action of the War Trade Board exports of fats to neutrals were greatly restricted and where allowed were generally limited to the minimum requirements of the importing country.

The increased production of animal fats through the stimulation of hog production is hereinafter referred to. A few compulsory measures were adopted to prevent waste in the use of fats. Cottonseed crushers and refiners were required by regulation to extract the greatest possible amount of edible oil. The use of shortening in bread was limited by the bakery regulations so that no more than two pounds of vegetable shortening could be used to one barrel of flour. The use of lard in bread was entirely forbidden and the amount of fat used in other bakery products was also limited. These regulations merely insured that no more shortening could be used by bakers than was in fact necessary. As elsewhere noted, careful attention was also given to the conservation of fats through the increased utilization of garbage. The conservation of butter also held an important place in the conservation program.

The special license regulations referring to vegetable oils will be found in Exhibit Q.

Perishable foods.—There has been no general shortage of perishable foods, but from time to time special situations have arisen threatening spoilage of valuable foodstuffs if no action was taken. Thus the transportation difficulties during the winter of 1917-18 resulted in considerable difficulty in marketing potatoes, so that in the spring of 1918 there remained a very considerable amount of the old crop in which a serious loss was threatened. The Food Administration, therefore, undertook a campaign urging the consumption of potatoes which was so successful that the entire carry-over was consumed by the time the new 1918 crop was available.

In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and in order to conserve the production of eggs, an order was issued on February 11, 1918, prohibiting transactions in, and shipments of live hens and pullets between February 11, 1918, and April 30, 1918. This order kept a large proportion of laying hens on the farm which would otherwise have been sold, and its effect appears strikingly in the fact that on June 1 there were in storage 5,500,000 cases of eggs, an increase of 11.1 per cent over the quantity stored on the same date in 1917. Other measures for conservation have been taken by the per-

ishable division from time to time, such as requesting the trade handling turkeys to limit their purchase of young turkeys to a minimum of seven pounds for hens and nine pounds for toms during the month of October.

The action of shippers in shipping foodstuffs, and especially fresh fruits and vegetables, below grade, or the action of consignee in rejecting cars without justifiable cause, has always resulted in deplorable waste of food and in the obstruction of transportation by the accumulation at railroad terminals of cars containing perishables. Conditions existing in the winter 1917-18 aggravated these difficulties enormously. The Food Administration issued a set of special rules, copy of which is hereto attached as Exhibit U, defining clearly the rights of the different parties in the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, and prescribing certain terms to be included in every contract for the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables. The influence of the Food Administration has been used in every case to hasten the acceptance and handling of shipments, and an immediate adjustment or arbitration between the parties so that spoilage might be reduced to a minimum. Many thousand cases have been expedited, and the direct and indirect effect of these efforts has been markedly beneficial.

Through the Inland Traffic Division we have also attempted to hasten transportation of perishable products wherever delay threatened food waste. A representative of this division served as a member of the committee of the United States Railroad Administration on containers and the prevention of loss and damage. In addition an independent campaign was conducted among the shippers of the country for the use of stronger containers of foodstuffs, for the exercise of care in the preparation of cars for loading, and for careful stowing and bracing. A rule was promulgated as one of the general license regulations which provided that in loading carload shipments of food commodities in sacks or barrels the licensee should pack commodities in such containers and in such manner that they would receive no damage from dampness, heavy loading, or jolting; that cars should be prepared and sealed so that the commodities would not be injured by protruding bolts, foreign matter in the car, or dampness or rain from without, and detailed specifications were embodied for the guidance of the licensee.

In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, the Food Administration insisted that all licensed egg shippers candle eggs before they leave the point of original shipment. Fifteen per cent of the eggs shipped have been customarily lost through lack of candling. Attention has also been given to the methods used in packing eggs for shipment, and recommendations to the trade of methods to prevent breakage have been generally complied with.

The minor activities of the perishable division, including other direct action to save perishable foods, are too numerous and various to detail in a report of this nature.

Compulsory conservation in public eating places.—In order to insure a more general compliance by public eating places with the necessary conservation measures of the Food Administration, general orders, effective October 21, 1918, were promulgated which made compulsory the observance of certain conservation measures, particularly with reference to wheat, bread, meat, fats, and sugar. Prior to the

issuance of these orders compliance with these measures had been for the most part on a voluntary basis, and, while they were widely observed, there was a minority who could not be satisfactorily reached without this more definite control. These orders defined certain practices as wasteful practices under the conditions existing, and hence unlawful under the food-control law. A copy of these orders with the various amendments thereto is attached hereto as Exhibit DD. These orders were repealed December 17, 1918, the repeal becoming effective December 23, 1918.

Garbage utilization.—Through a special section known as the garbage utilization section the Food Administration has given particular attention to the elimination of the waste resulting from the methods of disposal of garbage which have been used in the past, particularly in the large cities. As a result of the activities of this section during the year 1918 forty cities having an aggregate population of 2,217,200 have changed from a nonutilization method of garbage disposal to a hog-feeding method of disposal, and three cities having a total population of 248,000 have changed from a nonutilization method to reduction and recovery of grease and fertilizer. In addition to the cities officially adopting utilization methods, in a number of places, as a result of the interest aroused in garbage feeding, garbage produced at hotels and larger institutions is now hauled away by farmers. Monthly reports from garbage reduction plants show that more than 50,000,000 pounds of garbage grease and 160,000 tons of fertilizer tankage have been recovered from the garbage produced by about 19,000,000 people. The pork produced to October 1, 1918, from hogs fed on garbage is estimated at 60,000,000 pounds, the garbage used being that from a population of about 12,000,000. The year's changes from nonutilization methods means that about 20,000,000 pounds of pork will be produced from the feeding of garbage which was formerly wasted, and the changes to reduction should increase garbage products about 1,500,000 pounds per annum and fertilizer products about 3,500 tons. This amount of grease and fertilizer is produced without the use of any existing fats or other commercial commodities and represents recoveries from a material formerly treated as worthless.

Export trade.—At the request of the Food Administration the War Trade Board prohibited or strictly limited exportation of numerous foodstuffs to neutrals whenever shortage was threatened in any given commodity. They have also strictly limited food stores in ships leaving the United States and required them, in some cases, to buy at the other end of their voyage.

Conservation in the home.—It is difficult to distinguish between the efforts made by the various sections of our people in the matter of food conservation. Homes, hotels, dining cars, other public eating places, food trades, urban and agricultural populations, all alike responded magnificently to this test of the safety of intrusting a vital measure of national defense to the voluntary and individual effort of the people. The dominant part in the accomplishment of the results achieved, however, must be credited to the American women. Their hearty cooperation and cheerful assumption of the increased burden imposed was one of the outstanding manifestations of patriotic spirit during the war. A campaign for membership

resulted in the enlistment of between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 homes as members of the Food Administration pledged to observe its conservation requests. Home cards were distributed to these homes stating the greatest needs of conservation and the voluntary measures suggested by the Food Administration for meeting these needs.

This general campaign was supplemented by special attention to conservation in the home through the home conservation division of the Food Administration. Experiments were made for the development and proving of conservation recipes, and the results of these experiments, together with other suggestions for home economics, were made known through newspapers and periodicals and through pamphlets distributed through women's organizations, libraries, and State merchants' associations. This work was decentralized into the States by the appointment of a home economics director in each State.

The result appears not only from the decreased consumption of wheat, fats, sugar, etc., but also from the reports of the collection of garbage in 96 cities, including practically every large city in the United States. The total garbage collection in these cities decreased over 10 per cent from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, as compared with the previous year.

III. MEASURES TO REDUCE THE COST OF DISTRIBUTION FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER AND ELIMINATE PROFITEERING.

The most effective instrument provided by the food control act for control over the distribution of foodstuffs and feeds between the producer and retailer is the licensing system provided for in section 5 of the act, although the power to make voluntary agreements and to purchase and sell certain commodities have been valuable supplements to licensing control. The commodities licensed during the year 1917 were enumerated in the annual report for that year. During the year 1918 licensing was extended until substantially all manufacturers and wholesale distributors of the staple food and feed products were under license. A list of the licensed commodities will be found in the General Regulations attached hereto as Exhibit K.

On December 31, 1918, there were 263,737 firms, individuals, and corporations under license by the Food Administration. These licenses were divided as follows:

General licenses, issued under the President's proclamation of Oct. 8, 1917, and supplemental proclamations	152,100
Sugar licenses, issued under the proclamation of Sept. 7, 1917	473
Bakers' licenses	38,800
Salt-water fishermen's licenses	69,218
Steamship bakers' licenses	1,103
Near-beer manufacturers' licenses	377
Arsenic licenses	511
Coffee licenses	1,155

All of these licenses except salt-water fishermen were subject to the General License Regulations (Exhibit K). In addition to these general regulations each separate class of licenses was subject to special license regulations drawn to reach the practices and to make allowance for the peculiarities of the particular trade.

The basic principle of control under the act was "a reasonable profit," an easy thing to say, a difficult thing to define, an even more difficult thing to apply in the concrete to our national food industries with their tremendous variety of conditions and complexity of detail.

From the date of the food control act, August 10, 1917, to the armistice, November 11, 1918, 15 months elapsed. Starting from nothing, there was built up in these 15 months an organization, nation wide, which was on November 11 at the height of its constantly growing efficiency, and which with its accumulated experience was prepared to meet future exigencies. Something like the assembly of raw recruits and the transformation of these raw recruits into a veteran army must be visualized if the accomplishments of this 15 months' period is to be appreciated.

The field was new, almost no precedents existed, and such as did exist were valueless. The scope of the war turned the world topsy-turvy, overthrew all precedents, shattered all fundamental relations; but in nothing was its influence upon the normal more disturbing than in the matter of food. Food became war material. The demand for food was concentrated upon the United States, and our response to this demand was one factor in the winning of the war. It was in the turmoil of this exigency that the Food Administration, like other war agents, functioned.

Important as was price, the essential thing was the food itself. A stimulative price to the producer has been one of the guiding principles of the Food Administration wherever our action by way of agreement or otherwise was likely to affect the producer. The exemption of the producer from control under the provisions of the act tended in the same direction, and the unprecedented demand for food combined with advancing wages and all other costs resulted in constantly advancing food prices.

Our efforts at price and profit control affected manufacturers and distributors, though it is of importance to note that retailers doing less than \$100,000 of business per year were exempted from the requirement of license under the act.

The positive measures of regulation of manufacturers and licensed dealers were directed towards reasonable profits, the elimination of unnecessary functions which increased distribution cost, and the prevention of hoarding.

Wheat millers.—The first profit control was that of the wheat millers. It was based on a limitation of net profits over and above actual expenses, which net profit was limited by agreement and by regulation to 25 cents for each barrel of flour and 50 cents for each ton of feed. The calculation of net profit is always rather complicated, and it was hardly possible to obtain any definite statement of results until three months after the mills had begun to operate. The exigencies of the war situation required a very heavy milling in the fall and left a period of extremely light operation for the first six months of 1918, resulting in low costs for the first part of the crop year and very high costs for the first part of 1918. The natural result was that excessive profits were earned before January 1, 1917, but in most instances these profits were reduced to approximately the permitted margin before July 1, 1918. A careful inspection sys-

tem enabling all millers' profits to be checked was in force and arrangements were made in cases where the margins were exceeded over the entire period for sales to the government at reduced prices in order that the profits might be brought within the prescribed sum. Copy of the special license regulations applying to wheat millers and manufacturers of flour is hereto attached as Exhibit L.

For the crop year beginning in July, 1918, a change was made from the plan of limiting the net profit described above to a plan prescribing the maximum compensation which might be received by each mill for the milling operation. Under this plan, about July 22, an individual price schedule was furnished to each mill giving the maximum price at which that mill might sell its flour and wheat by-products in carload quantities and prescribing the differentials for various sales classified as to quantity, size of package, etc. These price schedules were figured out for the mills using as the basis the price of wheat established by the President's proclamation of February 21, 1918, at the nearest terminal, adding or subtracting from this the freight to the mill, adding a charge of \$1.10 for the conversion into flour of each 4 bushels and 24 pounds of wheat, and subtracting the amount realized from the sale of the feed and other products manufactured from such wheat. The miller was given the privilege of making application for readjustment of his schedule, and upon his showing that the schedule was not fair to him the proper change was made. Considering the intricacies of the freight situation and other problems involved, the applications for readjustment of the schedules were surprisingly few.

When an actual weighted average of the farmers' receipts for 4½ bushels of wheat is compared to the average Minneapolis mill-door price for one barrel of flour, the effect of Food Administration control is strikingly shown. On this basis the farmer received for his 1915 crop 98 cents a bushel, or \$4.41 for 4½ bushels. The average price of one barrel of flour at the Minneapolis mill door in the crop year 1915-16 was \$6.09. In the crop year 1916-17 the farmer received an average of \$1.62 or \$7.29 compared with \$9.85 a barrel for flour. Under Food Administration control (Sept. 1917 to Dec. 1918) the farmer has received \$2.03 or \$9.13 compared with an average of \$10.20 a barrel at Minneapolis. The margin has been decreased from \$1.59 in 1915-16 and \$2.56 in 1916-17 to \$1.25 in 1918. The speculative profit taken by those who bought the farmers' wheat when offered in quantities in the fall, and sold it at an advance in the spring, has been wiped out. The decrease in margin was due in part to the elimination of this speculation in wheat, and in part to the millers' profit control.

We attach hereto as Exhibit B a chart showing graphically the comparison between the average prices in the years 1917 and 1918 for wheat paid the farmer and the average prices for flour at the mill door. The absence of fluctuation and the decrease in margin since October, 1917, when the Grain Corporation control became fully effective appears at a glance from this chart.

The percentage of the cost to the consumer of a pound loaf of bread received by the wheat miller appears from the chart attached hereto as Exhibit C, showing the relative proportion of the total

cost to the consumer added at each stage of the wheat's progress from the farmer's field to the consumer's table for the years 1910 to 1918, inclusive. As shown by this chart, the miller received only 3 per cent of the total cost to the consumer of a pound loaf of bread in 1918, as compared with 9 per cent in 1917. From the chart it also appears that in 1918 the farmer received 40 per cent of the money paid by the consumer for this size loaf, as compared with a general prewar average of about 30 per cent.

Wheat mill feed.—By the end of 1918 the price of wheat mill feed had increased out of any proper proportion to the price of wheat. This was due not only to the short supply of these feeds, but to the high price of feeding stuffs generally which prevailed at that time, particularly of corn, oats, and cottonseed cake. Although this did not directly affect the profits of the mills, since it was necessarily reflected in a low price for flour, in order to insure that these feeds would not be sold at unreasonable prices, rules were promulgated the latter part of December, 1917, fixing maximum prices for mill feeds. The maximum wholesale price per ton for bran in car lots bulk at mill was set 38 per cent of the average cost to the mill of a ton of wheat, as calculated from the prices paid during the previous month; fixed differentials based on the bran price were established for the other mill feeds.

This sudden reduction from the high prevailing price resulted, first, in a general tendency among millers and dealers to avoid the regulations wherever possible, and second, in such an increased demand for these mill feeds that the demand could not be supplied. The situation occasioned considerable difficulty during the early part of 1918, but with the effective work of the enforcement division and the further perfecting of rules regarding the mixing of feeds, dealers' margins and the differentials on the better class, the difficulties were overcome and the consumer was assured of mill feed on a reasonable price basis compared to that at which the farmer sold his wheat.

Since the armistice the supply of mill feeds has rapidly increased, due to the relaxation of substitute and milling regulations and the export shipment of flour instead of the whole wheat, and most of the special regulations with regard to mill feeds were canceled in December, 1918. Copy of rules applying to all feeding stuffs is attached as Exhibit BB.

Millers of corn and other cereals.—An active competition existing in this field was effective in holding down the price of these products until the restricted transportation during the winter and the demand for wheat substitutes created by the wheat substitute rules brought on a sudden shortage and a consequent unsettling of the market. During the spring months prices generally prevailed high and in individual cases exorbitant prices occurred before it was possible to devise the necessary regulations.

Rules were gradually worked out and promulgated prescribing a definite margin over cost of the raw material at which corn, oats, and barley products should be sold. The margins finally established were based on the cost of the raw material less the proceeds of the feed created in the milling operation. These margins were necessarily somewhat wider than for a more stable commodity because, while they deprive the miller of profits on a rising market, they do not

prevent heavy losses on a decline. Specifications as to the quality of such product were also included in the rules. The mills were required to make reports of costs and selling prices, which were carefully examined, and where it was found that excessive profits were being made, reductions were ordered. Copy of special license regulations governing corn, oats, barley, and elevators and dealers is attached hereto as Exhibit M.

It was found desirable to open the grain exchanges to limited dealing in foods which had previously been substantially forbidden. This dealing, limited to 200,000 bushels, tended to stabilize the markets and allow legitimate dealers and mills to hedge. The hedging market enabled dealers to work on a closer margin and also nullified somewhat the effect of fluctuations, and thus made less difficult the problem of profit control over these licensees.

Bakers.—The first step taken by the Food Administration, after an investigation and report by the Federal Trade Commission, was to stabilize the size of a loaf of bread at 1 pound, subsequently modified for conservation reasons so that a three-quarters of a pound loaf could also be made. With attention concentrated on a definite size of loaf it was practicable in each locality to determine approximately what price would return the bakers a reasonable profit, and the Federal Food Administrators in each State or city made public this fair price. Sales of bread at prices above this price have been considered to indicate excessive profits unless the contrary could be proved by the baker. The result of this profit control is that bread has sold at retail for an average price of 8 cents for the 12-ounce loaf and 10 cents for the 16-ounce loaf in most parts of the country. The chart hereinbefore referred to (Exhibit C) shows, for the years 1910 to 1918, inclusive, the percentages of the consumer's total payment for a pound loaf of bread received by the respective parties who share in that payment, namely, the farmer, the miller, and those handling the flour between the mill door and the consumer's table. In 1918 the farmer received 40 per cent of the money paid by the consumer for a loaf of bread as compared with a general prewar average of about 30 per cent. Although the farmer's percentage for the whole of the year 1917 was 44 per cent for the first six months of that year, which was prior to Government control of the wheat market, his percentage was but 38 per cent..

Cotton seed and its products.—Prior to Food Administration control merchandizing methods were conspicuously absent in this industry and at each turnover of seed or oil or meal the speculative feature was more often than not present. It was characteristic of both small and large dealers as in no other industry, and in equal measure created the necessity for and the difficulty of control. The Food Administration rules were aimed at hoarding, speculation, and resales. The resulting decrease in speculation, combined with several agreements between the Food Administration and the trades, resulted in a price stabilization for the 1917 crop after the greater part of the crop had been marketed and the costs of the raw materials thereby determined. In addition for the 1917 crop the Food Administration prescribed maximum spreads for cottonseed dealers and crushers and for refiners of oil, and for lard substitute manufacturers. The success of this action is indicated by the fact that

although the farmer received approximately \$10 per ton more for his cotton seed than in the previous year the lard substitutes and cottonseed meal were delivered to the consumer at no greater cost than in 1917.

For the 1918 crop, after conferences with producers, dealers, and refiners, the Food Administration announced a stabilized price for cotton seed of \$70 per ton in car lots f. o. b. cars, based on a yield of 41 gallons per ton of seed, and a price varying above and below this basis according to the quality of the seed measured by its yield in products in the different zones established by the Food Administration. Analyses were made from time to time in the various sections to determine the quality of the seed. This stabilization has proven satisfactory and has met the approval of producers generally.

Copy of the regulations governing dealers and brokers in cotton seed and its products and manufacturers of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, etc., is attached as Exhibit Q.

Rice.—The rice industry, because of the greatly increased demand for the product and the consequent depletion of the stocks of rice in the country, was peculiarly liable to the dangers of speculation. It was desirable, in order to assure fair prices along the line from the producer to the consumer, to devise a plan for stabilizing the price. Many conferences were held with rice producers and millers for the discussion of the problem. Representatives of the producers in all sections of the country indorsed the suggestion of an agreement to be entered into with the Food Administration with the object of stabilizing the price. Accordingly a voluntary agreement was made at the beginning of the season between the rice millers and the Food Administration, the main provisions of which were: A definite price to be paid by millers for the rough rice, a maximum selling price for the cleaned rice; a limitation in the form of a milling margin which the miller agreed not to exceed; supervision over the carrying out of the terms of the contract, particularly with reference to the grading of the rice, was placed in the hands of committees appointed by the Food Administrator and known as the grading and classifying committees. One committee was appointed for the southern territory and another for California. The agreement provides for the payment of the expenses of these committees from a fund derived from a small charge to the millers. Copy of the special license regulations applying to distributors of rough rice, rice millers, and manufacturers of rice flour is attached hereto as Exhibit N.

Meat packers.—For the purpose of profit control the products of the packers were divided into two general classes, the edible and non-edible. The Food Administration was vested with authority to control the profit on the edible, or food products, but had no authority to control the nonedible. Upon the edible products a maximum profit of 9 per cent on the capital invested was prescribed. Special rules defining the method of accounting to be used were prescribed and supervision over the accounting is exercised by the Federal Trade Commission to see that the proper distribution of costs and transfer values is made between the edible and nonedible products. Copy of these special rules for accounting is hereto attached as Exhibit "J."

The profits on controlled products of the packers, subject to this control, during the first year of such regulation, from November 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918, as shown by audited accounts, were \$40,594,935 on an investment average for the year of \$714,181,204, a net profit on the total investment for one year under the rules of the Food Administration of 5.6 per cent, or considerably less than the maximum allowed by those rules. On the gross sales of \$2,434,113,430 the profit of \$40,594,935 represents a percentage of only 1.6.

Sugar.—By a uniform agreement made with the refiners of the country in October, 1917, all purchase of imported raw sugar was assigned to the international sugar committee having representatives of the Allies and the Food Administration in its membership. In December, 1917, another agreement was made between the international sugar committee, a Cuban commission, the royal commission on the sugar supply, and various refiners in the United States, and by the terms of this agreement the Cuban commission and the agents for Cuban producers undertook to sell practically the entire raw sugar crop of Cuba of the season 1917-18. This sugar so purchased was in part allotted among the several refiners in the United States by the international sugar committee and the remainder allotted to the royal commission. By the agreement between the Food Administration and the refiners the refiners were limited to a margin of 1.3 cents per pound between the cost of raw sugar to the refiner and the wholesale selling price of fine granulated. The Food Administration also had agreements with representatives of the Louisiana cane-sugar producers and the manufacturers of beet sugar in the United States stabilizing the price of sugar produced by them.

The results of this method of price stabilization were satisfactory and the plan was simple of maintenance because the basic price of sugar had been practically stabilized by the purchase of Cuban sugar at a definite price through the international sugar committee. The fixed margins on wholesalers and retailers following the refiners' margin practically assured a fair and even price for sugar throughout the United States, varied only by freight differentials.

The method of handling the 1917-18 crop was not practicable for handling the 1918-19 crop because of the following changed conditions:

There was a material increase in the cost of production because of the advance of the cost of labor and other essentials of production. There was fear of a scarcity of supply and it was necessary that production should be stimulated by an increase in price to the producers of the sugar cane and beets. The farmers in our Western States were demanding \$10 per ton for their beets against the normal prewar price of \$5 or \$6 per ton and the Cuban and Louisiana producers of cane sugar were demanding a much higher price in view of their increased expense of production.

After an investigation by the United States Tariff Commission in connection with the Food Administration it was determined that it would be necessary, in order to stimulate the production and maintain the necessary supply of sugar, to adopt a new method of handling the situation. A price of \$10 per ton was determined upon as a reasonable price to be paid to the farmers by the refiners for the beets and the Food Administration urged the factories to enter into

contracts for the beets on this basis, which they generally did. Thereafter the United States Food Administrator entered into an agreement with the Louisiana cane sugar producers and with the manufacturers of beet sugar stabilizing the price of refined sugar wholesale at a maximum of 9 cents per pound which was determined upon, after thorough investigation, as a reasonable and fair price, taking into consideration the increased cost of production and the necessity for stimulating production.

While the cost of producing sugar in Cuba had increased, the increase was much less than that in the United States and a price of \$5.50 per hundredweight would insure a fair return to the Cuban producer. It was further necessary, therefore, for the Food Administration in order to protect its agreements with the Louisiana cane sugar producers and the beet sugar manufacturers, to provide a method of handling the Cuban sugar so that the price of sugar from all sources, foreign and domestic, would be equalized, and at such a price that the consumer would receive the benefit of the lower-cost sugar while the high-cost producer would receive a price which would encourage continued production.

The plan decided upon was the formation of a Government corporation which would purchase the raw sugar supply from Cuba and sell it to the refiners at a uniform price and thus effect the stabilization and the equalization of the price of sugar throughout the country. Under the direction of the President of the United States on July 31, 1918, the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.), was created under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 which was subscribed for in the name of the United States by the President and paid for at par out of his appropriation.

Under the operations of this board, with the authority delegated to it, it was possible to establish a moderate basic price for sugar at all refining points. On September 9, the Food Administration announced an increase to 9 cents per pound at all seaboard refining points as the wholesale basic price for granulated sugar. While this meant an increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in the cost of sugar, the people fared much better than would have been the case had an equalization board not been in existence which fixed the same basic price for all sections of the country. This price was the result of careful investigation and was decided upon as the price necessary to allay the dissatisfaction among the growers of sugar-producing plants at the prices paid them for their product, which dissatisfaction would have resulted in a marked decrease in the acreage planted.

The increase in price given to the Louisiana producer, for example, resulted in a price for raw sugar of 7.28 cents per pound against 6.35 cents received last year, and to the sugar-beet producers, an average increase of about \$2.50 per ton over last year's prices. It allows the Cuban producer 5.50 cents per pound in Cuba as compared with 4.60 received last year. That the increase stimulated production is evidenced by the fact that the Cuban production is now estimated at several hundred thousand tons in excess of last season's crop.

On October 24, 1918, the United States Sugar Equalization Board, (Inc.), entered into an agreement with a Cuban commission and with agents of various Cuban producers of sugar by which the Cuban

commission and the agents of the producers undertake to sell the entire Cuban crop of sugar of the year 1918-19 to the sugar equalization board at a price therein set forth. The amount of this crop is estimated at approximately 3,600,000 tons. Purchases of the requirements of foreign countries will be made through and allotted by the sugar equalization board from this amount, one-third of the crop having already been purchased by the royal commission on the sugar supply for account of the United Kingdom, France, and Italy.

Copy of the special regulations applying to the manufacturers and refiners of cane and beet sugar is hereto attached as Exhibit O, and the special regulations applying to dealers in glucose, sirups, and molasses and manufacturers of mixed sirups are attached as Exhibit T.

Wholesalers and jobbers of nonperishable food commodities.—Wholesalers and jobbers and those retailers subject to license were required to apply for a license on or before November 1, 1917, by the proclamation, copy of which was included in our last annual report. One of the basic regulations governing these licenses required them to sell nonperishable food commodities at not more than a reasonable margin over their average invoice cost. The purpose of the rule was to protect the consumer from the inflated market values then existing, due to speculation and the extraordinary conditions prevailing. The Food Administration ruled that a reasonable margin did not exceed the margin customarily enjoyed before the war or an even market under free competitive conditions. The result was the sale of these stocks in most instances at a reasonable profit, but at prices far below the replacement value, and the saving to consumers of sums which in the aggregate were enormous.

Later, maximum margins were prescribed for the more important nonperishable commodities, such as sugar, flour, ham, bacon, lard, sirups, canned fish and vegetables, and dried fruits. A full list of these commodities and the maximum margins fixed therefor will be found in the special license regulations governing dealers in nonperishable food commodities, attached hereto as Exhibit R.

The regulations further provided that goods should be kept moving in a direct line from the producer to the consumer. No resales within the same class of trade were allowed except for justifiable causes where some special economic service was performed, and in such cases the parties to the transaction were as a rule held to a joint profit which could not exceed that allowed to a single dealer.

Retailers.—The food-control act exempted from the licensing system retail grocers whose gross sales of food products did not exceed \$100,000 per year. It was not possible, therefore, to control retailers in the same manner or with the same efficiency as wholesalers. The expedients first adopted gave only a loose supervision of the retailers' prices and practices, but they were constantly improved in the light of experience.

The most effective measure was general rule 17 of the license regulations which prohibited any licensed dealer from selling food commodities to or buying food commodities from any person guilty of exacting excessive profits, hoarding or otherwise dealing wrongfully in any licensed food commodity. With this rule a proven violation of the food-control act by a retailer might be utilized as a basis for

a penalty. This gave a measure of control, though in practice orders of this kind were very rare. Our control over the distribution of sugar and flour, particularly after the adoption of the sugar certificate plan, could also be utilized to some extent as a means of control. A further very effective means of reaching the retailer was publicity. The patriotism of the retailer was appealed to through the press, through the traveling salesmen of wholesale grocers, through boards of trade and retail trade associations, and through conferences between local dealers and local representatives of the Food Administration throughout the United States. A national pledge campaign was conducted and approximately 430,000 copies of the retailers' pledge poster were distributed. Our reports indicate that a very large majority of retailers in the United States signed this pledge and displayed the poster. In this manner the retailer was kept alive to the responsibility which citizenship and patriotism imposed upon him.

The retail dealer was subjected to the same cost-basis rule as the jobber and maximum margins were eventually established for him covering many of the more important licensed commodities. Eventually in almost every important distributing center, under the direction of the Federal State Food Administrator, local price interpreting boards were established. After an examination of the retailers' costs, these boards determined reasonable maximum margins sufficient to cover the cost and a legitimate profit, and the fair prices thereby determined were published in the newspapers, partly to guide the retailer, partly to enable the consumer to see for himself whether the retailer was acting fairly, and partly to enable the consumer to assist the Food Administrator by reporting violations.

During the development of these measures our system of local inspection and policing was constantly developing and had become in most of the States an effective supplement to the other measures so that in the end we were confident that this problem in spite of its infinite detail and complication was well in hand.

Canning industry.—It is an established custom in the canning industry to sell for future delivery many months before the goods are actually produced. The conduct of the business, particularly from a financial viewpoint, rests so completely upon this custom that it was necessary to make an exception to the usual Food Administration rules prohibiting contracts for delivery more than 60 days after the date of the contract. The great divergences in cost in different sections of the country and in different plants and the fact that the cost of the raw product constituted only a small proportion of the total cost, made any differential in price over the cost of the raw product impracticable.

All canners were, therefore, called upon to submit estimates of cost, which were carefully checked and corrected where clearly excessive. In addition, after an investigation and report by the Federal Trade Commission, made in cooperation with the Food Administration, maximum net margins over cost in terms of cents per dozen cans were announced and all canners were required to conform to this net margin in making their future sales and to submit to the Food Administration all quotations on such sales. Actual costs after completion of the pack and at the time of delivery were followed up. Re-

ports received of revisions of prices by canners of corn, peas, and tomatoes indicate a total aggregate reduction of approximately \$7,000,000 made at the time of actual delivery from the prices agreed upon in the original "future" contract.

As a basis for determining a reasonable figure for canned salmon a committee was appointed consisting of the Federal Food Administrators for California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and a representative of the Canned Foods Division of the Food Administration to determine reasonable prices for raw salmon in the various streams. The recommendation of this committee as to reasonable prices for the raw fish was adopted as the basis of prices for canned salmon. On this basis, and after an investigation of costs, in which the Federal Trade Commission cooperated, prices for the canned salmon were adopted which were the same as those for the 1917 pack. The costs for 1918 were from 30 to 32 per cent greater than in 1917, but the 1917 uncontrolled profit had been so large that these prices absorbed this increased cost and still provided reasonable profits.

Agreements with the fishermen as to the maximum prices of the raw fish and with the canners as to maximum prices for the standard grades and sizes of canned sardines were made both in Maine and in California. Copy of the special license regulations applying to canners is hereto attached as Exhibit P.

Dried fruits.—Through conferences with the associations of peach growers, prune growers, and raisin growers, together with independent growers of these fruits, maximum prices to the producers were agreed upon. Based upon these prices for raw products, packers' maximum prices were established with the understanding that no packer would be entitled to a profit in excess of 4 per cent on gross volume of business. After these voluntary agreements were consummated a disastrous equinoctial rainstorm in California so greatly reduced the crop of prunes and raisins that the quantity available for civilian distribution, after filling the Government and allied requirements, was very small. Apart from the agreement, prices would have advanced tremendously. We can not commend too highly the splendid spirit in which the fruit industry fulfilled its patriotic obligation and particularly the spirit of the California growers who had suffered this actual loss of the product upon which they had reasonably relied.

Copy of the special license regulations applying to licensees engaged in the business of preparing or packing certain dried fruits is included in Exhibit P attached hereto.

Perishable commodities.—With fresh fruits and vegetables hoarding is practically impossible and the laws of supply and demand operate very freely, but prices are constantly affected by the temporary and varying conditions in each locality. Price fluctuations are rapid; risk of spoilage often forces sales regardless of price; actual spoilage is frequent; and losses from these and other causes must necessarily be made up when conditions are more favorable to the dealer. A margin over cost is, therefore, impracticable. The Food Administration bent its effort mainly to the elimination of all deceptive, wasteful, and unfair practices which tend to interfere with competition and the natural results of the law of supply and demand. Prompt and accurate accounts were required to be ren-

dered. Commission merchants were confined to reasonable commissions. Goods were required to be promptly unloaded and disposed of freely. Copy of the special rules and regulations applying to distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables is hereto attached as Exhibit U; those governing distributors of fresh and frozen fish is attached as Exhibit V.

The commodities which can be placed in cold storage are susceptible of somewhat more extensive profit control. Definite margins were prescribed for dealers in cold-storage poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese. The rules limited resales. The margins were made liberal, but were sufficiently low to discourage speculation as distinguished from legitimate preparation in seasons of plenty for seasons of scarcity, which is absolutely necessary from the point of view of both producer and consumer. Copies of the special regulations applying to these commodities are attached hereto as follows: Distributors of poultry, as Exhibit X; distributors of eggs, as Exhibit Y; manufacturers and distributors of butter, as Exhibit Z; manufacturers and distributors of cheese, as Exhibit Z.

Severe climatic conditions in the spring of 1917 caused a scarcity of eggs in January, 1918, and it was necessary to fix a definite maximum price for the remainder of the 1917 cold-storage eggs. This action undoubtedly prevented a tremendous rise and unreasonable profits. The price, of course, was based on the known cost of these eggs. Similar action was taken from time to time where other shortages developed in a stored commodity. Thus, in January, 1918, reasonable prices for butter then remaining in storage were named, and distributors of frozen fish agreed to a fair maximum advance over the cost of their stock.

It was found desirable under war conditions to limit very strictly the operations of butter and egg exchanges to the end that mere speculative trading and the possibility of manipulating the market might be eliminated. The Elgin Butter Board was closed. Speculation in cold-storage commodities was also discouraged by limiting the percentage of value which cold-storage warehousemen might lend on commodities stored, and by prohibiting the dealing in these commodities by public cold-storage warehousemen. The Food Administration insisted upon the marketing, often at a loss, of stocks held in storage for more than a year and endeavored to regulate the outgo so as to prevent the heavy losses which might result from any demoralization of the market caused by such orders.

Cold storage.—All public cold-storage warehousemen were required to file their rates with the Food Administration, and were forbidden to change them except on 30 days' notice. These rates were checked over and corrected where excessive, and a schedule of maximum rates was prescribed. Cold-storage products were required to be labeled so that excessive profits might not be made by selling them as fresh. A copy of the special license regulations governing cold-storage warehousemen is attached hereto, marked Exhibit AA.

General storage.—General storage warehousemen were also licensed November 15, 1918, and subjected to rules, copy of which is attached hereto, as exhibit EE.

Beans.—The Food Administration exercised control over the distribution of beans from the time they left the hands of the producer

until they reached the small retailer and consumer. A maximum margin has been fixed for elevators and warehouses and for brokers, bean jobbers, and wholesale grocers. Fair practice rules were issued for the regulation of the trade, and speculative buying and resales within the trades were practically eliminated. There has been a greatly increased production of beans in the United States in the last two years, and the 1918 crop approached an estimated maximum of more than 20,000,000 bushels, which is more than double the prewar crops. The average price of beans has dropped from 12 cents per pound, in 1916, to 8 cents per pound, in 1918. Copy of the special rules and regulations governing dealers in dried beans and dried peas will be found in Exhibit R.

Coffee.—In order to check a growing tendency toward speculation in coffee, green-coffee dealers were required by the President's proclamation of January 30, 1918, to secure a license.

By the regulations issued, licensees were required to file monthly reports covering purchases, sales, stock on hand at beginning and end of each month, and the average cost of each growth. Trading on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange was limited by prescribing a maximum quotation and maximum margins for carrying charges.

Copy of the rules and regulations and amendments thereto is included herein in Exhibit R.

Milk.—During the winter of 1917-18 the price of milk to the consumer rose steadily. Numerous requests were received from producers and distributors of milk, as well as representatives of State and municipal governments that the Food Administration undertake an administrative solution of the troublesome situation. It was claimed in behalf of consumers that milk producers and distributors were profiteering. The producer pointed to high prices of feed and both the producer and distributor claimed justification for their prices in constantly increasing expenses of all kinds. There was much fear that dairy herds would be sacrificed.

The Food Administration had no power to control the the producer's price of milk. It seemed essential that some tribunal be set up before which the three interested parties might be heard and which should, in behalf of the public, reach conclusions as to the cost of production and distribution and base thereon recommendations as to prices. The Food Administration, therefore, suggested that a commission be appointed and that the various parties agree to abide by the decision of such commission until their withdrawal from the arrangement upon 30-days' notice. This suggestion was adopted and the United States Food Administrator appointed three commissions, one for New England, one for the New York territory, and one for the Chicago territory.

In New York the commission appointed continued its activities from December, 1917, until July 1, 1918, determining the prices of milk from month to month. In May practically all of the purchasers of milk gave notice of withdrawal and the agreement came to an end on July 1. The commission, however, acted as a mediator for the July prices, and after July the Food Administration was called upon at various times to mediate in the matter of a fair price for the New York district.

In Chicago the parties to the arrangement for the appointment of the commission withdrew in March and it was not until July 1 that another agreement was reached. Under this latter arrangement it was provided that the Chicago Milk Commission should determine the average cost of feed and labor required to produce 100 pounds of milk. The price of feed was obtained monthly from the farm values of corn and hay in Illinois and Wisconsin as published by the Department of Agriculture; the value of various dairy feeds as published by daily feed reports; and the value of labor was determined by the average going price for farm labor in the Chicago districts. The actual price to be paid each month by purchasers to producers was determined by the "Pearson percentage scale," under which the price of milk is based upon a certain percentage of the total value of feed and labor necessary to produce 100 pounds of milk. On the whole this system has worked out fairly well in the Chicago district, and it was used as the basis for determination of the fair price in other districts where the Food Administration was called upon to act as a price mediator.

The Federal Milk Commission appointed for the New England district is still in existence and performing its function, determining the price of milk for that district on the cost plus a reasonable profit basis. It is, however, now acting independently of the Food Administration.

While the problem of milk prices in the large centers is not yet solved and while prices have materially increased, nevertheless constructive progress has been made. The greatest percentage of increase has gone to the producer. There has been effected a distinct improvement in relations between producers, distributors, and consumers. Their disagreements at the time of their appeal to the Food Administration threatened to result in great injury to all concerned and particularly to the consumers. Through the efforts of the milk commissions and Food Administration representatives, a better understanding of the troublesome problems confronting the industry has resulted.

Enforcement.—The enforcement of the rules and regulations has been the work of the Enforcement Division of the Food Administration. The report of the Enforcement Division is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A."

IV. MEASURES TAKEN TO SECURE AN EQUITABLE AND ADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION.

Wheat and wheat flour.—In the face of the shortage of wheat one of the problems before the Food Administration Grain Corporation in the early part of 1918 was that of distributing the balance of the 1917 wheat crop in such a manner as to prevent a flour shortage or inflation in the price of flour at any point in the country, and also to prevent any feeling of discrimination on the part of any mill or any section. The success of the distribution effected is indicated by the estimated flour production of the United States for the crop year ending July 1, 1918, which was 115,000,000 barrels as against a normal estimated production of 120,000,000 barrels, although a certain amount of this large flour production was due, of course, to the increased milling percentage.

For the purpose of meeting the shortage of wheat flour, rules were adopted prescribing that no mill should ship into any territory more than 70 per cent of the amount of flour shipped in the same period of 1917, and limiting all jobbers to 70 per cent of the amount handled by them in the same period of 1917, and requiring from them the same restricted distribution. These rules prevented the accumulation of excessive stocks in any particular locality while a shortage existed in the entire country. Their operation was complicated but, short of a complete certificate system, accomplished as satisfactory results as could have been possible.

A rule was also issued limiting the distribution of flour to individual consumers to 25 pounds at one time in cities and 50 pounds in rural communities. This rule tended to slow up the distribution of flour and to impress upon purchasers the fact that flour should be used sparingly. The success of these rules, together with the conservation effected, is evidenced by the fact that there were few complaints of flour shortage in any part of the country.

Wheat mill feeds.—The shortage of wheat mill feeds resulting from the high milling percentage of flour and heavy exportation of wheat necessitated the issuance of regulations governing distributors of these feeds which would tend to secure an equitable distribution. Wholesalers and jobbers were required to ship the same percentage of their supply of such feeds into each State in each calendar month after October 1, 1918, as was shipped in the corresponding quarter of 1917, with the exception of certain States affected by drought. They were also forbidden to sell wheat mill feed except for certain designated more important uses.

Sugar.—After the shortage of 1917, beet sugar was distributed through the beet sugar distributing committee, an agency of the Food Administration, to the jobbers of sugar on a pro rata basis, and these jobbers were requested to distribute to their customers in the same manner. The gradual development of the sugar shortage, however, led to the installation of a new system to secure equitable distribution. Rules were issued limiting the sale of sugar by anyone to wholesalers, retailers, or manufacturers except upon the presentation of sugar distribution certificates heretofore referred to in this report. These certificates were issued by the Federal food administrators to the various retailers and manufacturers in their State on the basis of their sales in recent months, modified where it appeared that any State had been receiving sugar in excess of its quota.

Since the formation of the Sugar Equalization Board, referred to above, the distribution of sugar has been a simpler matter, inasmuch as the whole supply has been under the control of this board. The shifting of a supply from any source of production to needy sections, which under other conditions could only have been accomplished, if at all, at a material cost to the consumer, is now carried out by the Sugar Equalization Board at no increased cost to the consumer. For example, in the month of December, 1918, owing to the light receipts of sugar from Cuba and the heavy demand on the supply in the North Atlantic States by overseas requirements, these States faced a very acute shortage of sugar. The Equalization Board relieved this shortage by a movement to this section of a large quantity of sugar from Louisiana and a smaller quantity from Java.

Inland transportation.—The excessive demands on transportation consequent upon war conditions have made necessary close supervision over the transportation of foodstuffs, feeds, and commodities. Quite early, therefore, the Food Administration organized a Transportation Division, not to supplant established transportation agencies, but to cooperate in securing for food distribution the highest possible efficiency, and particularly to minimize the enormous waste of foodstuffs resulting from delays in transportation, and guard against disastrous shortages in large centers of population and to facilitate the transportation of goods for export.

After the taking over of the control of the railroads by the Government this division cooperated closely with the United States Railroad Administration, and in February, 1918, it was designated as the Inland Traffic Division and made a branch of the United States Railroad Administration. In March, 1918, this division was charged by the United States Railroad Administration with the supervision of transportation of foods and feeds, as well as various related products, such as food containers, tin plate for the manufacture of cans, box shooks, staves, lumber and logs for the manufacture of containers, tin cans, canning machinery and supplies, refrigerating machinery, ammonia cylinders, etc.

The limits of this report do not permit of an adequate statement of the detailed activities of this division in arranging for car movements, but the following may be cited as typical:

In the first two months of 1918 when the extremely severe weather conditions had resulted in railroad congestions and embargoes, through the action of this division, in cooperation with the Car Service Commission, many serious food and feed shortages, principally in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers, were relieved, and suffering avoided. In the interior east, in New England, and in the anthracite regions forage was exhausted and great numbers of cattle, including dairy herds and other live stock, were saved from starvation by arranging the movement from the west, through embargoed territory, of several special trains loaded with animal feeds, distribution of which was made to communities in accordance with advices from the Coarse Grains Section of the Food Administration.

Large supplies of potatoes, fruits, vegetables and other produce from the great producing areas were moved into the large consuming centers that they might be consumed as substitutes for exportable staples. Special trains were arranged to supply certain sections of the south with salt where the shortage of this essential was holding up the killing of hogs.

The matter of securing transportation for food containers was one of grave concern during the congested period. Railroads had embargoed dead freight and yet food could not be distributed without the necessary containers. One specific movement arranged with the Car Service Commission was for more than 300 cars of tin plate to the Pacific coast for forwarding to Alaska. If this plate had not reached Alaska in time for the 1918 salmon pack, a large percentage of this pack, which was a very important item in supplies for the American Expeditionary Forces, would have been lost.

The movement to market of the cattle, hogs, and wheat of the country was of great importance. The plan worked out for handling

cattle shipments was a zoning system by which stock was received on given days for designated markets. This plan helped to prevent excessive demands on the railroads and gluts at markets. It was adopted by the railroads in 1917 and further perfected during the earlier part of 1918. In September, 1918, the unusually heavy movement of wheat caused by the guaranteed price and the large crop, combined with restricted export due to the curtailed shipping program, resulted in great congestion at mills and elevators, and the blocking of terminals with grain of all kinds was imminently threatened. The Railroad Administration adopted the suggestion of the Food Administration that, instead of the usual method of meeting such a situation by embargo, a permit system be adopted under which no grain should move without specific permits. This division of the Food Administration was put in charge of the issuance of these permits, and grain control committees were appointed in practically all primary markets, one member of each committee being a Food Administration representative who issued the permits, while other members arranged for the physical transportation. This plan has worked out very satisfactorily. The situation having cleared as to coarse grains, the permit system was canceled on December 1, except for wheat.

In cooperation with the Railroad Administration there was arranged, effective December 23, a permit system for the movement of hogs to a large number of markets, under which plan the "stabilization committee" advises how many car lots of hogs each market will absorb daily, and a representative of the Inland Traffic Division then advises the Railroad Administration so that the permits may be allocated equitably among the various railroads serving each market.

The Inland Traffic Division has also since March, 1918, by arrangement with the United States Railroad Administration, had the supervision of the arrangements for the inland transportation of all foods and foodstuffs for the Allies. The magnitude of this movement is apparent from the fact that from January 1 to December 31, 1918, of the 12,000,000 tons of foodstuffs transported to European countries more than 8,000,000 tons consisted of foodstuffs for the Allies.

Marine transportation.—Because of the shortage of tonnage it was necessary to arrange a unified program for the importation of foodstuffs into the United States and to exercise close supervision over this program. Coincident with its creation the United States Shipping Board determined upon a policy of fixing minimum programs of imports of food as well as other commodities, and a shipping control committee was appointed to allocate to the various trades sufficient tonnage to lift the imports agreed upon. A division of the Food Administration, known as the marine transportation division, was set up to cooperate with the Shipping Board in its determination of the minimum program of food imports. This division acted as intermediary between the Shipping Board and the heads of the commodity divisions of the Food Administration who were acquainted with the import requirements of the country. Programs were agreed upon and carried out for the importation of wheat from Australia and Argentina; sugar from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; vegetable oil, copra, cacao, rice, tea, spices, fish, coffee, jute, burlap, and sisal, and also the transfer by marine transportation of flour from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

V. MEASURES TO SECURE ADEQUATE PRODUCTION.

Naturally the stimulation of production belonged to and was primarily handled by the Department of Agriculture. The question, however, was intimately connected with the work of the Food Administration. More and more as the war progressed it became apparent that it could not be won unless the United States, in addition to domestic requirements, could supply food to its own soldiers overseas and to the allied populations and armies. All measures taken by the Food Administration were carefully considered with a view to their effect upon production, and in a few cases, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, action was taken to encourage increased production.

Wheat guaranty.—The guaranteed price for wheat and the campaign for increased production undertaken by the Department of Agriculture resulted in an increase in the winter wheat acreage from 40,534,000 acres in 1917 to 42,170,000 acres in 1918, and in the spring wheat acreage from 19,039,000 to 22,489,000 in 1918. The 1918 crop figures out by estimate as follows:

Crop estimated by the Agriculture Department.....	917, 000, 000
Carry-over from 1917 crop.....	22, 000, 000

Or a total of.....	939, 000, 000
Consumption by the United States, estimating 15 per cent below normal.....	477, 000, 000
For seed.....	105, 000, 000
Normal carry-over into 1919.....	60, 000, 000
Exports to December 31 (estimated).....	140, 000, 000

Or a total of.....	782, 000, 000
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Leaving a surplus for export for balance of crop year.....	157, 000, 000
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The estimate of the winter wheat acreage in the fall of 1918 is 48,261,000 acres, an increase of 16.5 per cent over the acreage of the fall of 1917. If the same increase is maintained for the spring planting, there will be planted next spring 26,000,000 acres, making the total wheat acreage for the 1919 crops of 75,261,000 acres. A copy of the President's proclamation guaranteeing the price for 1918 is attached hereto as Exhibit G, and the copy of the proclamation guaranteeing the price for 1919 is attached as Exhibit H.

The prospect of an abnormal crop of wheat far beyond domestic needs combined with the probable effect of peace conditions upon the export demand has made the problem of carrying out this guaranty one of great complexity. The financial aspect is important because of the amount of money involved, but in principle is simple. The real difficulties lie in the details of transportation and storage, in the determination of the economic basis upon which the flour from wheat is to be sold to our own people and abroad, in the effect which uncertainty in relation to these future determinations is having upon the manufacturing and distributing trades primarily interested, and which the actual decisions will necessarily have not only upon these trades but upon our whole economic life.

Beans.—As hereinbefore noted, the 1918 crop of beans was more than double the prewar crop, due largely to the stimulation of the price received for the 1916 production. The Food Administration gave particular attention to the encouragement of the production of the pinto bean, a dry-land bean, the growth of which is confined largely to the southwestern section of the United States, and particularly to the States of Colorado and New Mexico. Because of the high food value of this variety and the possibility of rapidly increasing its acreage, it was a crop well fitted for war-time needs. The 1917 production showed an increase of approximately 45 per cent over that of 1916, but there was difficulty in marketing the crop for the reason that the variety was not widely known and there was no extensive demand for it. By indorsing it as a food, the Food Administration encouraged its increased consumption, and in the early part of 1918 the Food Administration Grain Corporation entered into contracts purchasing a large part of the 1917 crop. In all, the Grain Corporation bought and sold, both for export and the domestic market, approximately 1,000,000 bushels. The 1918 crop showed an increase over the 1917 crop of approximately 10 per cent. Without the efforts of the Food Administration it is very doubtful whether the large production of either the 1917 or 1918 crops could have been marketed except at a sacrifice.

Potatoes.—The campaign to conserve potatoes in the spring of 1918 has already been referred to. The prevention of waste of food was but part of the result, for the sacrifice of these potatoes left over from the 1917 crop would have cast a damper upon 1918 production.

Fish.—The outstanding fact in connection with our fishing industry is that, in comparison with the foreign fishing industries, it is as yet undeveloped. Its output in comparison with its possibilities is meager. We have believed that the true constructive policy under war conditions was to concentrate effort upon the stimulation of output, particularly by the reasonable removal of hampering restrictions. The weather conditions were most unfavorable. Expenses increased in every direction; certain kinds of fish were—as sometimes inexplicably happens—perverse in the avoidance of their usual haunts. The submarines destroyed a number of the most efficient modern trawlers and the threat of their presence was found a great hindrance. Men were withdrawn for the Army and the Navy. These were the handicaps which we tried to help to overcome.

Through the licensing of salt-water fishermen Federal regulations were substituted for State laws and other restrictions which served to limit production of salt-water fish, shellfish, and crustaceans. This was done in cooperation with, and after consultation with, the various State commissions and other officials. Extension of the fishing season in certain localities was arranged, and the use of fish traps and other devices by which the catch could be enlarged were permitted and encouraged. Surveys were made of producing conditions and efforts made to increase equipment. By application to the Navy Department inlet and shore fisheries were kept open on certain parts of the coast where Navy authorities were creating barred zones because of the submarine menace. By application to the War Department permission was secured for the placing of traps in new locations, and

limited furloughs were secured for skilled fishermen. Further efforts were directed to the increase of the supplies of materials for nets and the replacement of storage space lost as a result of the large requirements of the Army. A copy of the license regulations governing salt-water fishermen is hereto attached as Exhibit W.

Pork.—The stimulation of hog production in the United States offered the only practicable means of obtaining a sufficient production of meat and fats to meet the demands made upon us within the time limit. Results could be obtained from this source within 12 months, while a much longer time would be required if other means were employed. The need of a stimulation was emphasized by the fact that the number of hogs slaughtered in 1917 was only about 34,000,000, as compared with about 43,000,000 in 1916. The Food Administration called together practical hog men and in conference with them the conclusion was reached that some assurance to the producer as to price was necessary to secure the absolutely essential supply of hog products.

On November 3, 1917, the Food Administration announced that in order to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central market and to stimulate production thereafter it would use its best efforts to prevent the price going below a minimum of \$15.50 and that it would endeavor to stabilize the price of hogs farrowed in the spring of 1918 so that the farmers could count on receiving for each 100 pounds of hog 13 times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hog. The statement of the chief of the meat division of the Food Administration making this announcement is hereto attached at Exhibit I.

The response of the producers to this assurance, as well as to the appeal of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration for an increased production of hogs, is indicated by the following table, which gives the number of hogs slaughtered monthly in 1916, 1917, and 1918, based upon the inspection reports of the Department of Agriculture.

Number of hogs slaughtered, based upon the inspection reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Months.	1918	1917	1916	Months.	1918	1917	1916
January.....	3,960,162	4,628,614	5,387,333	August.....	2,283,083	1,704,852	2,507,259
February.....	4,103,543	3,484,014	4,275,567	September....	1,980,008	1,321,674	2,287,230
March.....	3,915,148	2,984,959	3,430,145	October.....	3,018,084	2,195,291	3,327,029
April.....	3,290,489	2,645,077	2,853,326	November.....	4,279,452	3,042,827	4,770,913
May.....	3,092,225	3,083,518	3,274,941	December.....	5,661,890	3,722,559	5,267,042
June.....	2,782,792	2,684,844	3,162,569	Total.....	41,307,367	33,909,664	43,073,703
July.....	2,940,491	2,411,435	2,530,249				

The following is the amount of our exports of pork products to European countries from 1913 to 1918, inclusive:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1913.....	837,182,471	1916.....	1,171,684,856
1914.....	674,717,981	1917.....	1,115,927,539
1915.....	1,181,204,807	1918.....	2,077,586,977

Our total export of pork and pork products during the past year amounted to 2,250,698,424 pounds, made up as follows:

Months.	Exports to Europe.	Exports to other countries.	Total exports.
1918.			
January.....	88,376,407	4,486,911	92,863,318
February.....	110,041,478	4,304,410	114,345,888
March.....	294,922,721	13,088,050	308,010,771
April.....	255,614,100	39,148,821	295,762,921
May.....	244,367,256	39,977,786	284,345,042
June.....	141,375,823	27,930,117	169,305,940
July.....	246,220,652	9,545,629	255,766,281
August.....	161,361,867	9,284,442	170,646,309
September.....	101,443,676	13,112,626	114,556,302
October.....	122,234,313	10,003,011	132,237,324
November.....	114,378,110	8,886,890	123,265,000
December.....	197,259,574	8,342,754	205,602,328
Total.....	2,077,586,977	173,111,447	2,250,698,424

Notwithstanding this increase of exports of almost 1,000,000,000 pounds over the amount exported in 1917 the stock of hog products in storage on January 1, 1919, amounted to 805,904,407 pounds as compared with 590,634,147 pounds on January 1, 1918.

The close of the war left the Food Administration among its other legacies of responsibility, the duty of maintaining this pledge of policy to the swine producers of the country. Most of the hogs farrowed in the spring of 1918 had, of course, not been marketed at the time of the signing of the armistice. The cost of production was necessarily high because the feed upon which they were raised was high. With the armistice, however, there came a considerable reduction in the price of corn due to the apprehension on the part of the corn holders that there would be an immediate liberation of the low-priced corn from other corn-exporting countries. This decline in corn led the swine growers to fear a similar reduction in the price of hogs through the maintenance of the 13 to 1 ratio, and there was a consequent rush of hogs to the market in November which made it exceedingly difficult to maintain the stabilized price agreed upon.

To meet this situation and to work out a plan for executing its pledge the Food Administration met in conference with special representatives of the swine producers drawn from the leading corn and hog producing States of the Middle West and being a subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, together with specially invited producers and representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the exporting packers and live-stock commission merchants operating in the leading market centers. At these conferences it was determined that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization by holding the price of hogs to a certain proportion to the price of corn that the live-stock subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, together with the special representatives of swine producers and the packers, should join with the Food Administration in determining for each month the price of hogs, taking into consideration the value of corn. It was further determined that the influence of orders would be directed to a maintenance of a stabilized price of live hogs so as to secure returns to the producer as near as possible to the stabilized basis. A price stabilization committee was also organized with representatives upon it of all the interests represented

at the conferences. It was the duty of this committee to keep in close touch with the hog receipts at the various market centers and to arrange for the application of railroad embargoes when the receipts of hogs exceeded the total capacity of the local slaughtering plants and other facilities.

Through the machinery thus established it has been possible to substantially carry out the plan of stabilization, notwithstanding the unprecedented supply offered at all markets.

The response of the American swine raisers to the appeal for increased production is another notable manifestation of the patriotic cooperation of the American people in the accomplishment of the program of the Food Administration. Not only did this increased production furnish a supply of greatly needed food in the closing months of the war, but it is of inestimable value in meeting the urgent requirements since the armistice.

Beef.—Although no such intensive effort or detailed program was made for the stimulation of the production of beef, the prices prevailing since the war have had a marked effect in this direction. The total export of beef to Europe during 1918 was 711,309,583 pounds as compared with 311,773,815 pounds in 1917. In 1915 the export to Europe was 477,553,997 pounds and in 1916 318,362,802 pounds. Despite this greatly increased exportation the most recent estimate of the number of cattle in the country is 66,830,000, which is an increase of about 10,000,000 over the prewar period. These cattle, of course, are of lighter weight because of the rapid marketing of mature stock.

VI. PURCHASE AND SALE OF FOODSTUFF.

The demands of the allied and neutral Governments and of our Army and Navy have absorbed a large part of our total food supply and have inevitably dominated the market in certain commodities. We had our experience with unrestrained buying by foreign purchasers in the spring of 1917, when their competitive demands upon our markets resulted in inflated prices and an unstable and demoralized domestic market in which speculation was rampant.

Enormous foreign purchases of food were a necessity for victory, and the effect of these purchases upon our market could not be avoided, but the evils incident to unregulated bidding by buyers compelled to purchase without delay in unprecedented volume could be and were modified, and the possibilities for good by the use of this power for stimulation and stabilization could be and were utilized. The Division of Coordination of Purchase, the Food Administration Grain Corporation, the International Sugar Committee, and recently the Sugar Equalization Board were the agencies utilized.

Coordination of purchase.—Through arrangement between the United States and the allied Governments all the food requirements of the allied Governments were submitted to a joint commission, known as the allied provisions export commission, which gave notice to the Food Administration of these requirements. Upon receipt of such notice it was the function of the Division of Coordination of Purchase to advise as to the method of purchase which should be adopted in securing these requirements whereby the market conditions would be the least distributed and the securing of the quantities

desired assured so far as possible. The purchases were made either through a plan of allocation throughout the industry concerned, recommended by the Food Administration, or bids were secured and passed to the purchaser for approval, or the purchaser was advised to go into the market and purchase the requirement direct. The Food Administration also made recommendation to the War Trade Board as to the approval of export of these requirements.

For the purpose of coordinating purchases by other unusually large buyers, particularly the Army and the Navy, a Food Purchase Board was organized which was composed of representatives of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Federal Trade Commission, and the Food Administration. Large prospective orders for the principal commodities which were under license control by the Food Administration were placed before the Food Purchase Board which decided whether the purchase should be allocated; that is, whether it should be made by allocating it amongst the sellers of that commodity in the country. If a plan of allocation was advised by the Food Purchase Board, the Food Administration, with whom each purchaser filed a statement of amounts needed, distributed the allotments on a pro rata basis throughout the country, leaving it to the department for whom the allotment was made to inspect the goods and to complete the purchase if the goods were found to be satisfactory. Upon the basis of investigations into cost made by the Federal Trade Commission, the Food Purchase Board also recommended prices to the Army and Navy, which they might adopt if they saw fit. Other purchasers, such as the American Red Cross, Commission for the Relief in Belgium, and Young Men's Christian Association also availed themselves of the facilities of the Food Purchase Board and the Division of Coordination of Purchase, but did not use it exclusively.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION.

The Grain Corporation was by Executive order dated June 21, 1918, designated as the agency for carrying out the Government's guaranty provided by the food control act for the 1918 wheat crop. A copy of this Executive order is hereto attached as Exhibit F.

The following is the schedule of prices for the 1918 crop at the different terminals, which schedule takes into account the established difference in freight rates and relative distance from the consuming markets to the points named :

New York	\$2.394
Philadelphia	2.39
Baltimore	2.384
Newport News	2.384
Duluth	2.24
Minneapolis	2.214
Chicago	2.26
St. Louis	2.24
Kansas City	2.18
Omaha	2.18
New Orleans	2.28
Galveston	2.28
Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, San Francisco, and Los Angeles	2.20
Intermountain basis f. o. b. outgoing cars	2.00

The Grain Corporation during the past year has stood ready to buy at the terminal markets, in approved elevators or warehouses, all wheat offered at the Government price basis. The success of this arrangement in securing stabilization of the price of wheat is graphically shown by the chart attached hereto as Exhibit D, which shows the comparative fluctuation in price of wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats from September, 1917, to December, 1918, inclusive.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

COLLATERAL COMMODITIES.

Various commodities indirectly connected with food have required the attention of the Food Administration because of their relation to the preservation or protection of food and a resulting importance in connection with the questions of conservation and prices of food. These commodities include ammonia used in ice manufacture, sisal and binder twine required for the harvesting of the wheat crop, arsenic for insecticides, glycerin, and food containers of all kinds.

Ammonia.—In the fall of 1917 because of the War Department's requirements for ammonia for ammunition—these requirements being greater than the total production of ammonia during the preceding year—a shortage was threatened which would send the price to an exorbitant figure and endanger the supply of artificial ice. To avert this danger voluntary agreements were made in November, 1917, between the Food Administration and the manufacturers of anhydrous and aqua ammonia which provided for the allotment of the supply by the Food Administration. An interdepartmental ammonia committee was formed which consisted of members of the War Department, Navy Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, War Industries Board, and the Food Administration, and through this committee relative needs were considered and important allotments determined.

To conserve ammonia a campaign was conducted in the winter of 1917-18 for the harvesting and storing of natural ice which resulted in the harvesting of the greatest crop in our history. This made possible the shutting down of a large number of artificial-ice plants during the fall, winter, and early spring months. As a result of the foregoing measures and a supplementary campaign for the conservation of ammonia, sales of ammonia to artificial-ice manufacturers during the first six months of 1918 were approximately 3,000,000 pounds less than for the same period in 1917, notwithstanding greatly increased sales of such ice to the Government. After the signing of the armistice and the consequent cessation of demands for ammonia by the Ordnance Department, the restrictions of the Food Administration were largely removed, and the War Trade Board was advised that from the conservation standpoint, the free exportation of ammonia might be permitted.

Sisal and binder twine.—To insure an adequate supply of twine for the binding of our harvest at a reasonable price, supervision was exercised over the purchase and distribution of sisal. Manufacturers of binder twine entered into an agreement in 1917 which was extended in 1918 to cover operations during the war, by which it was agreed that all sisal used should be purchased through the Food

Administration, and should be allocated among manufacturers. The manufacturer agreed to sell at a price not exceeding the cost of his raw material plus conversion cost and a reasonable profit. The Food Administration then conducted negotiations with the Comision Reguladora of Yucatan, which absolutely controlled the supply, for the purchase of the requirements of the United States, and a saving of 3 cents per pound was secured which represented a saving of approximately \$6,000,000 to the American farmer.

Jute bags.—To secure the importation of enough grain bags for the year 1918, and to curtail speculation and profiteering on these feed containers, the Food Administration on February 26, 1918, entered into voluntary agreements with the bag makers. Because of speculation in burlap in Calcutta, India, which threatened to cause a sharp advance in the price of bags in this country, the Food Administration also arranged for the importation of 4,000,000 bags at a reduced price. An agreement was concluded with the bag manufacturers, which provided for the sale of these bags at a reasonable price, and thus preventing speculation. Further negotiations concerning the price to be paid for imported jute bags were carried on with the British Government by the War Industries Board.

Arsenic.—Here also a shortage was threatened and the high price was limiting the use of arsenic as an insecticide on food crops and in cattle dips. The entire industry, including producers and distributors, was licensed in November, 1917, as stated in our last annual report. Special regulations governing licensees were promulgated, designed to insure a fair price to the consumer and to certain sales to those manufacturers using arsenic in the manufacture of less essential commodities. The most important restriction was the curtailment of sales to the glass manufacturers. In August, 1918, a greatly increased demand for arsenic by the War Department and the British Government threatened to absorb so much of the available supply as to require the actual prohibition of its use in the manufacture of glass and of certain stock dips.

Even after these marked precautions, an acute shortage seemed inevitable, and at the time of the signing of the armistice the situation was receiving most careful study with a view to devising further measures of protection. Fortunately, with the signing of the armistice a quantity of arsenic under contract with the War Department was released and an adequate supply for all domestic purposes seems to be assured. Recommendation has now been made to the War Trade Board that the exportation of arsenic may be freely permitted.

Tin plate.—The Canning Division of the Food Administration interested itself in the stimulation of the production of tin plate for canning purposes. With the aid of the Tin Plate Conservation Committee, the production of this commodity was greatly increased in the months of May and June, so that the heavy requirements of the canning season were adequately met. The importation of the necessary palm oil to be used in the manufacture of tin plate was arranged for by the Food Administration with the British Government.

In cooperation with the War Industries Board, special directions were issued applying to manufacturers and packers of various products such as baking powder, cocoa, condensed milk, macaroni, and

molasses. These directions, which became effective October 1, 1918, were designed to effect a compulsory conservation of tin plate and paper by eliminating certain unnecessary uses of these products as containers. A copy of the directions is hereto attached as Exhibit CC.

CANADIAN AND MEXICAN RELATIONS.

It was found necessary to give special attention to our relations with Canada and with Mexico in regard to matters affecting food supply and regulation. For this work there was created a division of Canadian relations and one of Mexican relations, each in charge of a man familiar with these countries. Cordial relations with the Canadian food board have thus been maintained and the two countries have constantly acted in harmony with regard to matters of food. It has been especially necessary to cooperate with regard to exports and imports of foodstuffs in order that the policy of one country might not be nullified by a conflicting policy in another and that it might not be necessary to set up impossible economic barriers along the boundary. There have been numerous problems to be worked out owing to war regulations and to changes in business conditions created by these regulations, especially with relation to inter-trading.

Through the division of Mexican relations the Food Administration has kept in close touch with the State Department and the War Trade Board in their dealings with Mexico and has made full recommendations to the War Trade Board with respect to the amount of foodstuffs which could be furnished to Mexico.

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.

There is transmitted herewith as Exhibit FF a statement showing all receipts, payments, and expenditures by the Food Administration from all appropriations for the year ended December 31, 1918, both in the aggregate and classified according to title of appropriation from which and the purpose for which the expenditures were made.

Detailed abstracts of the disbursements, item by item, have been submitted in the monthly reports to Congress required by section 19 of the food control act and are therefore not repeated in this report.

The statement of receipts and disbursements and statement of purchases and disposition of property by the Food Administration Grain Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1918, is transmitted herewith as Exhibit GG.

Exhibit HH is a statement showing all persons appointed or employed by the United States Food Administration during the year ended December 31, 1918, with the salary or compensation paid or allowed each. The same statement for the Food Administration Grain Corporation as of December 1, 1918, is attached as Exhibit II.

An inventory of the property of the Food Administration as of December 31, 1918, is transmitted herewith as Exhibit JJ.

CONCLUSION.

The Food Administration has practically completed the tasks set for it as an implement in the war machinery of the Nation. Through

the sacrifice and extraordinary effort of the American people, the Allies were supplied with the food which they absolutely required if they were to remain in the war. Our Army and Navy at home and abroad secured their large requirements without stint. The Commission for Relief in Belgium and other relief organizations, as well as certain of the neutral countries, secured enormous quantities of food from us. In the face of such abnormal and disturbing demands, adequate supplies were retained for the American people, and they were protected from the burdensome prices which would have resulted in the absence of regulation.

By the terms of the law from which its powers are derived the Food Administration passes out of existence upon the formal proclamation by the President of the termination of the present state of war between the United States and Germany. But since the signing of the armistice, the policy of the Food Administration has been, coincidentally with the disappearance of war conditions, to relax from time to time its regulatory measures, to reduce its working force, and cut down expenses. It is believed that by the 1st of March practically all the licenses and regulations will be canceled, excepting those which it is necessary to retain to carry out the Government's outstanding obligations. Only such working force will be retained after that time as is necessary to assure proper attention to the details of closing up the remaining activities.

It should be explained that this report has been prepared in the absence of Mr. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, who has been in Europe since November, 1918, and it has, therefore, not been possible to submit it to him for his approval without unduly delaying its transmission to the Congress.

EDGAR RICKARD,
Acting for Herbert Hoover,
United States Food Administrator.

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION UNITED STATES FOOD
ADMINISTRATION FROM JANUARY 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918.

The food-control act of August 10, 1917, contemplates two methods of procedure in carrying its provisions into effect. In the first place, for certain acts which it prohibits and for other acts which it prescribes, recourse to ordinary legal proceedings is provided, either by fixing penalties for certain acts made criminal, or by establishing procedure for the seizure of hoarded food commodities, or for requisitioning any supplies or any plant necessary to any public use. In the second place, the enforcement of the law is left to administrative action. It is with the second of these, with administrative or quasi judicial action, rather than resort to the courts, that the enforcement division has been chiefly occupied since the food-control act was approved. There have been instituted only very few, generally unimportant, criminal proceedings under the act, while the quasi judicial activities of the enforcement division (in addition to a large number of cases disposed of by State administrators without recourse to Washington), include over 8,676 revocations of license, both limited and unlimited, unfair or blacklisting orders, refunds and contributions, temporary suspensions and minor penalties, requisitions and forced sales, and stop license orders.

Prior to January 1, 1918, only six such penalties were imposed, consisting of four unlimited revocations, one limited revocation, and one requisition.

The records of the enforcement division show the imposition of the following penalties:

	Total imposed Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.	Total from Aug. 10, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1918.	Out- standing Dec. 31, 1918.	Termi- nated up to Dec 31, 1918.
Unlimited revocations.....	245	249	177	72
Limited revocations.....	186	187	17	170
Unlimited unfair orders.....	58	58	45	13
Limited unfair orders.....	43	43	11	33
Refunds and contributions.....	4,123	4,123		
Temporary suspensions and minor penalties.....	3,658	3,658		
Requisitions, etc.....	64	65		
Stop orders.....	210	210	140	70
Cancellations.....	10	10		
Criminal cases.....	72	72		
Total.....	8,670	8,676		

The foregoing figures fall far short of giving the true picture of the enforcement activities of the Food Administration. The number of cases in which desired results have been secured without the imposition of a penalty far exceeds the number summarized above. And the Federal food administrators in their respective States have—either with or without penalty—disposed of a vast number of cases under the authority of, but without special report to, headquarters at Washington.

The procedure in all of these administrative cases has been substantially the same. The foundation for penalty has been an investigation of an alleged violation, with an opportunity to the party to be heard on the specific question as to whether he has or has not violated the law and also on the specific question as to what, if any, penalty should be imposed. In many cases formal hearings have not been necessary, because after investigation the party, having been confronted with the facts, has accepted the conclusion of the Food Administration as to penalty; but in practically every case opportunity for hearing has been afforded the accused, however obvious the facts may have appeared. The right to a hearing is so essential a part of our idea of justice that it has been made a definite principle in all cases.

In important cases, when the facts have been thus determined, generally by a State administrator or his representative, they are summarized briefly in a report, with recommendations as to the penalty to be imposed, to the Enforcement Division. When the decision has been made the necessary order has been signed by the Food Administrator and forwarded to the State administrator for service upon the violator.

These orders fall into two general classes, depending upon whether they are addressed to a licensee or nonlicensee. If in the first class, the order has either revoked or suspended the violator's license, temporarily or indefinitely, or has accepted some action by the violator as a substitute for such revocation or suspension—as, for example, a refund of excess profits or a contribution to the Red Cross or some other patriotic organization. In many instances a violator has offered and preferred to make such a contribution rather than to have his business closed, even temporarily; and in cases of minor offenses such action has often met the ends of substantial justice to the best advantage.

In the second class, orders against nonlicensees, the Food Administration has not had the same direct method of control that it might exercise in dealing with licensees; and in these cases the order has therefore generally been directed to licensees, ordering them not to sell licensed food commodities to the offending non-licensee, in extreme cases for an indefinite time, but usually for a limited period only. With his supplies thus cut off, the violator has generally been quite ready to comply with the requirements of the food-control act.

In some cases action has had to be taken even before a license was issued, and in such cases stop orders have held up the issuance of a license, either pending investigation of alleged violations or undue delay in applying for a license, or as a penalty, generally minor and temporary, for some offense committed before a license has been issued. These cases, while large in number, were comparatively unimportant as a rule.

The general attitude toward the offender in all cases has been that penalties were less important than securing compliance with the conservation policies of the Food Administration; and, of course, in the last analysis, such compliance, particularly as concerns administrative activities, has depended upon public sentiment throughout the country. As an aid in bringing that sentiment to bear, full publicity has been given to the facts where penalties have been imposed, not merely to warn other wrongdoers but also to indicate to the community those who were unpatriotic violators of the law, and that the Food Administration was protecting the patriotic citizen who accepted the burdens all should carry, and was restricting the activities of those who tried to evade such burdens. This publicity was given to the press both locally and from Washington, and where necessary included notices to trade publications and particular classes of licensees. Where a business was suspended either indefinitely or temporarily, notice of that fact was generally required to be posted upon the premises, and the violator was permitted to do no new business in licensed food commodities, but merely to dispose of commodities on hand or under contract at the time, under the supervision of the State administrator or his representative. Where the subsequent conduct of the violator indicated that the community would be protected against future violation by allowing him to do business, he has been allowed to reopen, even sometimes in advance of the time fixed in the penalizing order. Only in dealing with those individuals who continued to evidence a complete disregard for the law and the policy of food conservation has the extreme action been taken of closing the business during the period of the war.

The chief cases in which the enforcement division has come in contact with American households has been where food commodities have been held in excess of reasonable requirements, in violation of the hoarding provisions of the food-control act, or where they have failed to procure substitutes in purchasing wheat flour. But even in these cases the appeal has been more to patriotism than to either criminal or administrative proceedings. Except in the case of alien enemies, such patriotic appeals have met with such instant response that neither libel for hoarding nor requisitioning have been necessary to any substantial extent. Excess amounts, particularly of flour and sugar, have been returned to the trade in vast quantities, both by householders and by dealers, in most cases without even a threat of drastic action. The cases referred to above, requisitions and forced sales, refer almost entirely to commodities held by dealers for speculative purposes or worse. Indeed, the voluntary pledges given by many consumers to abstain entirely from the use of wheat products until the next harvest, coupled with the policy of the Food Administration to rely chiefly on voluntary conservation by consumers, have served in practice to relieve the American householder from official contact with the enforcement division.

In addition to the foregoing a large amount of routine work has been disposed of by the enforcement division in dealing with shipments of food products. This class of work has fallen into two general classes, depending upon whether perishables or nonperishables were involved.

In cases of nonperishables involving no waste of food commodities or other violation of the law or of the rules and regulations, and no interference or delay with the transportation and distribution of food, we have been slow to interfere, usually referring the parties for the protection of their rights, if any, to arbitration or ordinary legal proceedings. Occasionally, however, where a shipper or consignee of food commodities, even though nonperishable, has made a practice of conducting his business in an unfair, dishonest, or other improper manner, we have treated his acts as unfair practices in violation of section 4 of the food-control act and dealt with him accordingly.

In the case of perishable food commodities the enforcement division has been obliged to intervene much more actively in disputes between private individuals, for those disputes, if left to settlement by ordinary prewar remedies, often result in the loss or deterioration of the perishable commodities involved. Our effort has been to prevent this loss, and at the same time to protect both shipper and consignee from suffering any injustice because of our intervention. When the goods were not what were ordered, the consignee was not required to accept them, but their prompt marketing had to be arranged by the consignor; but where the latter complied with his contract, the consignee was directed to accept and market. Difficulties arose in the intermediate cases where there was a variation from perfect performance by one party or the other, or by both. When that variation was capable of financial adjustment and did not go to the

essence of the contract, it was the consignee's duty to accept and market and the shipper's duty to adjust. To protect both, the enforcement division stood ready to provide arbitration, and usually directed that all or a part of the proceeds of the draft should be held to await the decision on such arbitration, or of legal proceedings if that was preferred by the parties. The first consideration was, by some such method, to market the food commodities promptly and without loss, so far as might be. A final settlement of the difference between the parties has been postponed for adjustment after the food should be marketed. While no exact figures can now be given, a vast supply of perishables has thus been conserved and marketed in the more than three thousand cases thus disposed of through the enforcement division. Except for unfinished cases, this work was brought to a close early in December, when regulations governing dealers in fresh fruits and vegetables were withdrawn.

CEREAL-ENFORCEMENT SECTION.

One section of the enforcement division was organized to deal with all enforcement questions relating to milling and feed. This was a comparatively recent development which was extended during the summer by the organization of zone committees throughout the country. The plan for these zone committees made possible more direct, prompt, and harmonious dealing with the somewhat complicated questions which arose in connection with these industries. The activities of this section were based upon the same general principles as those outlined above.

Since the close of the first period of mill regulation, July 1, 1918, this section has been engaged, in addition to its other activities, in auditing mill accounts to ascertain the amount of, and secure proper disposition of, profits which exceeded the allowable profits under the rules in force during that first period. This task, necessarily one of great extent and difficulty, has been complicated and delayed by interminable discussion as to the meaning and effect of regulations. Regardless of the cessation of enforcement work in other directions, this important work remains to be finished, and our activities in this connection are increasing rather than diminishing.

FIELD SUPERVISION SECTION.

The report system proved its value, and at the same time proved its limitations. Such desultory field inspection as developed naturally in connection with reports, and as made by the inspectors in the service of the State organizations, proved so effective that it was decided that great practical advantage would result by augmenting the inspection service throughout the country instead of endeavoring to accomplish results by further development of the report system.

At the start the chief interest was centered on the wholesale grocery trade. It was represented to us that about 65 per cent of the food commodities on the average housewife's shelves were distributed by the wholesale grocer. If means could be devised to cover this trade, we felt that we would be reaching a large part of the whole need, and in the process also create machinery for covering the inspection needs of other lines of food commodities.

To this end the heads of prominent wholesale grocery concerns were enlisted on practically a volunteer basis. They were brought to Washington for instruction as to the policy to be pursued and the needs of the work. These men were termed field advisers. We had every reason to believe that the licensee generally was patriotic and would respond more wholeheartedly to a friendly approach than to a show of force or authority. We therefore endeavored to make search for violation and penalizing, incidentals, and to emphasize the constructive side of the work; that is, instruction in the purposes, policies, and requirements of the Food Administration.

At the start our staff did actual inspection work outside of the territories in which their own businesses were located. But it soon became apparent that rather than take on hundreds of purely governmental inspectors the best results would be secured by decentralizing the entire inspection system into the various States. To this end our field advisers were used as an educational staff available on call of the Federal Food Administrator. They were instructed to proceed to the various States, inform themselves of the existing system of inspection, learn local conditions, and cooperate with the Federal Food Administrator in organizing an efficient inspection staff. From a preliminary survey made in July, 1918, it was apparent that adequate inspection was urgently needed in many States.

The section grew rapidly. By October 30, 1918, we had covered 22 States. Nine field advisers had been appointed whose combined monthly salaries

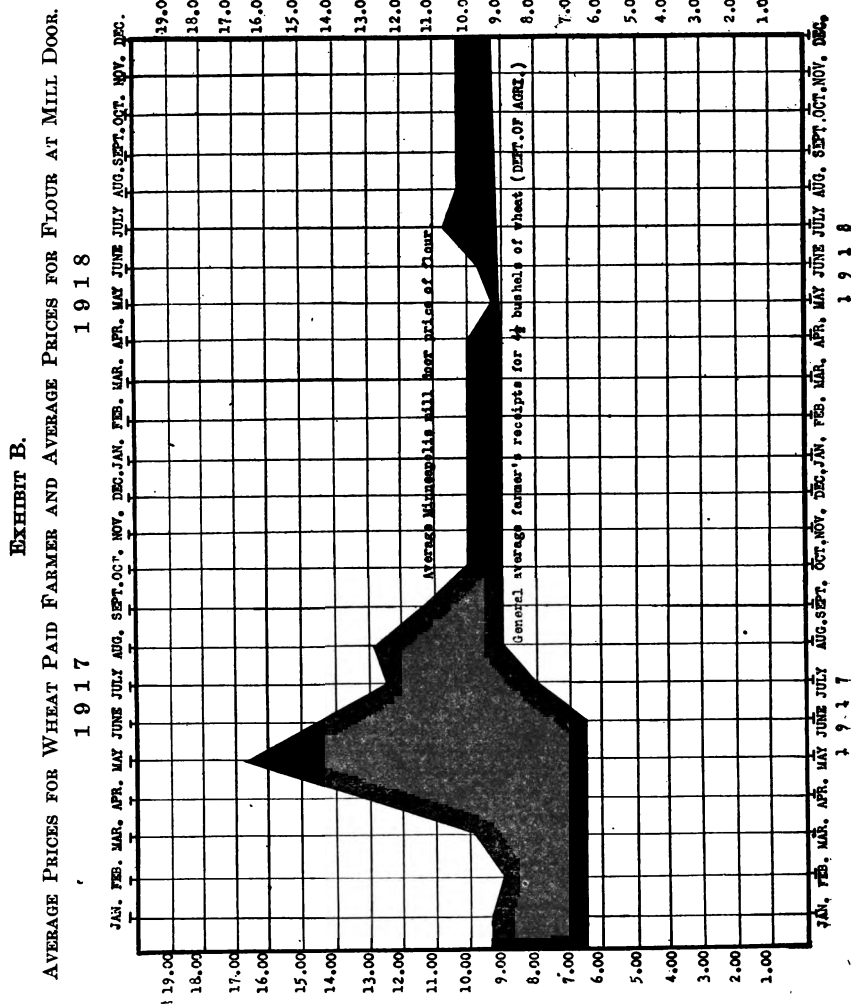
amounted but \$1,375, and the results of the work were showing in the number of reports reaching us. By November 30, 16 advisers had been appointed, and we had provided for inspection service in all of the States, with the exception of the New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania, in which we were informed that adequate inspection service already existed.

The results secured in comparison with the cost of maintenance have been remarkable, and the efficiency and scope of the system were constantly growing up to the time of the armistice. The enforcement and commodity divisions here at Washington and the State food administrators generally have expressed great satisfaction, both from the point of view of inspection and penalization, and from the point of view of constructive assistance to licensees in their patriotic effort to cooperate with the Food Administration.

We were fortunate in the personnel available for the service, and would express our sincere appreciation of their aid, rendered in a large proportion of cases at great sacrifice and with genuine patriotic devotion.

Respectfully submitted.

ROLAND W. BOYDEN,
Chief Enforcement Division.



COST TO THE CONSUMER OF A POUND LOAF OF BREAD

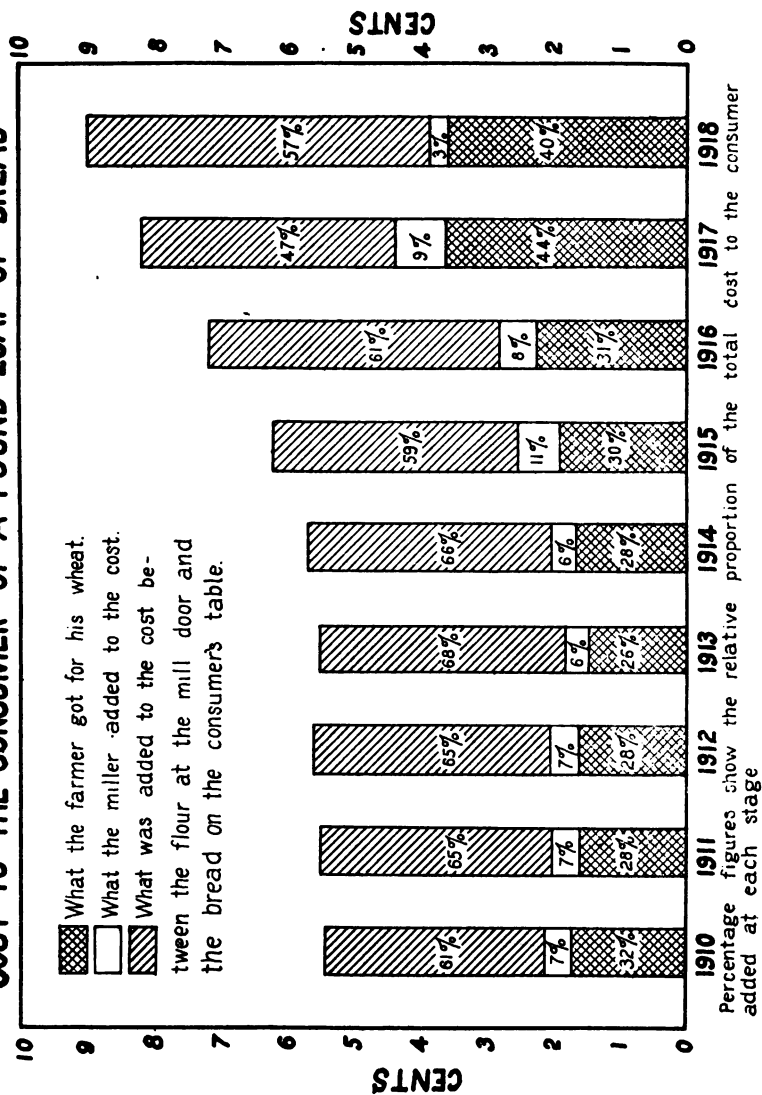


EXHIBIT D.

CHICAGO CASH PRICES FIRST OF EACH MONTH—CONTRACT GRADES.

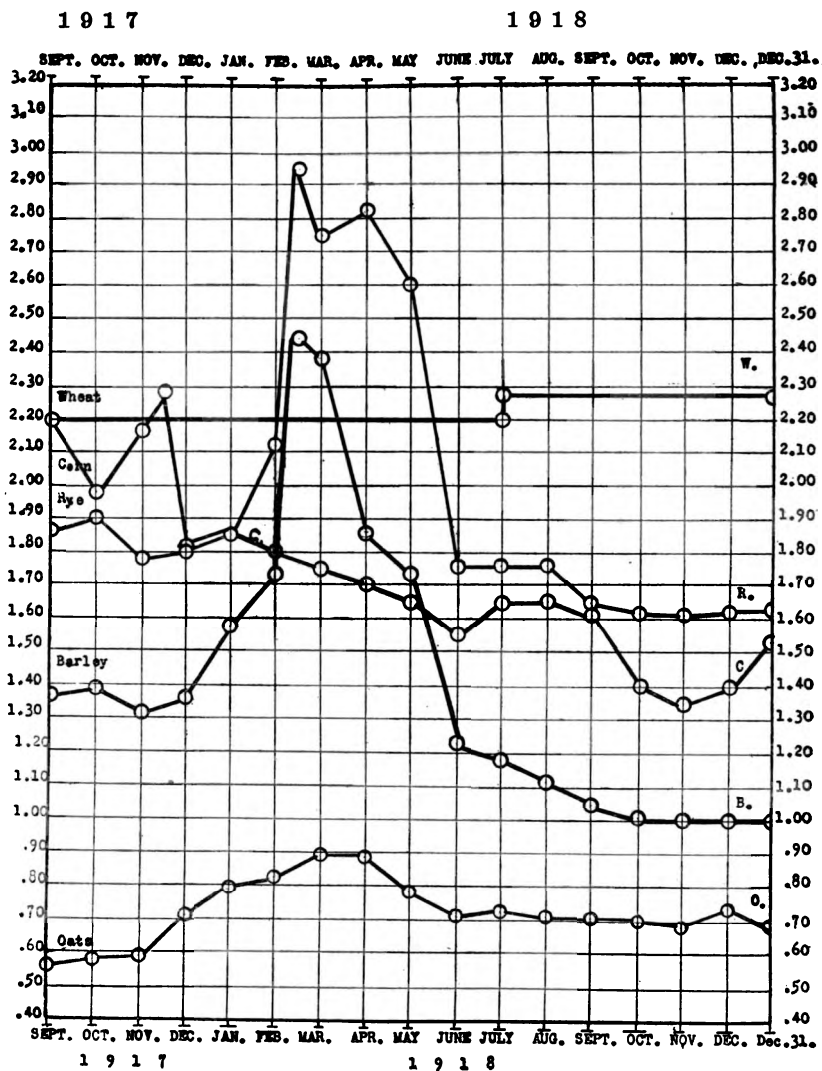


EXHIBIT E.

PROHIBITING MANUFACTURE OF MALT LIQUORS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on August 10, 1917, it is provided in section 15, among other things, as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food material, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subverted thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, do hereby find and determine that it is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, in order to subserve the national security and defense, and because of the increasing requirements of war industries for the fuel productive capacity of the country, the strain upon transportation to serve such industries, and the shortage of labor caused by the necessity of increasing the armed forces of the United States, that the use of sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials and feeds in the production of malt liquors including near beer, for beverage purposes be prohibited. And by this proclamation I prescribe and give public notice that on and after October 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds, except malt now already made, and hops, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol, and on and after December 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials or feeds, including malt, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 16th day of September in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

[No. 1483.]

EXHIBIT F.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 2884.

By section 14 of the act of Congress of August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," it is provided that whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat, and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in that section, he shall

determine and fix and give public notice of, a guaranteed price for wheat; and that thereupon the Government of the United States guarantees to every producer of wheat that he shall receive under conditions named, a price for wheat not less than such guaranteed price. Under this provision an Executive proclamation was issued on February 21, 1918, making the necessary findings and fixing guaranteed prices for wheat when delivered at certain specified primary markets.

It is further provided that for the purpose of making any guaranteed price effective under that section, or whenever he deems it essential in order to protect the Government of the United States against material enhancement of its liabilities arising out of any guaranty under this section, the President may in his discretion purchase any wheat for which a guaranteed price shall be fixed under this section, and may hold, transport, or store it, or sell, dispose of, and deliver the same to any citizen of the United States or to any Government engaged in war with any country with which the Government of the United States is or may be at war or to use the same as supplies for any department or agency of the Government of the United States.

It is further provided by section 11 of said act of Congress that the President may from time to time purchase, store, provide storage facilities for, and sell for cash at reasonable prices, wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes; and by section 2 that in carrying out the purposes of such act, the President may create or use any agency or agencies, and utilize any department or agency of the Government.

Acting under the authority of the foregoing provisions, I hereby designate the Food Administration Grain Corporation, a corporation created in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress and Executive order dated August 14, 1917, as the agency of the United States to carry out and make effective, subject to the control and direction of the United States Food Administrator, the provisions of the guaranty hereinbefore referred to, and to purchase, hold, transport, store, provide storage facilities for, sell, dispose of, and deliver wheat as provided in sections 11 and 14 of said act. I further direct that in order to make said guaranty effective and maintain the price of wheat to the grower at not less than the guaranteed basis the said corporation shall offer and stand ready to purchase, and shall purchase to the full extent of its ability and available funds, all wheat tendered to it by any producer thereof at any primary market named in said proclamation of February 21, 1918, at the guaranteed price named therein for such market, provided that with the approval of the United States Food Administrator the said corporation may pay any higher prices than the guaranteed basis for any grade of wheat in any given market, and may extend its offer to purchase to other holders of wheat on such conditions as it sees fit.

I further direct that for such purpose the capital stock of such corporation be increased to 1,500,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each; that the United States purchase from time to time at par, so much of the additional capital stock as may be required to supply the necessary capital to enable said corporation to carry out the provisions of this order, and that none of said additional capital stock shall be sold to any person other than the United States. The United States Food Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for and purchase all or any part of said additional capital stock in the name of and for the use and benefit of the United States, and to pay for the same out of the appropriation of \$150,000,000 authorized by section 19 of the act of Congress hereinbefore entitled. I further authorize said corporation to borrow such sums of money, upon the security of wheat or flour owned by it, as may be required to carry out the provisions of this order.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 1918.

EXHIBIT G.

FIXING GUARANTEED PRICES FOR WHEAT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and

fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other thing as follows:

"SEC. 14. That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat, and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized, from time to time, seasonably and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under specified conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The President shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916. The President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment, and differences in price for the several standard grades in the principal primary markets of the United States, adopting number one northern spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets as the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guaranty within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section. In such regulations the President shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty. The guaranteed prices for the several standard grades of wheat for the crop of 1918 shall be based upon number one northern spring or its equivalent at not less than \$2 per bushel at the principal interior primary markets. This guaranty shall not be dependent upon the action of the President under the first part of this section, but is hereby made absolute and shall be binding until May 1, 1919."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, and especially by section 14 thereof, do hereby find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat, and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in said section; and, in order to make effective the guaranty by Congress for the crop of 1918 and to assure such producers a reasonable profit, I do hereby determine and fix, and give public notice of reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the respective principal primary markets as follows, to wit:

Chicago, Ill., \$2.20 per bushel;	Seattle, Wash., \$2.05 per bushel;
Omaha, Nebr., \$2.15 per bushel;	San Francisco, Calif., \$2.10 per bushel;
Kansas City, Mo., \$2.15 per bushel;	Los Angeles, Calif., \$2.10 per bushel;
St. Louis, Mo., \$2.18 per bushel;	Galveston, Tex., \$2.20-per bushel;
Minneapolis, Minn., \$2.17 per bushel;	New Orleans, La., \$2.20 per bushel;
Duluth, Minn., \$2.17 per bushel;	Salt Lake City, Utah., \$2 per bushel;
New York, N. Y., \$2.28 per bushel;	Great Falls, Mont., \$2 per bushel;
Philadelphia, Pa., \$2.27 per bushel;	Spokane, Wash., \$2 per bushel;
Baltimore, Md., \$2.27 per bushel;	Pocatello, Idaho, \$2 per bushel;
Newport News, Va., \$2.27 per bushel;	Fort Worth, Tex., \$2.09 per bushel;
Charleston, S. C., \$2.27 per bushel;	Oklahoma City, Okla., \$2.05 per bushel;
Savannah, Ga., \$2.27 per bushel;	Wichita, Kans., \$2.08 per bushel;
Portland, Oreg., \$2.05 per bushel;	

and that the guaranteed price for the other grades established under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916, based on said price for No. 1 northern spring wheat at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, will assure the producers of wheat produced within the United States a reasonable profit; the guaranteed prices in the principal primary markets above mentioned being fixed by adopting No. 1 northern spring wheat or its equivalents at the principal interior markets as the basis.

For the purposes of such guaranty only, I hereby fix the guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets above mentioned for the following grades of wheat, to wit: No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 durum, No. 1 hard white. The guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets aforesaid of all other grades of wheat established

under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916, shall be based on the above guaranteed prices and bear just relation thereto.

The sums thus determined and fixed are guaranteed by the Government of the United States at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, to every producer of wheat of any grade so established under the United States grain standards act, upon the condition that said wheat is harvested in the United States during the year 1918, and offered for sale before the 1st day of June, 1919, to such agent or employee of the United States, or other person as may be hereafter designated, at any one of the above-mentioned cities, which are, for the purposes of this act, hereby declared to be the principal primary markets of the United States, and provided that such producer complies with all regulations which may be hereafter promulgated in regard to said guaranty by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

[No. 1430.]

EXHIBIT H.

FIXING GUARANTEED PRICES FOR WHEAT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"Sec. 14. That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized, from time to time, seasonably and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under specified conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The President shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916. The President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment; and differences in price for the several standard grades in the principal primary markets of the United States adopting number one northern spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets as the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guarantee within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section. In such regulations the President shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, and especially by section 14 thereof, do hereby find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat, and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of the guarantee provided for in said section; and, in order to make effective the guarantee by Congress for the crop of 1919 and to assure such producers a reasonable profit, I do hereby determine and fix, and give public notice of reasonable guar-

anteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the respective principal primary markets as follows, to wit:

New York, N. Y., \$2.39½ per bushel;	Galveston, Tex., \$2.28 per bushel;
Philadelphia, Pa., \$2.39 per bushel;	Tacoma, Wash., \$2.20 per bushel;
Baltimore, Md., \$2.38½ per bushel;	Seattle, Wash., \$2.20 per bushel;
Newport News, Va., \$2.38½ per bushel;	Portland, Oreg., \$2.20 per bushel;
Duluth, Minn., \$2.22½ per bushel;	Astoria, Oreg., \$2.20 per bushel;
Minneapolis, Minn., \$2.21½ per bushel;	San Francisco, Calif., \$2.20 per bushel;
Chicago, Ill., \$2.26 per bushel;	Los Angeles, Calif., \$2.20 per bushel;
St. Louis, Mo., \$2.24 per bushel;	Salt Lake City, Utah, \$2 per bushel;
Kansas City, Mo., \$2.18 per bushel;	Great Falls, Mont., \$2 per bushel;
Omaha, Nebr., \$2.18 per bushel;	Pocatello, Idaho, \$2 per bushel;
New Orleans, La., \$2.28 per bushel;	Spokane, Wash., \$2 per bushel;

and that the guaranteed price for the other grades established under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916, based on said price for No. 1 northern spring wheat at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, will assure the producers of wheat produced within the United States a reasonable profit; the guaranteed prices in the principal primary markets above mentioned being fixed by adopting No. 1 northern spring wheat or its equivalents at the principal interior markets as the basis.

For the purposes of such guaranty only, I hereby fix the guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets above mentioned for the following grades of wheat, to wit: No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 Durum, No. hard white. The guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets aforesaid of all other grades of wheat established under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916, shall be based on the above guaranteed prices and bear just relation thereto.

The sums thus determined and fixed are guaranteed by the Government of the United States at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, to every producer of wheat of any grade so established under the United States grain standards act, upon the condition that said wheat is harvested in the United States during the year 1919, and offered for sale before the 1st day of June, 1920, to such agent or employee of the United States, or other person as may be hereafter designated, at any one of the above-mentioned cities, which are hereby declared to be the principal primary markets of the United States, and provided that such producer complies with all regulations which may be hereafter promulgated in regard to said guaranty by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

[No. 1481.]

EXHIBIT I.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION—MEAT DIVISION—PRICES OF HOGS.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. COTTON, CHIEF OF THE MEAT DIVISION.

CHICAGO, November 3, 1917.

Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States Food Administration meat division, to-day issued the following statement relative to the prices of hogs:

The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable to him, to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred, to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman, and to eliminate speculation.

All these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the Allies, our Army and Navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. These prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices so far as we can affect them will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per hundredweight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardstick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years has been about 12 to 1 (or a little less). In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than 12 to 1, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than 12 the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about 13. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer.

EXHIBIT J.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION—MEAT DIVISION— AMENDED RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROFITS OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING CONCERNS.

RULES FOR LICENSEES WITH ANNUAL SALES EXCEEDING \$100,000,000.

This pamphlet includes amendments issued November 1, 1918, and supersedes the pamphlet issued in November, 1917.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of Article I of the rules for licensees with annual sales exceeding \$100,000,000, heretofore promulgated, said rules are hereby amended as follows, viz:

The rules and regulations contained in Articles I, II, and III of said rules are hereby revoked, and the following sections, rules, and regulations, effective at and from November 1, 1917, substituted therefor:

ARTICLE I. LICENSEES SUBJECT TO THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1. TO WHOM RULES ARE APPLICABLE.

Every person or corporation shall be subject to these rules and regulations who is required to procure a license for the conduct of his business by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated October 8, 1917, and who shall be engaged in the slaughtering of live stock and the manufacture of products therefrom and whose aggregate sales during the 12 months ending November 1, 1917, exceeded \$100,000,000. These rules shall take effect as of November 1, 1917.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these rules and regulations may be made from time to time by the United States Food Administrator on such notice and in such manner as he shall deem reasonable and fair.

SECTION 3. APPLICATIONS BY LICENSEES.

If any licensee desires an interpretation of any matter in these rules, or any exception or special ruling relating to this business, he shall make written

application therefor to the chief of the meat division, stating fully the facts and the reasons for such application, and licensee shall take no action in such matter without the written authority of said chief.

SECTION 4. METHODS.

Each licensee is forbidden to make any change in his method of doing business designed to effect or which shall effect, or to adopt any business practice designed to effect or which shall effect, a rate of profit beyond the limit fixed under these rules.

ARTICLE II. REGULATION OF PROFITS.

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

As used herein, the term "business" shall be deemed to include production, slaughtering, manufacturing, preparation, preservation, distribution, transportation, and dealing, and the term "live stock" shall be deemed to mean cattle, calves, swine, sheep, lambs, goats, and kids; the term "business" as used herein shall not include (1) raising, feeding, and fattening of live stock; (2) the slaughtering of live stock or the manufacture of any product in any foreign country; (3) the operation of stockyards or of banks or of loan agencies or institutions for dealing in options or future contracts on any board of trade or exchange; (4) investments in or income from any corporation or concern specified in section 7 of these regulations.

SECTION 2. BUSINESS, OPERATIONS, INVESTMENTS, INCOME, AND PROFITS OF LICENSEES SUBJECT TO THESE REGULATIONS.

(a) Business in the United States in food derived from slaughtered live stock, including the sale in any foreign country of such products manufactured or produced in the United States.

(b) Business in the United States in ice and refrigeration.

(c) The operation in the United States of refrigerator cars and other railroad cars used primarily for transporting food products.

(d) The chief of the meat division shall, in his discretion, determine whether any business or operation not explicitly described in this section falls within any of the foregoing classifications.

SECTION 3. DEPARTMENTS TO BE TREATED AS UNITS.

Unless or until otherwise authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division, the licensee shall continue to maintain the departments or divisions of his business which he maintained prior to November 1, 1917, and to handle such business, materials, or products within the department in which he was then handling it. In case any one department shall include business defined in section 2 of this article, and business not subject to these regulations, the total business of such department shall be treated as falling within business defined in section 2 of this article or as business not subject to these regulations, according to the determination of the chief of the meat division.

SECTION 4. RATIO OF PROFIT TO INVESTMENT.

Every licensee shall so conduct his business that the annual profit of business, defined in section 2 of this article, shall not exceed 9 per cent of the investment therein, as hereinafter defined: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall the profit in said business exceed the limitation based on sales provided for packing concerns having sales of less than \$100,000,000 per year.

SECTION 5. PROFITS OF SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS, PLANTS, ETC.

The limitation specified in section 4 shall apply to the aggregate of the licensee's business, defined in section 2 of this article, and said ratio of profits to investment need not necessarily be maintained with respect to the business in any particular department, class of materials or products, plant, or locality: *Provided,* That licensee shall not in fixing the price at which he shall buy or sell or in determining the profit he shall obtain discriminate as between different departments, kinds of live stock, classes of materials or products, plants, locali-

ties, corporations, firms, or persons to the injury of any competitor or of any live-stock producer or the public, nor shall licensee pursue any practice in the conduct of his business which shall be unjust to competitors, producers of live stock, or the public: *And provided*, That licensee shall correctly segregate the investment and the profits of each branch or department of his business, and in doing so shall be subject to the same rules as are hereinafter provided with respect to segregation between the business defined in section 2 of this article and business not subject to these regulations.

SECTION 6. CERTAIN CORPORATIONS TO BE TREATED AS DEPARTMENTS.

For the purposes of section 4 any corporation in which licensee holds stock, and which he, during the 12 months preceding November 1, 1917, treated as a department of his own general business or concern, or the investment and profits of which, or a proportion thereof, were during said period taken up and treated as part of the investment and profits of licensee's general business or concern, shall hereafter continue to be so treated, subject to section 1 of this article.

For the purposes of section 4 any corporation whose entire capital stock (directors' qualifying shares not being regarded) is held by licensee shall be treated as a department of licensee's business or concern, and its total investment and profits shall be included, without duplication, with those of such general business or concern; and licensee shall not for the purpose of evading the limitation of his profits transfer stock that he may hold in any such corporation or otherwise divest himself of the ownership of its entire capital stock.

SECTION 7. INCOME FROM OTHER CORPORATIONS.

In computing profits for the purposes of section 4, there shall be excluded investments of licensee in, or loans by licensee to, any corporation or concern not falling under the provisions of section 6, and profits, dividends, interest, or other income received by licensee from any such corporation or concern, provided that the Chief of the Meat Division may, in his discretion, require licensee to treat as part of the investment and profits of his own business or concern a proper proportion of the investment and profits of any such corporation or concern in which licensee is directly or indirectly interested.

SECTION 8. INVESTMENT—HOW COMPUTED.

1. In computing his investment in business which is subject to these regulations, for the purpose of the limitation of section 4, the licensee shall include only investments owned by the licensee and actually and necessarily used in said business, and shall include the following items, at their true and correct amount, free from all duplication, and no other:

(a) The actual investment value in land, buildings, machinery, and equipment.

(b) The value of stocks of animals, materials, or goods held by storage.

(c) The amount of cash on hand and of current trade accounts receivable, less current trade accounts payable, unless such accounts payable are interest bearing.

(d) Any other class of assets whose inclusion may be authorized by the Chief of the Meat Division.

2. Unless otherwise authorized or directed by the Chief of the Meat Division, licensee shall calculate the value of the several items specified in paragraph (1) according to the same methods and principles as were used by him during the year preceding November 1, 1917.

3. The aggregate amount treated by licensee as the investment in business defined in section 2 of this article shall in no case exceed the amount of the capital stock, bonds, bills payable, interest-bearing accounts payable, and surplus and undivided profits of licensee's total business (including, without duplication, the same items for subsidiary corporations treated as part of licensee's business under sections 6 and 7) less his investment in business not subject to these regulations.

4. The investment for any given 12-month period shall be taken as the average for the period, and unless otherwise directed by the Chief of the Meat Division said average shall be computed from the amounts of the several items of investment at the beginning and end of each of the several accounting periods as defined in section 11.

5. The investment shall be separately calculated for business subject to these regulations and for business not subject to these regulations, and licensee shall not for the purpose of increasing his aggregate profit adopt any method or device by which any part of the investment properly attributable to business defined in section 2 of this article shall be treated as investment in business not subject to these regulations, or vice versa.

6. So far as any form of investment is used jointly in the conduct of business subject to these regulations and business or operations not subject to these regulations, the amount of such investment shall be apportioned on a fair and just basis, subject to approval of the Chief of the Meat Division, provided that unless otherwise expressly authorized or directed by the Chief of the Meat Division, the basis or principle of apportionment shall continue to be that used by licensee during the year preceding November 1, 1917.

SECTION 9. PROFITS—HOW COMPUTED.

In computing profits on business subject to these amended regulations for the purpose of section 4 hereof, licensee shall observe the following regulations:

1. *Existing methods to be continued.*—Except as expressly provided in this section, or as hereafter expressly authorized or directed by the Chief of the Meat Division, licensee shall continue to compute the profits of his business and of the several departments thereof in accordance with the same methods and principles as he shall have employed during the 12-month period preceding November 1, 1917; and he shall not adopt any method or device which will conceal or understate the full and true profit thereof, or which will divert the profit properly accruing to licensee to any other person or corporation, or which will divert the profit properly attributable to business subject to these regulations to business not subject to these regulations. Licensee shall, upon the order of the Chief of the Meat Division, make such changes in his accounting and bookkeeping system as may be required, and shall, upon the order of the Chief of the Meat Division, adopt and follow a uniform system of bookkeeping and accounting.

2. *Interest.*—No deduction shall be made from profits on account of current payments or accruals of interest on bonds, notes, bills, or accounts payable, or any other interest for payments or accruals of dividends on any class of capital stock of licensee or for provisions for sinking funds, nor shall any such payments, accruals, or provisions be charged to operating expenses: *Provided*, That any excess payment of interest on bonds, notes, bills, or accounts payable above a rate of 5 per cent per annum may be charged to operating expenses, said excess to be computed on the basis of the aggregate of such indebtedness of all kinds and the aggregate interest thereon.

3. *Federal taxes.*—Provisions for or payments or accruals of Federal income, corporation, or excess-profits taxes shall not be deducted from profits or charged to operating expenses. These regulations are subject to further revision in the event that Congress enacts an excess-profits tax law substantially affecting these regulations.

4. *Transfer values.*—Any material or product transferred by the licensee to or from any business or department thereof subject to the regulations to or from any business or department thereof not subject to these regulations, or any material or product sold by the licensee to or purchased by the licensee from any corporation or concern in which the licensee is directly or indirectly interested, shall be valued in the accounts at its true and fair market price or market value without deduction. Such price or value shall be taken as of the date of the actual physical transfer or delivery, and the time of such transfer or delivery shall continue to be fixed in accordance with the practice of the licensee in the year preceding November 1, 1917, unless otherwise authorized or directed by the Chief of the Meat Division. Such transfer values shall in every case be subject to the approval of the Chief of the Meat Division as to fairness and accuracy; in case no reliable market values are available the licensee shall submit to the Chief of the Meat Division for his approval the proposed transfer values, together with adequate market and other necessary information in support of the proposed transfer value. This rule shall be observed in respect to materials transferred from any department to any other department and to the values ascribed to commodities or services purchased or obtained by the licensee in connection with the business subject to these regulations, including the purchase of boxes, cans, containers, labels, printing, loans, interest, and any other material, and all services in connection with the production, slaugh-

tering, manufacturing, preparation, preservation, distribution, transportation, and dealing in food and food products.

5. *Depreciation.*—Reasonable provision for depreciation of buildings, machinery, and equipment may be deducted, but such provision shall not, except with express approval of the Chief of the Meat Division, exceed the normal and customary provision therefor heretofore made by licensee, and the Chief of the Meat Division reserves the right to disallow any such provision which he deems excessive.

6. *Repairs and maintenance.*—Only reasonable expenditures for repairs, renewals, and maintenance of buildings, machinery, and equipment may be charged to operating expenses, and in no case shall additions to or improvements of such property which increase its permanent capital value be charged to operating expenses unless by express authorization of the Chief of the Meat Division.

7. *Depreciation of inventories.*—No provision or reserve for subsequent actual or possible depreciation in the value of inventories shall be deducted from the profits of any given accounting period, except as expressly authorized by the Chief of the Meat Division.

8. *Extraordinary provisions and losses generally.*—No extraordinary or abnormal provision, reserve, expenditure, or loss of any kind not properly attributable to the business of a given accounting period shall be deducted from the profits or charged to the operating expense of such period without the express approval of the Chief of the Meat Division.

9. *Inventories.*—(1) Raw material, live stock, coal, lumber, or other merchandise which is utilized in food production or packing shall be valued at its replacement cost as of date of inventory.

(2) Merchandise or material in process shall be priced at its full and true value to be ascertained by one of the following alternative methods. The one chosen shall be that which shall most truly establish the correct value:

(a) To the raw material value add the accumulated cost of manufacturing or processing to the date of inventory; or,

(b) From the true and full market value of like finished products deduct the fair and reasonable cost of finishing the product.

(3) Finished merchandise ready for market shall be priced at the full market value, less a sum equal to the reasonable cost of marketing. Licensee shall submit to the Chief of the Meat Division for his approval any proposed deductions representing the cost to market.

10. *Overhead expenses.*—Administrative and general expenses not directly and solely attributable to business subject to these regulations shall be apportioned on a fair and just basis as between business subject to the regulations and business not so subject, and unless otherwise authorized or directed by the Chief of the Meat Division, the basis or principle of such apportionment shall continue to be that used by licensee during the year preceding November 1, 1917.

11. *Salaries.*—No unreasonably large or excessive salary or other compensation or bonus paid to any officer, director, stockholder, firm member, or proprietor of licensee shall be treated as part of operating expenses.

SECTION 10. RELATION OF PROFITS TO SALES.

For the purpose of determining the ratio of profit to sales, under the proviso of section 4, licensee shall observe the methods of calculating sales and profits provided in Article II of the rules and regulations for packing concerns having annual sales of less than \$100,000,000.

SECTION 11. PROFITS BY PERIODS.

Licensee shall close his books and determine his investment, sales, and profits at least as often as once in 10 weeks, and at least 6 times per year, and if licensee has heretofore closed his books at more frequent intervals he shall continue to do so; the interval between such closing time of the books shall be called an accounting period.

The ratio of profits to investment specified in section 4 need not necessarily be maintained with respect to each separate accounting period, but licensee shall endeavor to maintain as nearly uniform profits as practicable, and licensee shall so conduct his business that the profits of the first half of the 12-month period ending on or about November 1 of each year shall not unreasonably or

unusually exceed the said limitation, and that the profit for the entire 12-month period ending at said date shall not exceed said limitation.

ARTICLE III. REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS OF ACCOUNTS.

SECTION 1. REPORTS.

Every licensee subject to these regulations shall, within 30 days after the close of each of its accounting periods as defined in Article II, section 11, furnish to the Chief of the Meat Division reports of his business in accordance with such blanks and forms as shall be prescribed by said chief; and such reports shall include such information as said chief shall require regarding the entire business of licensee whether subject to the limitation of Article II, section 4, or otherwise.

SECTION 2. TRANSCRIPTS OF ACCOUNTS.

Every licensee shall, where so required by the Chief of the Meat Division, continue to keep and maintain any given form of accounts or records of his business which he shall heretofore have kept, and shall furnish copies of such accounts or records to the Chief of the Meat Division.

SECTION 3. ACCESS TO BOOKS.

Licensee shall at any reasonable time give to any duly authorized representative of the Meat Division access to any or all books, records, accounts, or memoranda of his business, for the purpose of verifying the reports of such licensee or for the purpose of securing any information desired by the Chief of the Meat Division.

SECTION 4. REPORT OF STOCK HOLDINGS.

Licensee shall, not later than December 20, 1917, report to the Chief of the Meat Division all holdings of such licensee in the stocks, bonds, or notes of other corporations or concerns, and shall thereafter report any acquisitions of such securities or changes in his holdings thereof.

SECTION 5. ACCESS TO BOOKS OF SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS.

Licensee shall cause every corporation, whatever the nature of its business, in which he holds half or more of the capital stock, to report from time to time to the Chief of the Meat Division such data regarding its business as said chief shall require, and shall cause every such corporation to give the same access to its books, records, and accounts as is required of licensee under Article III, section 3.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

EXHIBIT K.

[I—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION GENERAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. I.

GOVERNING ALL LICENSES FOR THE IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD COMMODITIES, AND FEEDS, EXCEPT SALT-WATER FISHERMEN.

Superseding Rules and Regulations, Series B, and containing all general license regulations in effect on May 3, 1918, except as herein noted (including official interpretations).

[I—Preface—1.]

NOTE.—The within general regulations govern all licensees of the United States Food Administration, except salt-water fishermen. The licensee is also required to observe special regulations applying to his particular business.

[I—A—1, 2, 3.]

I.

A. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following general rules correspond to General Rules, Series B, which became effective, unless otherwise noted, on November 1, 1917.

RULE 1. Reports to be furnished.—It shall be the duty of each licensee to give to such representative as may be designated by the United States Food Administrator, whenever the said representative shall so require, any information concerning the conditions and management of the business of the licensee. Reports, when requested by said representative, shall be made on such blanks, to be furnished by the United States Food Administration, as the United States Food Administrator may designate, giving complete information regarding transactions in any commodities imported, manufactured, refined, packed, purchased, contracted for, received, sold, stored, shipped, or otherwise handled, distributed or dealt with by the licensee, or on hand, in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and any other information concerning the business of the licensee that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the licensee shall furnish such information in writing under oath.

RULE 2. Property and records to be open to inspection.—The authorized representative of the United States Food Administration shall be at full liberty, during ordinary business hours, to inspect and and all property stored or held in possession or under the control of the licensee, and all records of the licensee. All necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to the said representative by the licensee, its agents and servants.

RULE 3. Must keep records.—The licensee shall keep such records of his business as shall make practicable the verification of all reports rendered to the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—Records of "drop shipments" are to be included in the records of the wholesaler as well as of the manufacturer or retailer.

[I—A—4.]

RULE 4. Information furnished not to be divulged.—No agent or employee of the United States Food Administration shall divulge or make known in any manner, while he is such agent or employee or thereafter, except to such other agents or employees of the United States Food Administration as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of their official duties, or except in so far as he may be directed by the United States Food Administrator or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of the licensee which may come to his knowledge through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the licensee or through any reports made by the licensee to the United States Food Administration.

[I—A—5.]

RULE 5. Unreasonable profits prohibited.—The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonably, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit, or storage charge.

NOTES.—Special profit regulations.—In addition to this general rule requiring that profits should be reasonable, the licensee in most lines of business will find special rules dealing more explicitly with the profits permitted in his business.

Licensee performing two functions.—In cases where a licensee, in addition to his principal business, performs another function customarily performed by a different type of licensee, as where a manufacturer distributes through a jobbing department directly to the retail trade, he will be permitted to make a reasonable charge for each service provided—

(a) That he keeps such separate accounts of his operations as to enable him to make the reports required of persons licensed to perform that function, and to enable such reports to be verified; and

(b) Conforms to the regulations of the Food Administration in respect to the supplementary function which he performs.

In many cases, however, the licensee's service and his expense of operation will not be as great as that of persons engaged exclusively in a similar business, and in such case he will not be allowed to charge as great a margin as is permitted to such other licensee.

Cold-storage warehouse charges.—This rule prohibits cold-storage warehouse licensees from making unreasonable or discriminatory charges in handling or storing food commodities.

The United States Food Administration recognizes the principle that up to a certain point it ordinarily costs less per unit to handle large quantities than to handle small quantities, and large lots than small lots, of a particular commodity, and has no objection to licensees charging a lesser rate per unit for large quantities or lots than for small quantities or lots if the differentiation in rates is based on variation of cost in handling the particular commodity.

Hereafter, the above-mentioned principle must be applied by cold-storage warehousemen in arranging any variations in rates or discounts for quantity contained in schedules of rates or amendments thereto that are filed.

With respect to rate schedules now on file in which lower rates for large lots or discounts for quantity are stated, no objection has been or will be made to differentiations in rates unless they are obviously merely arbitrary or discriminatory or in effect constitute a preference to one or a few patrons, or unless upon investigation they are found to be without reasonable justification.

All rates must, of course, be contained in the schedule required to be filed with the United States Food Administration and must be clear, explicit, well defined, and intelligible. Every patron is entitled to know his exact classification and the specific rate he is to be charged.

[I—A—5. Dec. 14, 1918. Insert this after I—A—5.]

Application of maximum margins of profit to export transactions.—All sales made in the United States are governed by the margins of profit indicated by the Food Administration except sales made by exporters who extend credit abroad or sell on letters of credit and actually ship the goods abroad: *Provided, however,* That where a manufacturer or dealer sells to an exporter for shipment on the exporter's own account, or for shipment as an agent for the buyer, such sales will not be governed by the margins prescribed by the Food Administration for domestic sales if the seller can show that the goods are shipped abroad without any storage or resale in the United States. (Opinion A—125, Dec. 10, 1918.)

[I—A—6, 7, 8.]

RULE 6. *Resales within same trade prohibited, when.*—The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

NOTE.—*Special resale regulations.*—See pamphlets containing special regulations for application of this rule to particular businesses and commodities.

Dealers in nonperishable commodities will find a full statement explaining what resales are reasonable in their business in the special license regulations applying to them under rule A-6.

Resales in poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, coffee, and rice are dealt with by special regulation under the rules applying to dealers in those commodities.

In cases of resale, any broker concerned shares the same responsibility as the buyer and seller.

Resales that may be permitted should be made subject to such measure of control as the Federal Food Administrator in the particular State deems it necessary to exercise. In some States, for example, the administrator has required the parties to a proposed resale to file with him affidavits or other evidence sufficient to establish the fact that the particular lot of goods being resold bears but one wholesale profit between the manufacturer and the retailer. A similar principle applies to resales between retailers.

RULE 7. *Speculation prohibited.*—No broker or other licensee shall buy or sell any food commodity for his own account unless he is also regularly engaged in, and holds himself out to the trade as conducting, the business of distributing such commodity otherwise than on a commission or brokerage basis, or unless he uses such commodities in manufacturing; provided that this rule shall not apply to sales on an exchange, board of trade, or similar institution.

RULE 8. *Sales to speculators forbidden.*—No licensee shall knowingly sell any food commodity to a broker or other licensee who is not buying for personal consumption or engaged in using such commodity in manufacturing, or who is not regularly engaged in, and holding himself out to the trade as conducting, the business of distributing such commodity otherwise than on a commission or brokerage basis; provided that this rule shall not apply to sales on an exchange, board of trade, or similar institution.

NOTE.—The regulation of exchange transactions is not a function of license regulations, and under section 13 of the food-control act will be handled by special regulation from time to time.

There is no general rule 9 in the present series. See special rules applying to your business.

[I—A—10, 11, 12, 17.]

RULE 10. *Unfair practices forbidden.*—The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

RULE 11. *Must not commit waste.*—The licensee shall not knowingly commit waste, or willfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the production, importation, manufacture, storage, distribution, or sale of any food commodities.

RULE 12. *Must report change of address.*—The licensee shall report within 10 days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration any change of address, or any change in the management or control of the person, firm, corporation, or association licensed, or any change in the character of the business.

NOTE.—There are no general rules 13, 14, 15, or 16 in this series. See special rules applying to your business.

RULE 17. *Must not deal with persons violating food-control act.*—The licensee shall not, except with the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, knowingly sell any food commodities to or buy any food commodities from any person who shall, after this regulation goes into effect, violate the provisions of sections 4, 6, 8, or 9 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, by making an unreasonable rate or charge therefor or otherwise selling, holding, or dealing wrongfully in or with such commodity.

NOTE.—This rule became effective November 1, 1917, and was amended to its present form January 28, 1918.

[I—A—18, 19.]

RULE 18. *Secret rebates prohibited.*—No licensee shall make any allowance or payment to the agent or employee of any exchange, association, or other person from whom he buys, or to whom he sells, or for whom he handles commodities on commission without the permission of the principal of such agent. If such permission is not in writing, immediate written notice shall be sent to the principal by the licensee on the account sales or otherwise, giving the amount of the payment and the name of the agent, exchange, or association to whom paid.

NOTES.—This rule became effective November 1, 1917, and was amended to its present form April 4, 1918.

If general written permission is given by the principal for his agent to receive commissions from a particular broker or other person, written permission or notice is not required in case of each individual commission.

Payments or allowances to an agent of the shipper by a licensee for any services whatever which the agent renders to the licensee are not permissible without the permission of the shipper.

The fact that a broker makes no charge to the owner for forwarding to another locality goods that he can not sell in his own field does not obviate the necessity of obtaining the permission of the owner to the receipt by the broker of an allowance or payment from the new consignee.

RULE 19. *Market quotations must not be misleading.*—The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements can not be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

NOTES.—This rule does not make the licensee responsible for distributing market reports published by reputable and established market news agencies bearing the name of the publishers.

It is not necessary to inform a shipper that a quotation is subject to a charge for brokerage if it is the general understanding of the trade that such a quotation is subject to such a charge.

[I—A—18, 19 (a). Dec. 12, 1918. Substitute this for I—A—18, 19.]

RULE 18. *Secret rebates prohibited.*—(Repealed Dec. 10, 1918, said repeal to become effective Dec. 16, 1918.)

RULE 19. *Market quotations must not be misleading.*—The licensee shall not issue or make public market quotations or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements can not be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

NOTE.—This rule does not make the licensee responsible for distributing market reports published by reputable and established market-news agencies bearing the name of the publishers.

It is not necessary to inform a shipper that a quotation is subject to a charge for brokerage if it is the general understanding of the trade that such a quotation is subject to such a charge.

[I—A—20, 21.]

RULE 20. *Definitions of terms in rules and regulations.*—The words used in these rules and regulations shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in these rules and regulations, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. The words "food commodities," wherever used in general or special rules and regulations, unless otherwise specified, shall include all commodities specified by the President in any license proclamation already issued or which may hereafter be issued by him under the authority of section 5 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, known as the food-control act.

Dealings on an exchange, board of trade, or similar institution shall include only such dealings as are made by public trading on the floor of the exchange under the supervision of the exchange, board of trade, or similar institution, in such ring, pit, or other similar place as may be especially reserved by the exchange, board of trade, or similar institution for public trading.

RULE 21. *Special rules prevail over general rules, when.*—Nothing contained in these general rules and regulations shall be construed as restricting, modifying, or affecting in any manner the operation of any special rules and regulations which have already been promulgated or which may hereafter be promulgated, and whenever any special rule is inconsistent with a general rule the special rule shall prevail.

[I—A—22.]

RULE 22. *License number must be placed on certain documents.*—The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, and quotation issued or signed by him relating to food commodities the words "United States Food Administration license number," followed by the number of his license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to, or handle any such commodities for, any person required to have a license who has not secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

NOTES.—This rule applies to retailers as well as to all other licensees.

Where a business has a main office and several branches, the contracts, invoices, etc., issued or signed by the branches, as well as by the main office, should bear the license number of the licensee.

Abbreviations of "United States Food Administration license number" are not permitted.

Ordinary sales ticket, duplicate of which is sent to the buyer C. O. D., should be stamped with the licensee's license number.

Orders taken by salesmen should be stamped with the licensee's number.

Delivery slips sent to customers with their daily orders should bear the Food Administration license number of the licensee.

A licensee who inserts an advertisement in a paper, which paper contains quotations, is not required to include his license number in such advertisement. However, if he inserts an advertisement, which advertisement contains a price list of quotations by the licensee, then the advertisement should include his license number.

This rule does not require a licensee to include his license number in quotations, etc., by wire. The license number, however, should be placed on the confirmation of any such telegram that is mailed or otherwise delivered to the addressee.

A produce association or reputable market news agency issues a market report; a licensee takes a certain number of copies, prints his name on them, and sends them out to shippers. The license number of the commission merchant need not appear on the market report so sent out by him.

The licensee's license number should appear on purchase slips that are given to customers over the counter.

A licensee may accept the statement of a reputable person that he has applied for a license. However, it is unlawful for a licensee knowingly to deal with a person who is required to have a license who has not procured a license.

If two or more licensees sign a contract, order, etc., the license numbers of all those so signing the contract should appear on it.

Under this rule it is necessary for elevator companies to stamp license numbers on country storage tickets and on warehouse receipts.

A catalogue quoting prices should contain the license number.

The license number must be placed upon the face of a sales slip and not upon the reverse side.

Neither bills of lading nor drafts need contain the license number. But see special rule 2 governing dealers in cotton seed.

Price tags or window posters or labels need not bear the license number.

When a broker enters into a contract, or issues an order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list or quotation, expressly in the name of his principal, the license number of the broker need not be placed upon the instrument. Where, on the other hand, a broker contracts in his own name or issues or signs in his own name any of the above-mentioned instruments, the license number of the broker must be placed thereon. The license number of the principal must in all cases appear upon the instrument. The license numbers of both the buyer and seller should be placed upon every contract. In such a case, where the broker is not actually a party to the contract, his license number need not be placed upon the contract or upon any of the herein above-mentioned instruments.

The license number of a hotel or restaurant holding a baking license should appear on its menus.

[I—A—23.]

RULE 23. Combination sales prohibited.—No licensee shall make or offer to make any combination sales of any food commodity, excepting that he may sell sugar in combination with cornmeal at the rate of 1 pound of sugar to 2 or more of cornmeal, or wheat flour in combination with one or more wheat flour substitutes as prescribed by the wheat conservation rules: *Provided*, That in making any such combination sales the licensee shall name and charge a price for each of the articles so sold, which shall not represent more than a normal prewar margin over cost of any one of such articles.

A combination sale is (1) any sale or delivery of two or more commodities, or of two or more kinds or sizes of the same commodity, at a price effective only if they are bought at the same time; or (2) any sale or delivery of a commodity upon condition that the purchaser shall buy some other commodity, or some other kind or size of the same commodity.

NOTE.—This rule became effective January 28, 1918, and was amended to its present form May 11, 1918.

[I—A—23 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for I—A—23.]

RULE 23 (as amended July 22, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Combination sales prohibited.*—No licensee shall make or offer to make any combination sales of any food commodity, excepting that a retailer may sell wheat flour in combination with one or more wheat flour substitutes as prescribed by the wheat conservation rules: *Provided*, That in making any such combination sales the licensee shall name and charge a price for each of the articles so sold, which

shall not represent more than a normal prewar margin over cost of any one of such articles.

A combination sale is (1) any sale or delivery of two or more commodities, or of two or more kinds of sizes of the same commodity, at a price effective only if they are bought at the same time; or (2) any sale or delivery of a commodity upon condition that the purchaser shall buy some other commodity, or some other kind or size of the same commodity.

[I—A—23 (b). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for I—A—23 (a).]

RULE 23 (as amended Dec. 3, 1918). *Combination sales prohibited.*—No licensee dealing in food commodities at retail shall make or offer to make any combination sales of any food commodity.

A combination sale is (1) any sale or delivery of two or more commodities, or of two or more kinds of sizes of the same commodity, at a price effective only if they are bought at the same time; or (2) any sale or delivery of a commodity upon condition that the purchaser shall buy some other commodity, or some other kind or size of the same commodity.

[I—A—24. Sept. 26, 1918. Insert this after I—A—23 (a).]

RULE 24 (New, Sept. 25, 1918). *Directions for loading cars for carload shipments.*—In loading carload shipments of food commodities in sacks or barrels, the licensee should pack all food commodities in such containers, and in such manner that they will receive no damage from dampness, heavy loading, or jolting. He shall prepare and seal the car in such manner that the commodities shall not be injured from any protruding bolts, foreign matter in the car, or dampness or rain from without.

NOTE.—In enforcing the foregoing rule all representatives of the Food Administration will be guided by the following specific instructions as to the matters to which special attention should be paid and care taken.

INSPECTION.

1. Inspect cars carefully and see that they are clean and free from leaks and protruding nails and for traces of acids, oils, tar, creosote, etc., and that they are in proper condition for loading.

2. To prevent interior of car from becoming wet from rain, sleet or snow, car doors should be kept closed except during actual time of loading.

3. When cars are to be loaded with sacked goods, king bolts and any other protruding bolts and sharp edges of stanchions must be covered with a pad made of several thicknesses of paper or burlap.

PREPARATION OF CARS FOR LOADING COMMODITIES IN SACKS.

The following five directions apply particularly to the following commodities in sacks: Flour, corn meal, hominy, grits, rice, sugar, dried beans, dried peas, green coffee, feed, grain, and dried apples and peaches.

4. Bags or sacks must be made of material of sufficient strength to carry the contents safely and permit heavy loading without the bursting of any of the sacks in the car.

5. Bags must be cut large enough and so sewed at the mouth as to allow for expansion. Sufficient stitches must be taken and the ends of the thread secured in such manner that the mouth of the bag or sack will not burst when other bags or sacks are loaded on top of it.

6. The inside of the car must be swept and all loose nails must be pulled out and others driven in tightly and bolts that may be protruding covered in accordance with direction No. 3 above.

7. When cars are to be loaded with flour, green coffee, sugar, or corn meal, the floor of the car must be covered with heavy paper or with a thin layer of straw or similar material that is entirely dry and without odor. When necessary the sides and ends of the car must be lined with heavy paper to the height of the lading.

8. Several thicknesses of paper must be folded and tacked inside of the car from the top to the bottom of the door posts and brought around the door posts and again tacked so that the folds will lie up close to the door when closed to keep rain from beating into the cracks around the door; and also, in the same

manner, across the top when the top of the door does not fit snug to the car, using care to fold and tack in the corner so that closing the door will not tear the paper away. This should make unnecessary the weather stripping of the doors on the outside.

STOWING—SACKED GOODS.

9. Sacks must always be loaded away from the doors a foot or more and blocked, boarded, anchored, tiered, or pyramided, so that the load will not come in contact with doors or doorposts, and will be away from door cracks in the event of rain.

When the total number of sacks to be loaded is such that they can be stowed in pyramid form, sacks may be laid on the floor free from the sides of the car, and the second row placed on top so that the sacks will anchor themselves in the creases of the bottom row; the third row to be placed in the creases between sacks in the second row, and so on until the pyramid, if necessary, reaches the top of the car. When sacks are stowed in this manner it is not necessary to line sides of the car with paper.

10. To prevent wastage due to burst sacks, a plank not less than 1 inch thick and 12 inches wide should be nailed across the door openings, edge up, and hard down against the floor. This direction need not be followed when cars are loaded with flour and corn meal.

STOWING—BARREL GOODS.

11. Door strips must be nailed to the inside of doorposts (never on the outside) and must not be less than 1 inch thick by 5 inches wide, straight-grained, sound lumber, or equivalent, or slabwood not less than 1½ inches thick at center, placed sufficiently close to the floor of the car and to each other as to prevent the lading from falling or rolling out of the car or coming in contact with the door.

If the barrels do not fully fill the space they should be blocked or braced to prevent sliding or rolling.

MIXED CARLOADS—SACKS AND BARRELS.

12. Mixed loads of barrels and sacks must be separated by a partition or bulkhead of strong material, putting the sacks back and away from the door.

CLOSING AND SEALING DOORS.

13. When necessary to force door close up to car, wedges should be driven in between doorshoe and door. When necessary on account of defect or insecure door fastenings, a cleat should be nailed back of the door to hold it tight against the doorstep.

[I—A—24 (a). Dec. 12, 1918. Substitute this for I—A—24.]

RULE 24. *Directions for loading cars for carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 10, 1918, said repeal to become effective Dec. 16, 1918.)

[I—B—1.]

B. LICENSE PROCLAMATIONS.

The President has from time to time issued proclamations requiring different classes of food manufacturers and handlers to take out licenses. These proclamations are as follows:

August 14, 1917, wheat and rye elevators and millers.

September 7, 1917, manufacturers of sugar, sugar sirups, and molasses.

October 8, 1917, all staple food commodities.

November 7, 1917, bakers.

January 10, 1918, feeds and certain other food commodities.

January 30, 1918, small bakers, green coffee.

May 14, 1918, canned tuna, near beer, and other commodities.

Copies of any one of these proclamations will be furnished on request. Under them licenses are required for the following persons, and operation without

a license or after a license is revoked subjects the offender to a \$5,000 fine, or two years' imprisonment, or both.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations—

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN.

(1) Engaged in the business of operating cold-storage warehouses (a cold-storage warehouse being defined as any place artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° above zero Fahrenheit in which food commodities are placed and held for 30 days or more.)

NOTE.—A person renting a room or rooms in a cold-storage warehouse is subject to license as a cold-storage warehouseman if the lessor has no control over the goods stored therein.

[I—B—2.]

STAPLE COMMODITIES—IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS.

(2) Engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing (including milling, mixing, or packing), or distributing:

Wheat.

Rye.

Barley.

Rice (including brewer's rice and rice screenings).

Corn (including snap corn; excluding pop corn).

Oats.

Wheat flour (including graham flour, whole wheat flour, gluten flour).

Rye flour.

Corn flour.

Barley flour.

Rice flour.

Mixed flour that consists chiefly of one or more licensed flours, namely, wheat, rye, barley, corn, or rice flour.

Oatmeal or rolled oats.

Corn grits, corn meal.

Hominy (including canned hominy).

Starch from corn, corn sirup or glucose, corn oil, corn sugar, grape sugar.

Dried beans (including dried lima beans, soya beans, pinto beans, velvet beans; excluding castor beans).

Pea seed or dried peas.

Cotton seed.

Cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal.

Peanut oil, peanuts, peanut meal. (For the present manufacturers and distributors of salted peanuts, roasted peanuts, or blanched peanuts, and manufacturers and distributors of confectionery containing peanuts, will not be required to obtain licenses.)

Oleomargarine, lard, lard substitutes, oleo oil, or cooking fats (including butterine, cocoanut oil butter, nut oil butter for cooking, edible tallow).

Milk, butter, or cheese (including buttermilk, whey butter and cottage cheese).

[I—B—2 (a). Insert after I—B—2.]

Reconditioners of flour are subject to license under the President's proclamation of October 8, 1917, licensing all persons engaged in the business of "manufacturing (including milling, mixing, and packing), or distributing (including buying and selling)," wheat flour. They are also subject to the General License Regulations No. 1 and to Special License Regulations No. 2 governing manufacturers of wheat flour. The word manufacturer as used in the title to these regulations is considered to include all processing, including reconditioning. Rule 19 of such Special License Regulations prescribes the differential permitted to licensees reconditioning flour. (Opinion A-112, July 26, 1918.)

[I—B—2 (b). Oct. 23, 1918. Substitute this for I—B—2 (a).]

An investigation is under way at present to determine just what status should be given to ship chandlers. Some of them are operating as retailers and some as wholesalers, the whole situation not being at all satisfactory.

Pending the determination of the matter it is hereby ruled that all ship chandlers must operate as wholesalers and be governed by the regulations applying to wholesalers. Ship chandlers who only have a retailer's license must apply for a wholesaler's license on or before November 7, 1918, and may continue doing business pending the issuance of the license, in the meantime being governed by the regulations applying to wholesalers.

Federal food administrators in States in which ship chandlers are doing business will please give publicity to this announcement. (Oct. 23, 1918.)

[I—B—2—Continued.]

Condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk, excluding malted milk.

Fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton, including veal, lamb, ham, canned corned beef, chipped beef, dried beef, sliced bacon whether in containers or not; excluding the distribution of beef juice, bologna, canned chili meat, corned beef hash, deviled ham, luncheon tongue, mince meat, potted meats, sausage, scrapple, tripe, veal loaf.

Poultry or eggs, fresh or frozen, including dried egg albumen or dried yolk and canned eggs.

Fresh or frozen fish.

Fresh fruits or vegetables, including Irish or sweet potatoes, lemons, oranges, berries.

Canned peas.

Canned dried beans, including canned pork and beans and chili con carne with beans.

Canned tomatoes, including tomato paste, pulp, or puree.

Canned corn, including canned hulled corn and canned hominy.

Canned salmon or sardines, domestic or foreign.

Dried prunes, apples, peaches.

Dried raisins, excluding dried black grapes and currants.

Soya-bean oil, soya-bean meal, palm oil, palm kernels, palm-kernel oil, copra, and copra oil.

Sugar, sirups, or molasses, including raw, refined, clarified, plantation washed, and open-kettle sugar; sugar of milk; sorghum sirup; excluding beverage or medicinal sirups and rock-candy sirup.

[I—B—2—continued (a). Substitute this for I—B—2—continued.]

(Complete to July 30, 1918.)

Condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk (excluding malted milk).

Fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton (including veal, lamb, ham, canned corn beef, chipped beef, dried beef, sliced bacon, whether in containers or not; excluding the distribution of beef juice, bologna, canned chili meat, corned-beef hash, deviled ham, luncheon tongue, mince meat, potted meats, sausage, scrapple, tripe, veal loaf).

Poultry or eggs (fresh or frozen) (including dried egg albumen or dried yolk, and canned eggs).

Fresh or frozen fish.

Fresh fruits or vegetables (including Irish or sweet potatoes, lemons, oranges, berries).

Canned peas.

Canned dried beans (including canned pork and beans and chili con carne with beans).

Canned tomatoes (including tomato paste, pulp, or puree).

Canned corn (including canned hulled corn and canned hominy).

Canned salmon or sardines (domestic or foreign).

Dried prunes, apples, peaches.

Dried raisins (excluding dried black grapes and currants).

Soya-bean oil, soya-bean meal, palm oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, copra, and copra oil.

Sugar, sirups, molasses.

Malt (including raw, refined, clarified, plantation-washed and open-kettle sugar; sugar of milk; sorghum sirup; excluding beverage or medicinal sirups and rock-candy sirup).

[I—B—2—continued (b). Substitute this for I—B—2—continued (a).]

(Complete to July 30, 1918.)

Condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk (excluding malted milk).

Fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton (including veal, lamb, ham, canned corn beef, chipped beef, dried beef, sliced bacon, whether in containers or not; excluding the distribution of beef juice, bologna, canned chili meat, corned-beef hash, deviled ham, luncheon tongue, mince meat, potted meats, sausage, scrapple, tripe, veal loaf).

Poultry or eggs (fresh or froze) (including dried-egg albumen or dried yolk, and canned eggs).

Fresh or frozen fish.

Fresh fruits or vegetables (including Irish or sweet potatoes, lemons, oranges, berries).

Canned peas.

Canned dried beans (including canned pork and beans and chili con carne with beans).

Canned tomatoes (including tomato paste, pulp, or puree).

Canned corn (including canned hulled corn and canned hominy).

Canned salmon or sardines (domestic or foreign).

Dried prunes, apples, peaches.

Dried raisins (excluding dried black grapes and currants).

Soya-bean oil, soya-bean meal, palm oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, copra, and copra oil.

Sugar, sirups, molasses (including raw, refined, clarified, plantation washed and open-kettle sugar; sugar of milk; sorghum sirup; excluding beverage or medicinal sirups and rock-candy sirup).

Malt.

[I—B—3, 4.]

STAPLE COMMODITIES—STORING.

(3) Engaged in the business of storing wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, beans, rice, cotton seed, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, and malt.

NOTE.—Those dealing in any of the commodities mentioned in section (2) or section (3) on an exchange or board of trade or similar institution as defined by section 13 of the act of August 10, 1917, are not subject to license to the extent of their dealings on such exchange or board of trade.

FEEDS.

(4) Engaged in the business of—

(a) Importing, storing, distributing, or manufacturing (including mixing and processing of all kinds) any commercial mixed feeds (including dairy feeds, horse, and mule feeds, stock feeds, hog feeds, and poultry feeds).

(b) Manufacturing feeds from any of the following commodities or importing, storing, or distributing any of the following commodities as feeds or feed ingredients: Buckwheat, kaffir, feterita, malt sprouts, broom corn, baled straw, grain and seed screenings, animal or fish products or by-products, emmer, millet, spelt, cane seed, baled hay, linseed-oil cake, linseed-oil meal, beans, peas, millo, lentils, tankage, sunflower seed, dried distillers' grains, dried brewers' grains, dried yeast grains, and baled alfalfa.

(c) Importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing as feed any product or by-product of any of the following commodities: Shelled corn, ear corn, barley, oats, wheat, rye, sugar cane, buckwheat, sorghum grains, rice, grain and seed screenings, soya beans, velvet beans, hay, peas, peanuts, copra, palm nut, palm kernel, sugar beets, alfalfa, and straw.

[I—B—5, 6, 7, 8.]

SALT-WATER FISHERMEN.

(5) Engaged as salt-water fishermen, whether fishing independently or on shares, at any period of the year in the commercial distribution, including catching and selling, of any and all varieties of salt-water fish, including menhaden, and of shellfish and crustaceans.

NOTE.—A license is required to catch crawfish, crabs, scallops, clams, mussels, oysters, shrimps, and lobsters, but is not required to catch turtles, terrapin, or whales. Salmon fishermen are required to operate under license.

BAKERS.

(6) Engaged in the manufacture for sale of cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry or bread in any form, or other bakery products, whose consumption of flour, meals, and substitutes in the aggregate is three barrels or more per month on an average throughout the year.

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD COMMODITIES—MANUFACTURERS.

(7) Engaged in the business of manufacturing (including packing):

Alimentary paste.

Breakfast cereals and other products derived from wheat or rye.

Tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products.

Fermented beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

Mild-cured, hard-cured, salted, dried, smoked, pickled, or otherwise preserved salmon.

Canned tuna.

GREEN COFFEE—IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTERS.

(8) Engaged in the business of importing or distributing green coffee.

NOTE.—The following classes were subjected to license:

Persons, etc., importing green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Wholesalers, jobbers, roasters, and all others who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Retailers who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it, whose total gross sales of all food or feed commodities exceed \$100,000 a year.

Brokers.

In other words, all persons, firms, corporations, and associations who import, and all others (except retailers whose gross sales of food or feed commodities do not exceed \$100,000 a year), who buy or otherwise deal in or handle green coffee, are required to obtain a license.

[I—B—5, 6, 7, 8 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for I—B—5, 6, 7, 8.]

(Complete to July 30, 1918.)

SALT-WATER FISHERMEN.

(5) Engaged as salt-water fishermen, whether fishing independently or on shares, at any period of the year in the commercial distribution, including catching and selling, of any and all varieties of salt-water fish, including menhaden, and of shell fish and crustaceans.

NOTE.—A license is required to catch chawfish, crabs, scallops, clams, mussels, oysters, shrimp, and lobsters, but is not required to catch turtles, terrapin, or whales. Salmon fishermen are required to operate under license.

BAKERS.

(6) Engaged in the manufacture for sale of cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry or bread in any form, or other bakery products, whose consumption of flour, meals, and substitutes in the aggregate is 3 barrels or more per month on an average throughout the year.

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD COMMODITIES—MANUFACTURERS.

(7) Engaged in the business of manufacturing (including packing):

Alimentary paste.

Breakfast cereals and other products derived from wheat or rye.

Tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products.

Near beer.

Mild-cured, hard-cured, salted, dried, smoked, pickled or otherwise preserved salmon.

Canned tuna.

GREEN COFFEE—IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

(8) Engaged in the business of importing or distributing green coffee.

NOTE.—The following classes were subjected to license:

Persons, etc., importing green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Wholesalers, jobbers, roasters, and all others who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Retailers who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it, whose total gross sales of all food or feed commodities exceed \$100,000 a year.

Brokers.

In other words, all persons, firms, corporations and associations who import, and all others (except retailers whose gross sales of food or feed commodities do not exceed \$100,000 a year), who buy or otherwise deal in or handle green coffee, are required to obtain a license.

[I—B—Exceptions.]

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

The following persons, firms, corporations, and associations are excepted from having licenses:

(a) Those doing a strictly retail business whose gross annual sales of all food commodities do not extend \$100,000 are not subject to license on their retail activities.

NOTE.—A retailer—i. e., a person whose business is selling food commodities to individual consumers—is not required to obtain a license in order to make sales to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, hospitals, schools, and other large consumers of similar character, unless his total gross sales of food and feed commodities to both individual consumers and hotels, restaurants, etc., exceed \$100,000 a year.

(b) Common carriers as to the operations necessary to the business of common carriers.

(c) Farmers, gardeners, cooperative associations of farmers or gardeners, including live-stock farmers, and other persons, with respect to the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by them.

(d) Millers of corn, oats, barley, or rice operating plants with a daily capacity of less than 75 barrels.

NOTE.—This exception does not apply to the extent that they are manufacturers or mixers of any kind of feed under paragraph 4 above.

(e) Cannery of peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon, or sardines whose gross production does not exceed 500 case per annum, and all home canners and bona fide boys and girls' canning clubs recognized by the departments of Agriculture of the several States in the United States.

(f) Manufacturers of maple sirup, maple sugar, or maple compounds.

(g) Ginners, buyers, agents, dealers, or other handlers of cotton seed who do not handle more than 20 tons of cotton seed between September 1 and August 31 in any given year.

NOTE.—Cotton seed that a person receives as rent or otherwise from a tenant must be included in determining whether such person is subject to license by reason of his dealing in or handling more than 20 tons of cotton seed a year.

(h) Brewers of malt liquor who do not malt their own grain.

[I—B—Exceptions (a). Substitute for I—B—Exceptions.]

(Complete to July 30, 1918.)

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

The following persons, firms, corporations, and associations are excepted from having licenses:

(a) Those doing a strictly retail business whose gross annual sales of all food commodities do not exceed \$100,000 are not subject to license on their retail activities.

NOTE.—A retailer—i. e., a person whose business is selling food commodities to individual consumers—is not required to obtain a license in order to make

sales to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, hospitals, schools, and other large consumers of similar character, unless his total gross sales of food and feed commodities to both individual consumers and hotels, restaurants, etc., exceed \$100,000 a year.

(b) Common carriers as to the operations necessary to the business of common carriers.

(c) Farmers, gardeners, cooperative associations of farmers or gardeners, including live-stock farmers, and other persons, with respect to the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by them.

(d) Cannery of peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon, or sardines whose gross production does not exceed 500 cases per annum, and all home canners and bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the departments of agriculture of the several States in the United States.

(e) Manufacturers of maple sirup, maple sugar, or maple compounds.

(f) Ginners, buyers, agents, dealers, or other handlers of cotton seed who do not handle more than 20 tons of cotton seed between September 1 and August 31 in any given year.

NOTE.—Cotton seed that a person receives as rent or otherwise from a tenant must be included in determining whether such person is subject to license by reason of his dealing in or handling more than 20 tons of cotton seed a year.

(g) Those dealing in any of the above commodities on any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution as defined by section 13 of the act of August 10, 1917, to the extent of their dealings on such exchange or board of trade.

(h) Persons slaughtering, packing, and distributing fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton whose gross sales of such commodities do not exceed \$100,000 per annum.

July 30, 1918.

EXHIBIT L.

[II—Title 1.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. II—WHEAT MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MIXED FLOURS.

Effective July 22, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all of the special license regulations applying to the above licensees effective on and after July 22, 1918.

Such licensees are also subject to the general license regulations dated May 3, 1918, which, together with the within special regulations, supersede and cancel all regulations for the regulation of such licensees, issued prior to July 22, 1918.

[II—Title—1 (a). Dec. 21, 1918. Substitute this for II—Title 1, and all other pages in Series II.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. II—WHEAT MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MIXED FLOURS.

All the regulations in this series that were outstanding on December 19, 1918, were repealed on that date, effective immediately.

[II—Preface—1.]

LICENSE PROCLAMATIONS.

By proclamations issued on August 14, 1917, October 8, 1917, and January 10, 1918, all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing wheat flour and wheat mill feed, and mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour, are required to secure a license from the United States Food Administration. Application for such license should be made to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C., on the form prepared for that purpose which may be secured upon request.

(II—A—1, 2, 3.)

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF WHEAT FLOUR, MIXED FLOUR, AND WHEAT MILL FEED.

Dealing in wheat.—Any wheat flour miller who resells wheat without milling is subject in such operations to the rules governing dealers in wheat contained in a separate pamphlet.

Dealing in flour or feed.—Any wheat flour miller who buys flour or feed for resale is subject, in such dealings, to the rules and margins prescribed for wholesalers or retailers of such commodities.

Mixed flour.—Mixed flour is defined for the purpose of these rules as a mixed flour containing 50 per cent or more of wheat flour. Wherever the words "wheat flour" are used in the following rules they shall be construed to include all such mixed flours and whole wheat or graham flours, unless otherwise stated. The words "wheat miller," wherever used in these rules, shall include manufacturers of mixed flour.

RULE M. S. 1. *Storage space subject to Government command.*—The storage space or any part thereof in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used for the storage of wheat or any products thereof shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes.

RULE M. S. 2. *Storage of wheat limited.*—No wheat shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government or some agency thereof for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative.

RULE M. S. 3. *Thirty days' supply of unsold wheat and flour in the aggregate.*—The wheat miller shall not keep on hand or have in his possession at any time wheat or wheat flour and wheat mill feed, in quantities in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business, for shipment or delivery by him during the next 30 days, nor shall he have purchased, or in transit, in addition to such 30 days' stock, more than a sufficient amount of wheat to maintain such 30 days' stocks, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration or its duly authorized representative: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of such commodities.

NOTES.—*Special wheat storage permits.*—Application for written permission to hold a greater quantity of wheat, or to hold wheat for a longer time than is permitted by rules 2 and 3, should be made to the manager of the grain zone in which the place of storage is located. It is the intention to grant such applications freely where the occasion justifies.

Special wheat flour or mill feed storage permits.—Application for written permission to store a greater quantity of flour or mill feed, or to store flour or mill feed for a longer time than is permitted by rule 3, should be made to the Federal food administrator of the State in which the place of storage is located.

[II—A—1, 2, 3 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—1, 2, 3.]

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF WHEAT FLOUR, MIXED FLOUR AND WHEAT MILL FEED.

Dealing in wheat.—Any wheat flour miller who resells wheat without milling is subject in such operations to the rules governing dealers in wheat contained in a separate pamphlet.

Dealing in flour or feed.—Any wheat flour miller who buys flour or feed for resale is subject, in such dealings, to the rules and margins prescribed for wholesalers or retailers of such commodities.

Mixed flour.—Mixed flour is defined for the purpose of these rules as a mixed flour containing 50 per cent or more of wheat flour. Wherever the words "wheat flour" are used in the following rules they shall be construed to include all such mixed flours, and whole wheat or Graham flours, unless otherwise stated. The words "wheat miller," wherever used in these rules, shall include manufacturers of mixed flour.

RULE M. S. 1. *Storage space subject to Government command.*—The storage space or any part thereof in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used for the storage of wheat or any products thereof shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for Governmental purposes.

RULE M. S. 2 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Storage of wheat limited.*—No wheat shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government or some agency thereof for a longer period than 60 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative.

RULE M. S. 3 (as amended Aug. 27, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Sixty days' supply of unsold wheat and flour in the aggregate.*—The wheat miller shall not keep on hand or have in his possession at any time wheat or wheat flour and wheat-mill feed, in quantities in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business, for shipment or delivery by him during the next 60 days, nor shall he have purchased, or in transit, in addition to such 60 days' stock, more than a sufficient amount of wheat to maintain such 60 days' stocks, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration or its duly authorized representative; *provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of such commodities.

NOTE.—*Special wheat-storage permits.*—Application for written permission to hold a greater quantity of wheat flour, or mill feed, or to hold wheat flour, or mill feed for a longer time than is permitted by rules 2 and 3, should be made to the manager of the grain zone in which the place of storage is located. It is the intention to grant such application freely where the occasion justifies.

[II—A—1, 2, 3 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—1, 2, 3 (a).]

A. SPECIAL LICENSE, REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF WHEAT FLOUR, MIXED FLOUR, AND WHEAT MILL FEED.

Dealing in wheat.—Any wheat flour miller who resells wheat without milling is subject in such operations to the rules governing dealers in wheat contained in a separate pamphlet.

Dealing in flour or feed.—Any wheat flour miller who buys flour or feed for resale is subject, in such dealings, to the rules and margins prescribed for wholesalers or retailers of such commodities.

Mixed flour.—Mixed flour is defined for the purpose of these rules as a mixed flour containing 50 per cent or more of wheat flour. Wherever the words "wheat flour" are used in the following rules they shall be construed to include all such mixed flours, and whole wheat or Graham flours, unless otherwise stated. The words "wheat miller," wherever used in these rules, shall include manufacturers of mixed flour.

RULE M. S. 1. *Storage space subject to Government command.*—The storage space or any part thereof in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used for the storage of wheat or any products thereof shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes.

RULE M. S. 2 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Storage of wheat limited.*—No wheat shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government or some agency thereof for a longer period than 90 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative.

RULE M. S. 3 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Ninety days' supply of unsold wheat and flour in the aggregate.*—The wheat miller shall not keep on hand or have in his possession at any time wheat or wheat flour and wheat mill feed, in quantities in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business, for shipment or delivery by him during the next 90 days, nor shall he have purchased, or in transit, in addition to such 90 days' stock, more than a sufficient amount of wheat to maintain such 90 days' stocks, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration or its duly authorized representative: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of such commodities.

NOTE.—*Special wheat storage permits.*—Application for written permission to hold a greater quantity of wheat flour, or mill feed, or to hold wheat flour

or mill feed for a longer time than is permitted by rules 2 and 3, should be made to the manager of the grain zone in which the place of storage is located. It is the intention to grant such applications freely where the occasion justifies.

[II—A—4.]

RULES REGARDING WHEAT CONSERVATION.

RULE M. S. 4. Minimum flour extraction.—The wheat miller shall not use more than 264 pounds of 58 pounds per bushel or heavier clean wheat in making 196 pounds of flour. In grinding wheat of other test weights he shall not use an amount in excess of that shown in the following schedule in making 196 pounds of flour:

Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Wheat per 196 pounds flour.	Percentage of flour extraction.	Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Wheat per 196 pounds flour.	Percentage of flour extraction.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
58 pounds or heavier.....	264	74.3	54 pounds.....	281	69.8
57 pounds.....	268	73.2	53 pounds.....	286	68.6
56 pounds.....	272	72.1	52 pounds.....	292	67.2
55 pounds.....	276	71.0	51 pounds.....	298	65.8

Definition of clean wheat.—Clean wheat shall be construed to mean wheat after it has passed over the receiving and first milling separators.

Definition of Red Dog.—Red Dog (flour or feed) shall be considered as wheat mill feed for the purpose of these regulations.

NOTES.—*Custom milling and exchange transactions.*—The above rule of extraction applies to custom milling and exchange transactions as well as to merchant milling.

Quality of flour.—The above rule of extraction must be conformed to regardless of the quality of flour produced.

Labeling of packages.—The wheat miller complying with the foregoing rule may place upon his package the words "Milled in accordance with the United States Food Administration Regulations."

Allowable feed extraction.—If the wheat miller obtains a greater quantity of wheat mill feed, in addition to screenings, per barrel of flour, than is shown in the following schedule, he has violated the foregoing rule regarding flour extraction:

Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Maximum permissible feed returns per 196 pounds flour manufactured.	Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Maximum permissible feed returns per 196 pounds flour manufactured.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
58 pounds or heavier.....	68	54 pounds.....	85
57 pounds.....	72	53 pounds.....	90
56 pounds.....	76	52 pounds.....	96
55 pounds.....	80	51 pounds.....	102

[II—A—5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

RULE M. S. 5. Wheat not to be used for feeding—Exceptions.—The wheat miller shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration, Feedingsuffs Division, Washington, D. C., grind, crack, or sell wheat or wheat flour for feeding purposes or use wheat or wheat flour in manufacturing or mixing feed: *Provided, however,* That poultry or pigeon feed containing not more than 10 per cent of wheat unfit for human consumption may be manufactured and sold: *Provided, further,* That any wheat unfit for human consumption and unfit for poultry or pigeon feed may be used for other feeding purposes.

RULE M. S. 6. *Only one grade of flour to be made.*—The wheat miller shall make only one grade of pure wheat flour, namely, 100 per cent "straight" flour, except with the written permission of the United States Food Administration, and such 100 per cent flour shall not be subjected to separation or division.

NOTE.—Application for permits should be made to the United States Food Administration, Cereal Division, flour milling section, Washington, D. C.

RULE M. S. 7. *Use or sale of wheat flour for other than human consumption prohibited.*—The wheat miller shall not use wheat flour or sell such flour to be used for any other purpose than human consumption, or for the manufacture of gluten flour or wheat starch, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration, Distribution Department, Washington, D. C.

RULE M. S. 8. *Manufacture of farina, purified middlings, semolina or special granular macaroni flour.*—Farina, purified middlings, semolina, or special granular macaroni flour shall be made only with the written permission of the United States Food Administration, Cereal Division, flour milling section, Washington, D. C. When permission is granted to manufacture such products the wheat miller using other than Durum wheat may separate from his wheat for that purpose not to exceed 5 per cent of the mill's wheat-flour production, and the wheat miller using Durum wheat may separate from his wheat for that purpose not to exceed 7 per cent of his total wheat-flour production, provided that the total production of wheat flour and the products named above in the aggregate shall not be less than is prescribed by preceding Special Rule M. S. 4 for flour extraction. Prompt and full reports of all sales of such special products, giving the names of purchasers, destinations, and amounts sold, must be made to the United States Food Administration, Cereal Division, flour milling section, 42 Broadway, New York City.

RULE M. S. 9. *Wheat not to be wasted.*—The wheat miller shall not subject wheat to any treatment or manipulation that will result in waste of wheat from which flour fit for human consumption can be made.

[II—A—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (a). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for pp. II—A—4 and II—A—5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

RULE M. S. 4. *Minimum flour extraction.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE M. S. 5. *Wheat not to be used for feeding—Exceptions.*—(Repealed Nov. 2, effective Nov. 4, 1918.)

RULE M. S. 6. *Only one grade of flour to be made.*—The wheat miller shall make only one grade of pure wheat flour, namely 100 per cent "straight" flour, except with the written permission of the United States Food Administration, and such 100 per cent flour shall not be subject to separation or division.

NOTE.—Application for permits should be made to the United States Food Administration, Cereal Division, flour milling section, Washington, D. C.

RULE M. S. 7. *Use or sale of wheat flour for other than human consumption prohibited.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE M. S. 8. *Manufacture of Farina, purified middlings, Semolina, or special granular macaroni flour.*—Farina, purified middlings, Semolina, or special granular macaroni flour shall be made only with the written permission of the United States Food Administration, Cereal Division, flour milling section, Washington, D. C. When permission is granted to manufacture such products, the wheat miller using other than durum wheat may separate from his wheat for that purpose not to exceed 5 per cent of the mill's wheat flour production, and the wheat miller using durum wheat may separate from his wheat for that purpose not to exceed 7 per cent of his total wheat flour production, provided that the total production of wheat flour and the products named above in the aggregate shall not be less than is prescribed by preceding Special Rule M. S. 4 for flour extraction. Prompt and full reports of all sales of such special products, giving the names of purchasers, destinations, and amounts sold, must be made to the United States Food Administration, Cereal Division, flour milling section, 42 Broadway, New York City.

RULE M. S. 9. *Wheat not to be wasted.*—The wheat miller shall not subject wheat to any treatment or manipulation that will result in waste of wheat from which flour fit for human consumption can be made.

[II—A—10.]

RULE M. S. 10. *Manufacture of mixed flour.*—The wheat miller shall not manufacture mixed flour containing less than 25 per cent of substitute flours, to wit, corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato

flour, sweet potato flour, milo flour, Kaffir flour, feterita flour, bean flour, cassava flour, taro flour, or banana flour. All corn flour and barley flour used shall conform to the specifications therefor prescribed by the regulations governing corn and barley millers. All other substitute flours used shall be limited, as far as practicable, in moisture, fat content, and acidity, so that the resulting product shall have good keeping qualities.

NOTES.—The following are the specifications prescribed for corn flour and barley flour:

Corn flour.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn, hominy, grits, or cream meal, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 75 per cent will sift through No. 9XX bolting silk, and balance shall sift through No. 72 grits gauze; shall be of an even color and shall contain not more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and 2 per cent fat. Not to exceed 70 pounds of corn flour shall be made from 100 pounds of corn. Such corn shall be clean and sound and contain not to exceed $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture.

Barley flour.—Shall be milled from clean, sound barley and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 9XX bolting silk; and shall be of a uniform color and shall contain not more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction, and not more than 55 pounds of barley flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound barley.

Labeling.—The licensee manufacturing mixed flour must state upon the package the percentage of all ingredients therein in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, under the pure food law.

Tax.—Mixed flour can be manufactured only under regulations concerning mixed flour issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the internal revenue act approved June 13, 1898, as amended by act of April 12, 1902. Millers and blenders or others desiring to engage in the manufacturing or blending of mixed flour may obtain these regulations upon application to any collector of internal revenue or to the United States Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., requesting specifically copies of regulations No. 25 concerning mixed flour. These regulations must be strictly complied with.

[II—A—10 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—10.]

RULE M. S. 10 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Manufacture and labeling of mixed flour, whole wheat, and Graham flour.*—The licensee shall not manufacture or sell any mixed flour containing corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, or rye flour without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, unless it conforms to one of the following specifications:

Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of barley flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat, barley, and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 8 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour and 1 pound of barley flour, each of such flour conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and rye flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 3 pounds of wheat flour to 2 pounds or more of rye flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration, provided that if such flour contains more than 2 pounds of rye flour to 3 pounds of wheat flour, the percentage of ingredients shall be stated on each package.

Whole wheat, entire wheat, or Graham flours: The licensee shall not manufacture or sell whole wheat, entire wheat, or Graham flour unless such flour contains at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry.

Labeling: Mixed flours conforming to the foregoing specifications should be labeled Victory Mixed Flour, and no flour shall be labeled Victory Mixed Flour unless it conforms thereto. Whole wheat, entire wheat or Graham flour conforming to this rule may be labeled "Victory," but no such flour shall be so labeled unless it conforms to this rule.

NOTE.—The term "Victory" is a descriptive name indicating that the flour contains substitutes in accordance with the Food Administration requirements.

It should be used by all manufacturers when producing this flour in a descriptive sense but not as a trade name.

Tax.—Mixed flour can be manufactured only under regulations concerning mixed flour issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the internal revenue act approved June 13, 1898, as amended by act of April 12, 1902. Millers and blenders or others desiring to engage in the manufacturing or blending of mixed flour may obtain these regulations upon application to any Collector of Internal Revenue or to the United States Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., requesting specifically copies of regulations No. 25 concerning mixed flour. These regulations must be strictly complied with, but the licensee will find them extremely simple in operation. The tax is small.

Labeling.—The licensee manufacturing mixed flour must conform to all requirements of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, in labeling such flour.

Pancake and self-rising flours.—If the above rule interferes with the manufacture of any established brands of pancake or self-rising flours, special application should be made to the United States Food Administration, Distribution Division, Washington, D. C., for permission to continue operation.

[II—A—10 (b). Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—10 (a).]

RULE M. S. 10 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918). *Manufacturing and labeling of mixed flour, whole-wheat, and graham flour.*—The licensee shall not manufacture or sell any mixed flour containing corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, or rye flour without the written permission of the United States Food Administration, unless it conforms to one of the following specifications:

Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of barley flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and oat flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of oat flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat, barley, and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 8 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour and 1 pound of barley flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and rye flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 3 pounds of wheat flour to 2 pounds or more of rye flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration, provided that if such flour contains more than 2 pounds of rye flour to 3 pounds of wheat flour, the percentage of ingredients shall be stated on each package.

Labeling Victory: Mixed flours conforming to the foregoing specifications should be labeled Victory Mixed Flour, followed by the names of the ingredients, and no flour shall be labeled Victory Mixed Flour unless it conforms to the above specifications.

The term "Victory" is a descriptive name indicating that the flour contains substitutes in accordance with the Food Administration requirements. It should be used by all manufacturers, when producing this mixed flour, in a descriptive sense, but not as a trade name, and should be used in connection with other brands rather than alone. Its use, however, is not mandatory.

Mixed wheat flour and other authorized substitute flours than above shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of such substitute flours, and each of such flours shall conform to the standards of the United States Food Administration. Such other mixed flours, however, can not be labeled Victory Flour.

Whole wheat, entire wheat, or graham flours. The licensee shall not manufacture or sell whole wheat, entire wheat, or graham flour unless such flour contains at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry. Whole wheat, entire wheat, or graham flour conforming to this rule may be labeled "Victory," but no such flour shall be so labeled unless it conforms to this rule.

Tax.—Mixed flour can be manufactured only under regulations concerning mixed flour issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the internal-revenue act approved June 13, 1898, as amended by act of April 12, 1902. Millers and blenders or others desiring to engage in the manufacturing or blending of mixed flour may obtain these regulations upon application to any collector of

internal revenue or to the United States Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., requesting specifically copies of regulations No. 25 concerning mixed flour. These regulations must be strictly complied with.

Labeling.—The licensee manufacturing mixed flour must conform to all requirements of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, in labeling such flour.

Manufacture of pancake flours.—No permit is necessary for the manufacture of pancake or other similar flours in which no wheat flour is used.

Graham, entire wheat, or whole-wheat flours.—There is no prohibition in the above rule or elsewhere in United States Food Administration regulations against the manufacture of entire wheat or whole wheat flours, either by the grinding of the whole-wheat berry (provided such flour contains at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry), or against the manufacture of these products by the mixing of 100 per cent straight flour with clean wheat bran and middlings in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of cleaned wheat bran and middlings.

Manufacture of mixed flours not mandatory.—The manufacture and sale of mixed flour is urged by the United States Food Administration, but is not mandatory.

Sale of mixed flour without substitutes.—Mixed flours made in accordance with the above specifications may be sold without substitutes.

The following are the specifications which have been prescribed by the United States Food Administration for corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, and rye flour, and all such flours used in mixing must conform to these specifications:

Corn flour shall be made from hominy, grits, cream meal, or clean, sound corn, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 75 per cent will sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance shall sift through No. 72 grits gauze; shall be of an even color and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed 13½ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed 2½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

Barley flour shall be milled from clean, sound barley, and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk, and shall be of a uniform color, and shall contain not more than 11½ per cent moisture and 2½ per cent fat by ether extraction, and not more than 55 pounds of barley flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound barley.

Rye flour shall be milled from clean, sound rye, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 8 XX silk; shall be of a uniform color, and shall not contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction; and not more than a total of 70 pounds of white, straight, or dark rye flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound rye. If this product is separated into patent and dark rye flour, not more than 70 per cent of the extracted flour shall be labeled or sold as "patent." The dark rye flour which results shall not be subjected to further separation or division, but may contain not to exceed 2½ per cent fat.

Oat flour shall be milled from oat groats made from clean, sound oats, or from rolled oats or oat meal, and shall be ground to a texture fine enough so that not less than 70 per cent will sift through 7 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 52 grit gauze, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and 2 per cent fiber.

[II—A—10 (c). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—10 (b).]

RULE M. S. 10. Manufacture and labeling of mixed flour, whole wheat, and Graham flour.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

[II—A—11, 12, 13.]

PROFITS, PRICES, AND DIFFERENTIALS.

RULE M. S. 11. Wheat flour and feed to be sold at reasonable advance over cost of wheat and packages.—The wheat miller shall sell flour and feed at not more than a reasonable advance over the average purchase price of the wheat from which it is manufactured plus the cost of packages: *Provided*, That if any such miller pays more for wheat than the customary market price in that locality, as evidenced by the fair guaranteed price basis established by the President's proclamation of February 21, 1918, he shall not be permitted to include in his average purchase price, for the purpose of this rule, the excess over such customary market price.

NOTES.—Fair price schedules.—The United States Food Administration will publish from time to time and furnish to any wheat miller a maximum fair-price schedule for flour and feed established with relation to the guaranteed price basis for wheat. Any sales of flour or feed in excess of this fair-price schedule will be regarded as a violation of the above rule, and any price at or below the fair-price schedule will be regarded as a compliance with the above rule.

Mixed flours.—The above rule and fair-price schedule apply to "mixed flour" containing 50 per cent of wheat and whole wheat and Graham flour, as well as to wheat flour. Sales of mixed flour, whole wheat, and Graham flour will be considered to return an excessive profit if made at a price in excess of the fair-price schedule or of the licensee's current selling price of wheat flour.

Soft wheat feeds.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of wheat mill feeds containing not less than 90 per cent soft winter wheat at a price not more than \$2 in excess of the maximum fair-price schedule for other wheat mill feeds: *Provided*, That all shipments or deliveries of such mill feeds are made in packages which are plainly marked "Manufactured from soft winter wheat."

RULE M. S. 12. Package charge.—In arriving at the per barrel package cost for the purpose of rule 11 the licensee shall use the current cost of two 98-pound cotton sacks of standard size and grade as quoted for lots of 1,000 bags, plus any freight or transportation charges. The charge for any other size or style of packages as furnished by mill or buyer shall be calculated on the basis of such 98-pound cotton sacks, plus or minus the differential which will be indicated from time to time by the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 13. Flour price schedule and differentials should be displayed in mill.—The wheat miller shall cause to be displayed in his principal place of business and mills, warehouses, and agencies maintained, controlled, or operated by him such flour-price schedule and package differentials as may be furnished to him from time to time by the United States Food Administration, and a schedule showing cost of sacks and other charges. He shall furnish copies of any such documents to buyers upon request.

[II—A—11, 12, 13 (a). Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—11, 12, 13, and *II—A—11, 12, 13.]

PROFITS, PRICES, AND DIFFERENTIALS.

RULE M. S. 11 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918). Wheat flour, mixed flour and feed to be sold at reasonable advance over cost of wheat and packages.—The wheat miller shall sell flour and feed at not more than a reasonable advance over the average purchase price of the wheat from which it is manufactured, plus the cost of package: *Provided*, That if any such miller pays more for wheat than the customary market price in that locality, as evidenced by the fair guaranteed price basis established by the President's proclamation of February 21, 1918, he shall not be permitted to include in his average purchase price, for the purpose of this rule, the excess over such customary market price.

NOTES.—Fair price schedules.—The United States Food Administration will publish from time to time and furnish to any wheat miller a maximum fair-price schedule for flour and feed established with relation to the guaranteed-price basis for wheat. Any sales of wheat flour, mixed flour, whole-wheat or graham flour or wheat mill feed in excess of this fair-price schedule will be regarded as a violation of the above rule, and any sale at a price at or below the fair-price schedule will be regarded as a compliance with the above rule.

Mixed flours.—The above rule and fair-price schedule apply to "mixed flour" and whole-wheat and graham flour, as well as to wheat flour. Sales of mixed flour, whole-wheat and graham flour will be considered to return an excessive profit if made at a price in excess of the fair-price schedule or of the licensee's current selling price of wheat flour.

Soft wheat feeds.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of soft, winter-wheat mill feeds at a price not more than \$2 in excess of the maximum fair-price schedule for other wheat mill feeds: *Provided*, That all shipments or deliveries of such mill feeds are made in packages which are plainly marked "Soft winter wheat."

Wheat screenings.—Any sales of wheat screenings in excess of the fair price schedule for bran will be regarded as a violation of Rule M. S. 11 and cause for revoking the offender's license.

Interest on arrival drafts.—Interest on arrival drafts on sales of flour and feed may be included in invoices as a separate item, and is chargeable over the

fair-price schedules where definite arrangements to that effect are made between buyer and seller.

Self-rising wheat flour.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of self-rising wheat flour at a price not more than 50 cents per barrel over the licensee's maximum fair-price schedule for 100 per cent straight-grade wheat flour.

Blenders.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable a margin of 25 cents per barrel over average cost, for blending wheat flours or for blending wheat flours with substitutes, the cost to be considered as the average invoice price delivered at the blending plant. To the above carload basis it will be considered reasonable that blenders add the selling margins covering various classes of sales, as per Rule M. S. 14.

RULE M. S. 12. Package charge.—In arriving at the per barrel package cost for the purpose of Rule 11 the licensee shall use the current cost of two 98-pound cotton sacks of standard size and grade as quoted for lots of 1,000 bags, plus any freight or transportation charges. The charge for any other size or style of packages as furnished by mill or buyer shall be calculated on the basis of such 98-pound cotton sacks, plus or minus the differential which will be indicated from time to time by the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 13. Flour price schedule and differentials should be displayed in mill.—The wheat miller shall cause to be displayed in his principle place of business and mills, warehouses, and agencies maintained, controlled, or operated by him, such flour-price schedule and package differentials as may be furnished to him from time to time by the United States Food Administration, and a schedule showing cost of sacks and other charges. He shall furnish copies of any such documents to buyers upon request.

[II—A—11, 12, 13 (b). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—11, 12, 13 (a).]

PROFITS, PRICES, AND DIFFERENTIALS.

RULE M. S. 11 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918). Wheat flour, mixed flour, and feed to be sold at reasonable advance over cost of wheat and packages.—The wheat miller shall sell flour and feed at not more than a reasonable advance over the average purchase price of the wheat from which it is manufactured plus the cost of packages: *Provided*, That if any such miller pays more for wheat than the customary market price in that locality as evidenced by the fair guaranteed price basis established by the President's proclamation of February 21, 1918, he shall not be permitted to include in his average purchase price, for the purpose of this rule, the excess over such customary market price.

NOTE.—Fair-price schedules.—The United States Food Administration will publish from time to time and furnish to any wheat miller a maximum fair-price schedule for flour and feed established with relation to the guaranteed price basis for wheat. Any sales of wheat flour, mixed flour, whole wheat or graham flour, or wheat mill feed in excess of this fair-price schedule will be regarded as a violation of the above rule, and any sale at a price at or below the fair-price schedule will be regarded as a compliance with the above rule.

Mixed flours.—The above rule and fair-price schedule apply to "mixed flour" and whole wheat and graham flour, as well as to wheat flour. Sales of mixed flour, whole-wheat and graham flour will be considered to return an excessive profit if made at a price in excess of the fair-price schedule or of the licensee's current selling price of wheat flour.

Soft wheat feeds.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of soft winter wheat mill feeds at a price not more than \$2 in excess of the maximum fair-price schedule for other wheat mill feeds: *Provided*, That all shipments or deliveries of such mill feeds are made in packages which are plainly marked "Soft winter wheat."

Wheat screenings.—(Canceled Dec. 3, 1918.)

Interest on arrival drafts.—Interest on arrival drafts on sale of flour and feed may be included in invoices as a separate item and is chargeable over the fair-price schedules where definite arrangements to that effect are made between buyer and seller.

Self-raising wheat flour.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of self-rising wheat flour at a price not more than 50 cents per barrel over the licensee's maximum fair-price schedule for 100 per cent straight grade wheat flour.

Blenders.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable a margin of 25 cents per barrel over average cost for blending wheat flours or for blending

wheat flours with substitutes, the cost to be considered as the average invoice price delivered at the blending plant. To the above carload basis it will be considered reasonable that blenders add the selling margins covering various classes of sales as per Rule M. S. 14.

RULE M. S. 12. Package charge.—In arriving at the per barrel package cost for the purpose of rule 11 the licensee shall use the current cost of two 98-pound cotton sacks of standard size and grade as quoted for lots of 1,000 bags plus any freight or transportation charges. The charge for any other size or style of packages as furnished by mill or buyer shall be calculated on the basis of such 98-pound cotton sacks plus or minus the differential which will be indicated from time to time by the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 13. Flour-price schedule and differentials should be displayed in mill. The wheat miller shall cause to be displayed in his principal place of business and mills, warehouses, and agencies maintained, controlled, or operated by him such flour-price schedule and package differentials as may be furnished to him from time to time by the United States Food Administration and a schedule showing cost of sacks and other charges. He shall furnish copies of any such documents to buyers upon request.

[*II—A—11, 12, 13. Insert this after II—A—11, 12, 13.]

NOTE TO RULE II—A—11. Wheat screenings.—Any sales of wheat screenings in excess of the fair-price schedule for bran will be regarded as a violation of Rule M. S. II and cause for revoking the offender's license. (Aug. 24, 1918.)

[* II—A—11, 12, 13 (a). Sept. 26, 1918. This should follow II—A—11, 12, 13 (a).]

NOTE TO RULE II—A—12—(Effective Sept. 18, 1918.)

Package differentials.

[Basis 98 pounds cotton.]

Weight.	Kind.	Charge over bulk price for packing in buyer's packages.
<i>Pounds.</i>		
196	Wood, \$0.60 over basis.....	\$0.05
98	Wood, \$1.35 over basis.....	.15
98	Cotton, basis (2 to barrel).....	.05
140	Jute, same as basis.....	.05
98	Jute, \$0.05 over basis (2 to barrel).....	.05
96	Cotton, \$0.20 under basis (2 to barrel).....	.05
49	Cotton, \$0.20 over basis (4 to barrel).....	.10
48	Cotton, same as basis.....	.10
24½	Cotton, \$0.45 over basis (8 to barrel).....	.10
24	Cotton, \$0.25 over basis (8 to barrel).....	.10
12½	Cotton, \$0.80 over basis (16 to barrel).....	.15
12	Cotton, \$0.60 over basis (16 to barrel).....	.15
10	Cotton, \$1.20 over basis (20 to barrel).....	.15
8	Cotton, \$0.90 over basis (24 to barrel).....	.20
7	Cotton, \$1.10 over basis (28 to barrel).....	.25
6	Cotton, \$1.05 over basis (32 to barrel).....	.25
5	Cotton, \$1.70 over basis (40 to barrel).....	.35
3½	Cotton, \$1.55 over basis (56 to barrel).....	.35
3	Cotton, \$1.70 over basis (64 to barrel).....	.35
2	Cotton, \$2.65 over basis (96 to barrel).....	.50
49	Paper, \$0.05 under basis (4 to barrel).....	.10
48	Paper, \$0.25 under basis (4 to barrel).....	.10
24½	Paper, \$0.05 over basis (8 to barrel).....	.12
24	Paper, \$0.05 under basis (8 to barrel).....	.12
12½	Paper, \$0.25 over basis (16 to barrel).....	.18
12	Paper, \$0.05 over basis (16 to barrel).....	.18
10	Paper, \$0.50 over basis (20 to barrel).....	.20
8	Paper, \$0.15 over basis (24 to barrel).....	.25
7	Paper, \$0.40 over basis (28 to barrel).....	.30
6	Paper, \$0.55 over basis (32 to barrel).....	.30
5	Paper, \$0.70 over basis (40 to barrel).....	.45
3½	Paper, \$0.85 over basis (56 to barrel).....	.45
3	Paper, \$0.95 over basis (64 to barrel).....	.45
2	Paper, \$1.60 over basis (96 to barrel).....	.75
	Outside jute or cotton envelopes, \$0.60 per barrel additional.....	.10
	Outside paper envelopes, \$0.40 per barrel additional.....	.10

All sales to be made basis 98-pound cotton.

Where flour is sold on basis 98-pound cotton sack and delivery is made in buyer's sack, the invoice price shall be arrived at by deducting from the selling price the current cost of two 98-pound cotton sacks. To bulk price thus obtained shall be added charges over bulk price for packing flour in buyer's sacks as named above.

Seller or buyer may not have option of shipping flour in cotton or jute sacks where either have been specified at time of sale, except as may be agreed to by buyer and seller at time of shipment.

[II—A—14.]

RULE M. S. 14. *Maximum permissible margins over car-lot bulk on various classes of sales.*—All sales of wheat flour and wheat mill feed shall be classified as follows, and the wheat miller shall not charge more than the maximum margins indicated for each class over his car-lot price, bulk, mill, cash, or draft terms:

Class A: Sales to any buyer in carload lots, bulk, mill, cash, or draft attached to bill of lading.—Basis.

Class B: Sales to any buyer in mixed carloads of wheat flour, wheat-flour substitutes, and feed (containing at least 40 per cent of feeds and/or wheat flour substitutes)—Flour, not more than 25 cents per barrel over basis; feed, not more than 50 cents per ton over basis.

Class C: Sales of "consigned" flour to wholesale dealers from cars or docks, in carload lots (not delivered), 25 cents per barrel over basis.

Class D: Sales of "consigned" flour to wholesale dealers, from cars or docks, in less than carload lots (not delivered), 35 cents per barrel over basis.

Class E: Sales of flour to any buyer, other than individual consumer, less-than-carload lots (not delivered) and excepting sales as per schedules "C" and "D"—Not more than 50 cents per barrel over basis.

Class F: Sales of flour in less than carload lots to individual consumers (not including bakers or public eating places)—Not more than \$1.20 per barrel over basis.

Class G: Sales of feed to wholesale dealers in less than carload lots and not less than 1 ton—Not more than \$1 per ton over basis.

Class H: Sales of feed to retail dealers in less than carload lots and not less than 1 ton—Not more than \$2 per ton over basis.

Class I: Sales of feed in less than ton lots to feed dealers—Not more than \$3 per ton over basis.

NOTES.—Credit.—Where credit is extended on flour or feed, only the actual interest may be added.

Only one margin over basis permitted.—Not more than one of the margins over basis, as indicated above, shall be added by the wheat miller on the sale of any lot of flour or feed.

Sales of feed to consumers.—Sales of feed to consumers must be made at not more than a reasonable margin over basis. The Federal Food Administrator of the State where the mill is located will indicate what margins will be considered reasonable.

[II—A—14 (a). Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—14.]

RULE M. M. S. 14 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918). *Maximum permissible margins over carlot bulk on various classes of sales.*—All sales of wheat flour and wheat mill feed shall be classified as follows, and the wheat miller shall not charge more than the maximum margins indicated for each class over his carlot price, bulk, mill, cash, or draft terms:

Class A: Sales to any buyer in carload lots, bulk mill, cash, or draft attached to bill of lading.—Basis.

Class B: Sales to any buyer in mixed carloads of wheat flour, wheat flour substitutes, and feeds.—Flour, not more than 25 cents per barrel over basis; feed, not more than 50 cents per ton over basis.

Class C: Sales of "consigned" flour to wholesale dealers from cars or docks, in carload lots (not delivered), 25 cents per barrel over basis.

Class D: Sales of "consigned" flour to wholesale dealers, from cars or docks; in less than carload lots (not delivered), 35 cents per barrel over basis.

Class E: Sales of flour to any buyer, other than individual consumer, less than carload lots (not delivered) and excepting sales as per Schedules "C" and "D"—Not more than 50 cents per barrel over basis.

Class F: Sales of flour in less than carload lots to individual consumers (not including bakers or public eating places)—Not more than \$1.20 per barrel over basis.

Class G: Sales of feed to wholesale dealers in less than carload lots and not less than one ton—Not more than \$1 per ton over basis.

Class H: Sales of feed to retail dealers in less than carload lots and not less than 1 ton—Not more than \$2 per ton over basis.

Class I: Sales of feed in less than ton lots to feed dealers—Not more than \$3 per ton over basis.

Sales of feed to consumers.—Sales of feed to consumers must be made at not more than a reasonable margin over basis. The Federal food administrator of the State where the mill is located will indicate what margins will be considered reasonable.

NOTES.—Credit and delivery on flour.—Not more than 25 cents per barrel for delivery and credit may be charged in addition to the above margins where flour is delivered to the buyer's door, including all charges for credit if credit is extended. Where credit is extended without delivery, only the actual interest may be added.

Brokerage.—Brokerage may not be added to the fair price schedule either on flour or feed.

Credit and delivery charges on feed.—Not more than a reasonable cartage or trucking charge may be made where mill feed is delivered to the buyer's door. Where credit is extended only the actual interest may be added.

Cartage.—No charge for cartage or trucking on flour or feed to a station or dock at the town where the mill is located may be made.

Only one margin over basis permitted.—Not more than one of the margins over basis, as indicated above, shall be added by the wheat miller, on the sale of any lot of flour or feed.

[II—A—15, 16, 17, 18, 19.]

RULE M. S. 15. *Permissible price differential for farina, purified middlings, semolina, or special granular macaroni flour.*—Wheat flour millers manufacturing farina, purified middlings, semolina, or special granular macaroni flour, under the special permission of the United States Food Administration, flour milling session, Washington, D. C., may charge a price for such products not to exceed 40 cents per barrel above the licensee's fair price of 100 per cent straight grade flour on date of sale.

RULE M. S. 16. *Price differential on table bran.*—Bran intended for human consumption, so-called "table bran," may be sold at a reasonable advance over the licensee's fair price for bran.

RULE M. S. 17. *Differentials and returns on wheat mill feed.*—In selling wheat mill feed to the consumer at the mill door, if the purchaser desires to buy wheat mill feed in bulk and the sacks are emptied and left at the mill in undamaged condition, the miller shall not add to the purchase price any charge for sacks. In selling various grades of wheat mill feeds in carload lots, on terms of cash or draft attached to bill of lading, the miller shall sell same at a price not in excess of his car-lot price for mixed feed, bulk mill, plus or minus the following differentials:

Shorts, standard middlings, gray shorts, gray middlings, flour middlings, or red dog, with or without screenings, 75 cents per ton over basis.

Bran, with or without screenings, \$1.25 per ton under basis.

NOTE.—The wheat miller may make such separations of wheat mill feeds as his trade may demand, but if the total returns received by him from the sale of wheat mill feed manufactured from any given wheat exceeds the amount which the Food Administration considers to return a reasonable profit on an equal quantity of wheat mixed feed, i. e., the entire mill run of wheat mill feed, it will be considered that the miller has violated Rule M. S. 11.

RULE M. S. 18. *Feed to be mixed in 1917 proportion only.*—No wheat miller shall mix any greater percentage of wheat mill feed with other feeding stuffs, or sell any greater percentage to feed mixers for such mixing, than he mixed or sold in the year 1917.

RULE M. S. 19. *Differential for reconditioning and blending.*—The licensee who blends or reconditions flour not of his own manufacture shall not sell such flour in carload lots at more than 25 cents per barrel over the purchase price; provided that in making sales of the character of those described in Rule 14 under

Classes B, C, D, E, and F, he may add not to exceed the additional margins prescribed therein for such sales.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to wheat millers mixing their own wheat flour with purchased wheat or substitute flours. Such mixed flour meal must be sold at not more than the licensee's price for wheat flour, in accordance with Rule M. S. 11.

[II—A—20, 21.]

RULE M. S. 20. Custom and exchange grinding.—The wheat miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons and grinds such wheat on a toll basis, or exchanges such wheat for flour and feed, may charge not to exceed 35 cents per bushel for each 60 pounds of cleaned wheat so received, and on such basis he shall return to the farmer flour and feed in accordance with the following schedule:

Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Flour returnable.	Hard wheat feed returnable.	Soft wheat feed returnable.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
58 pounds or heavier.....	44	15	14
57 pounds.....	43½	15½	14½
56 pounds.....	42½	16½	15½
55 pounds.....	42	17	16
54 pounds.....	41½	17½	16½
53 pounds.....	40½	18½	17½
52 pounds.....	39½	19½	18½
51 pounds.....	39	20	19

NOTE.—Custom milling or exchange not required: Nothing in this rule requires a miller to operate upon an exchange or custom milling basis. He may, if he so desires, purchase the wheat and sell flour and feed at the prescribed margins or less.

Size of exchange transactions.—Rules will be issued immediately through the several offices of the Federal Food Administrators governing the size of exchange transactions.

CONTRACTING AND SHIPPING.

RULE M. S. 21. Uniform contract prescribed.—The wheat miller shall not sell any wheat flour in quantities of 25 barrels or more, or wheat mill feed in quantities of 5 tons or more, except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. He shall not contract to sell wheat flour or wheat mill feed in any quantities without stipulating that the terms of the uniform Food Administration contract shall prevail. He shall fill out in every such contract covering flour the flour charge items appearing under "Method of calculating maximum delivered fair price," and in every such contract covering feed, the feed charge items appearing thereunder, and shall print under the item "Reasonable price schedule" the figures furnished to the miller by the United States Food Administration for that purpose.

NOTE.—This rule requires the confirmation by written contract of every telegraphic or other order for flour of 25 barrels or more, or feed of 5 tons or more, even though by reason of shortage in time the flour is shipped before the actual signing of the contract. Until such contract is signed it shall be understood that the transaction is subject to the terms and conditions of the United States Food Administration contract.

[II—A—20, 21 (a). Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—20, 21.]

RULE M. S. 20 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918).—*Custom and exchange grinding.*—The wheat miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons and grinds such wheat on a toll basis, or exchanges such wheat for flour and feed, shall charge not to exceed 35 cents per bushel for each 60 pounds of cleaned wheat so received, and on such basis he shall return to the farmer flour and feed in accordance with the following schedule:

Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Flour re- turnable.	Hard wheat feed re- turnable.	Soft wheat feed re- turnable.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
58 pounds or heavier.....	44	15	14
57 pounds.....	43½	15½	14½
56 pounds.....	42½	16½	15½
55 pounds.....	42	17	16
54 pounds.....	41½	17½	16½
53 pounds.....	40½	18½	17½
52 pounds.....	39½	19½	18½
51 pounds.....	39	20	19

Millers shall continue custom and exchange grinding.—The wheat miller who prior to July 1, 1918, had customarily ground wheat for farmers on a toll or exchange basis shall continue to operate upon such basis when the farmer offers wheat, grown on his own farm, to the mill for grinding or exchange, and where the farmer takes in exchange flour of the character made from his wheat.

NOTE.—Nothing in the above rule prevents a farmer selling some portion of his wheat to the miller at an agreed price and using the purchase price to cancel the charge per bushel made for milling.

Size of exchange transactions.—There is no limitation on the quantity of wheat that may be exchanged if the substitute rules are complied with, and if the farmer does not take more than an annual supply for his household or establishment. Flour can only be delivered without substitutes if the farmer signs the certificate approved in his zone, which will be furnished to mills on request by the Federal food administrator of the State where the mill is located.

CONTRACTING AND SHIPPING.

RULE M. S. 21 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918).—*Uniform contract prescribed.*—The wheat miller shall not sell any wheat or mixed flour in quantities of more than 50 barrels, or wheat mill feed in quantities of more than 5 tons, except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. He shall not contract to sell wheat flour, mixed flour, or wheat mill feed in any quantities without stipulating that the terms of the uniform Food Administration contract shall prevail. He shall fill out in every such contract covering flour, the flour charge items appearing under "Method of calculating maximum delivered fair price," and in every such contract covering feed, the feed charge items appearing thereunder, and shall print under the item "Reasonable price schedule" the figures furnished to the miller by the United States Food Administration for that purpose.

NOTE.—This rule requires the confirmation by written contract of every telegraphic or other order for flour of more than 50 barrels or more or feed of more than 5 tons, even though by reason of shortage in time the flour is shipped before the actual signing of the contract. Until such contract is signed it shall be understood that the transaction is subject to the terms and conditions of the United States Food Administration contract.

Orders taken by salesmen may be taken on regular mill contract forms, which may not show all details as listed in Rule M. S. 21, but in such case the memoranda forms must bear notation as follows: "This order is taken subject to conditions of the uniform contract prescribed by the United States Food Administration, and buyer and seller hereby agree to execute such contract in writing on the United States Food Administration contract form, and with all prescribed details shown."

Millers who have had their contract and invoice forms printed in accordance with the regulations issued on July 22, 1918, may use such contracts and invoices until exhausted, conforming in their charges to the minor changes now made.

[II—A—20, 21 (b). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—20, 21 (a).]

RULE M. S. 20. *Custom and exchange grinding.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

CONTRACTING AND SHIPPING.

RULE M. S. 21 (as amended Sept. 20, 1918). *Uniform contract prescribed.*—The wheat miller shall not sell any wheat or mixed flour in quantities of more than 50 barrels, or wheat mill feed in quantities of more than 5 tons, except by

signed contract in the form prescribed below. He shall not contract to sell wheat flour, mixed flour, or wheat mill feed in any quantities without stipulating that the terms of the uniform Food Administration contract shall prevail. He shall fill out in every such contract covering flour, the flour charge items appearing under "Method of calculating maximum delivered fair price," and in every such contract covering feed, the feed charge items appearing thereunder, and shall print under the item "Reasonable price schedule" the figures furnished to the miller by the United States Food Administration for that purpose.

NOTE.—This rule requires the confirmation by written contract of every telegraphic or other order for flour of more than 50 barrels or more or feed of more than 5 tons, even though by reason of shortage in time the flour is shipped before the actual signing of the contract. Until such contract is signed it shall be understood that the transaction is subject to the terms and conditions of the United States Food Administration contract.

Orders taken by salesmen may be taken on regular mill contract forms, which may not show all details as listed in Rule M. S. 21, but in such case the memoranda forms must bear notation as follows: "This order is taken subject to conditions of the uniform contract prescribed by the United States Food Administration, and buyer and seller hereby agree to execute such contract in writing on the United States Food Administration contract form, and with all prescribed details shown."

Millers who have had their contract and invoice forms printed in accordance with the regulations issued on July 22, 1918, may use such contracts and invoices until exhausted, conforming in their charges to the minor changes now made.

[II—A—21 continued (1).]

CONTRACT FORM PRESCRIBED BY RULE 22.

Contract No. _____. Date. _____.
_____ of _____ sell (s), and _____ of _____ buy (s), the following commodities, on the terms and conditions stated below:
Time of shipment (delivery) _____. Destination _____. Routing _____.
Terms of payment _____. Draft, through _____ Bank of _____.
Prices named in this contract are based on (a) effective price schedule, (b) "Class of sale," (c) freight charge, and (d) package charge, as specified below:

Number packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Bulk price f. o. b. mill.	Delivered price in packages.

Method of calculating maximum delivered fair price.

[Flour in 98-pound cotton sacks.]

	Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
(a) Maximum fair price bulk mill as per schedule No. —
(b) Maximum differential, if any, on sale of class —
(c) Freight charge (including freight tax).....
(d) Cost of sacks (98-pound cotton for flour).....
Total.....

(The schedules, note, and detailed terms and conditions below may be placed on reverse of contract form if desired.)

Reasonable price schedule (bulk mill).

Schedule No.	Flour.	Bran.	Wheat mixed feeds.	Middlings, shorts, red-dog.

Soft wheat feeds.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of wheat mill feeds containing not less than 90 per cent soft winter wheat at a price not more than \$2 in excess of the maximum fair price schedule for other wheat mill feeds; provided that all shipments or deliveries of such mill feeds are made in packages which are plainly marked "Manufactured from soft winter wheat."

NOTE.—The schedule of prices indicated above is based upon a determined wheat value as indicated by the Government reasonable price guarantee and a maximum permissible miller's charge. Any price in excess of that based on the schedules printed in this contract should be reported to the Federal food administrator for your State.

NOTE.—The following statement should appear on face of contract: "This contract is made subject to terms and conditions printed on back hereof, which terms and conditions are binding on both parties to the contract."

[II—A—21 continued (2).]

Maximum permissible margins over basis on various classes of sales.

Class of sale.	Mill sale to—		Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
A.....	Anyone.....	Car load lots, bulk mill, cash or draft attached to B/L.	None.	None.
B.....	.....do.....	Mixed car loads of feed and flour (containing at least 40 per cent of feeds and/or wheat-flour substitutes).	\$0.25	\$0.50
C.....	Wholesale dealers.....	From cars or docks, car lots (not delivered) where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	.25	.....
D.....	.....do.....	From cars or docks, less than car load (not delivered) where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	.35	.....
E.....	Anyone other than consumer....	Less car loads (except class C or D sales) (not delivered).	.50	.....
F.....	Individual consumers (except bakers and public eating places).	Less car loads.....	1.20	.....
G.....	Wholesale feed dealers.....	Less car loads and 2,000 pounds or over.....	.....	1.00
H.....	Retail feed dealers.....	.....do.....	.....	2.00
I.....	All feed dealers.....	Less than 1 ton.....	.....	3.00

Credit.—Where credit is extended on flour or feed only the actual interest for time of credit extension may be added by the miller on sale of any lot of flour or feed.

Sales of feed to consumers must be made at not more than a reasonable margin over basis. The Federal food administrator of the State where the mill or warehouse is located will indicate what margin will be considered reasonable.

Only one margin over carload basis permitted.—Not more than one of the margins over carload basis, as indicated above, shall be added by the weight miller on the sale of any lot of flour or feed.

[II—A—21 continued (2) (a). Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—21 continued (2).]

Maximum permissible margins over basis on various classes of sales.

Class of sale.	Mill sale to—		Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
A.....	Anyone.....	Carload lots, bulk mill, cash or draft attached to B/L.	None.	None.
B.....	.....do.....	Mixed carloads of wheat flour, mixed flour, wheat flour substitutes, and feeds.	\$0. 25	\$0. 50
C.....	Wholesale dealers.....	From cars or docks, carlots (not delivered) where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	. 25	.....
D.....	.....do.....	From cars or docks, less than carload (not delivered) where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	. 35	.....
E.....	Anyone other than consumer....	Less carloads (except class CorD sales) (not delivered).	1. 20	.....
F.....	Individual consumers (except bakers and public eating places).	Less carloads.....		
G.....	Wholesale feed dealers.....	Less carloads and 2,000 pounds or over.		1. 00
H.....	Retail feed dealers.....	.....do.....		2. 00
I.....	All feed dealers.....	Less than 1 ton.....		3. 00

Credit and delivery on flour.—Not more than 25 cents per barrel may be charged in addition to the above margins where flour is delivered to the buyer's door, including all charges for credit if credit is extended. Where credit is extended without delivery only the actual interest may be added.

Brokerage.—Brokerage may not be added to the fair price schedule either on flour or feed.

Credit and delivery on feed.—Not more than a reasonable cartage or trucking charge may be made where mill feed is delivered to the buyer's door. Where credit is extended only the actual interest may be added.

Cartage.—No charge for cartage or trucking on flour or feed to a station or dock at the town where the mill is located may be made.

Sales of feed to consumers must be made at not more than a reasonable margin over basis. The Federal Food Administrator of the State where the mill or warehouse is located will indicate what margin will be considered reasonable.

Only one margin over carload basis permitted.—Not more than one of the margins over carload basis, as indicated above, shall be added by the wheat miller on the sale of any lot of flour or feed.

[II—A—21 continued (3).]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It is understood and agreed.

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—That the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—That the wheat flour and wheat mill feed covered by this contract is sold on the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—That there are no conditions, representations, or warrants, oral or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract except as herein stated, and that no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipments within 30 days.*—That the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 30 days from the time that the order is confirmed by the seller, unless a shorter time is expressly provided.

(5) *Routing.*—That the seller shall have the right to route all shipments unless otherwise stated in this contract.

(6) *Nonextension of time.*—That there shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(7) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the buyer shall fail to file with the seller within 15 days of the date of confirmation of this contract shipping instructions permitting the seller to ship at his option within the remaining period of the contract, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference, provided that if such shipping instructions are received before the expiration of 30 days from the date of confirmation of this contract, and prior to any cancellation being sent, the seller's right to cancel shall cease. If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder or fail to perform any of the other terms of this agreement, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller the entry charge above provided, plus or minus the market difference. In addition thereto the seller may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(8) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the seller shall fail, except for the reasons specified in paragraph 9 of this contract, to make any shipment or delivery as specified, then the buyer may at his option cancel this contract at any time before actual shipment, and the seller shall pay to the buyer the sum of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference. The buyer may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(9) *Exceptions to seller's responsibilities.*—That if this contract can not be performed by the seller within the time specified, because of Government contracts not in contemplation at the time of the contract, or because of fires, strikes, labor difficulties, acts of carriers, or other causes beyond the control of the seller, and if the seller notifies the buyer of such inability, stating the specific cause, as soon as he knows that such inability will prevent performance, and, in any event, on or before the date of shipment or delivery, the seller shall not be responsible for failure to perform. In such event the buyer shall have the option of canceling the contract at the market difference, provided he exercises such option within 24 hours from the time when he receives notice of the seller's inability to perform. If such option is not exercised, the contract time of shipment or delivery shall be extended until a reasonable time after the termination of seller's inability is removed, but not to exceed 30 days beyond the original date of shipment or delivery. At the end of such additional 30 days' period the buyer shall again have the right to cancel as above provided, or the contract shall be similarly extended.

(10) *Buyer's responsibility for final payment.*—That where buyer specifies the bank through which draft is to be presented and to whom payment is to be made by the buyer, the buyer shall be responsible for final payment to the seller.

(11) *Package differentials.*—That both buyer and seller agree to the shipment or delivery of commodities named in this contract on the basis of the package differentials in effect at date of sale as promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

_____,
Seller.
By _____,
_____,
Buyer.
By _____.

[II—A—21 continued (3) (a). Nov. 16, 1918. Paragraph (4) and (7) have been changed; substitute this for II—A—21 continued (3).]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It is understood and agreed—

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—That the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—That the wheat flour and wheat mill feed covered by this contract is sold on the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—That there are no conditions, representations, or warrants, oral or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract, except as herein stated, and that no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipments within 60 days.*—That the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 60 days from the time that the order is confirmed by the seller, unless a shorter time is expressly provided.

(5) *Routing.*—That the seller shall have the right to route all shipments, unless otherwise stated in this contract.

(6) *Nonextension of time.*—That there shall be no extensions of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(7) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the buyer shall fail to file with the seller within 30 days of the date of confirmation of this contract shipping instructions permitting the seller to ship at his option within the remaining period of the contract, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference, provided that if such shipping instructions are received before the expiration of 60 days from the date of confirmation of this contract and prior to any cancellation being sent the seller's right to cancel shall cease. If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder or fail to perform any of the other terms of this agreement, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller the entry charge above provided plus or minus the market difference. In addition thereto the seller may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(8) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the seller shall fail, except for the reasons specified in paragraph 9 of this contract, to make any shipment or delivery as specified, then the buyer may at his option cancel this contract at any time before actual shipment, and the seller shall pay to the buyer the sum of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed plus or minus the market difference. The buyer may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(9) *Exceptions to seller's responsibilities.*—That if this contract can not be performed by the seller within the time specified because of Government contracts not in contemplation at the time of the contract, or because of fires, strikes, labor difficulties, acts of carriers, or other causes beyond the control of the seller, and if the seller notifies the buyer of such inability, stating the specific cause as soon as he knows that such inability will prevent performance, and in any event on or before the date of shipment or delivery, the seller shall not be responsible for failure to perform. In such event the buyer shall have the option of canceling the contract at the market difference, provided he exercises such option within 24 hours from the time when he receives notice of the seller's inability to perform. If such option is not exercised, the contract time of shipment or delivery shall be extended until a reasonable time after the termination of seller's inability is removed, but not to exceed 30 days beyond the original date of shipment or delivery. At the end of such additional 30 days' period the buyer shall again have the right to cancel as above provided or the contract shall be similarly extended.

(10) *Buyer's responsibility for final payment.*—That where buyer specifies the bank through which draft is to be presented and to whom payment is to be made by the buyer, the buyer shall be responsible for final payment to the seller.

(11) *Package differentials.*—That both buyer and seller agree to the shipment or delivery of commodities named in this contract on the basis of the package differentials in effect at date of sale as promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

_____, Seller.

By _____.

_____, Buyer.

By _____.

[II—A—22.]

RULE M. S. 22. *Uniform invoice prescribed.*—The wheat miller shall invoice all wheat flour and wheat-mill feed, except sales to individual consumers, and except sales of 15 barrels or less of flour and 3 tons or less of mill feed, on an invoice form on the front or back of which shall be printed all information

shown in this rule and in the form prescribed, the schedule of "reasonable prices" to be in accordance with schedule which will be furnished any miller. He shall fill out in every such invoice covering flour, the flour charge items appearing under "Method of calculating invoice price," and in every invoice covering feed the feed charge items under such heading.

The following items shall appear on front or back of every invoice:

Reasonable-price schedule (bulk mill).

Sched- ule No.	Flour.	Bran.	Wheat Mixed Feeds.	Middlings, Shorts, Red-dog.
	(Here insert figures furnished you by Food Administration.)			

Soft-wheat feeds.—The Food Administration will regard as reasonable the sale of wheat mill feeds containing not less than 90 per cent soft winter wheat at a price not more than \$2 in excess of the maximum fair-price schedule for other wheat-mill feeds: *Provided*, That all shipments or deliveries of such mill feeds are made in packages which are plainly marked "Manufactured from soft winter wheat."

NOTE.—The schedule of prices indicated above is based upon a determined wheat value as indicated by the Government reasonable-price guaranty and a maximum permissible miller's charge. Any price in excess of that based on the schedules printed in this contract should be reported to the Federal food administrator for your State.

[II—A—22 continued.]

Maximum permissible margins over basis on various classes of sales.

Class of sale.	Mill sale to—	Description.	Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
A	Anyone.....	Car load lots, bulk mill, cash or draft attached to B/L.	None.	None.
B	.....do.....	Mixed car loads of feed and flour (containing at least 40 per cent of feeds and/or wheat flour substitute.	\$0.25	\$0.50
C	Wholesale dealers.....	From cars or docks, carlots (not delivered) where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	.25	.....
D	.....do.....	From cars or docks, less than carload (not delivered) where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	.35	.....
E	Anyone other than consumer.	Less car loads (except class C or D sales; not delivered).	.50	.....
F	Individual consumers (except bakers and public eating places).	Less car loads.....	1.20	.....
G	Wholesale feed dealers.....	Less car loads and 2,000 pounds or over.....	.....	1.00
H	Retail feed dealers.....	.....do.....	.....	2.00
I	All feed dealers.....	Less than 1 ton.....	.....	3.00

Credit.—Where credit is extended on flour or feed only the actual interest for time of credit extension may be added by the miller on sale of any lot of flour or feed.

Sales of feed to consumers must be made at not more than a reasonable margin over basis. The Federal food administrator of the State where the mill or warehouse is located will indicate what margin will be considered reasonable.

Only one margin over carload basis permitted.—Not more than one of the margins over car-load basis, as indicated above, shall be added by the wheat miller on the sale of any lot of flour or feed.

Method of calculating maximum delivered fair invoice price.

[Flour, basis, 98-pound cotton sacks.]

	Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
(a) Maximum fair price bulk mill as per schedule No. —
(b) Maximum differential, if any, on sale of class —
(c) Freight charge (including freight tax).....
(d) Cost of sacks (98-pound cotton for flour).....
Total.....

[II—A—22 continued (1) (a)., Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—22 continued.]

Maximum permissible margins over basis on various classes of sales.

Class of sale.	Mill sale to—	Description.	Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
A	Anyone.....	Carload lots, bulk mill, cash or draft attached to B/L.	None.	None.
B	do.....	Mixed carloads of wheat flour, mixed flour, wheat flour substitutes and feeds.	\$0.25	\$0.50
C	Wholesale dealers.....	From cars or docks, carlots (not delivered), where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	.25	.....
D	do.....	From cars or docks, less than car load (not delivered), where flour has been forwarded "on consignment."	.35	.....
E	Anyone other than consumer.	Less carloads (except class C or D sales); (not delivered).	.50	.....
F	Individual consumers (except bakers and public eating places).	Less carloads.....	1.20	.....
G	Wholesale feed dealers.....	Less car loads and 2,000 pounds or over.....		1.00
H	Retail feed dealers.....	do.....		2.00
I	All feed dealers.....	Less than 1 ton.....		3.00

Sales of feed to consumers must be made at not more than a reasonable margin over basis. The Federal food administrator of the State where the mill or warehouse is located will indicate what margin will be considered reasonable.

Only one margin over carload basis permitted.—Not more than one of the margins over carload basis, as indicated above, shall be added by the wheat miller on the sale of any lot of flour or feed.

Credit and delivery on flour.—Not more than 25 cents per barrel may be charged in addition to the above margins where flour is delivered to the buyer's door, including all charges for credit if credit is extended. Where credit is extended without delivery only the actual interest may be added.

Brokerage.—Brokerage may not be added to the fair-price schedule either on flour or feed.

Credit and delivery charges on feed.—Not more than a reasonable cartage or trucking charge may be made where mill feed is delivered to the buyer's door. Where credit is extended only the actual interest may be added.

Cartage.—No charge for cartage or trucking on flour or feed to a station or dock at the town where the mill is located may be made.

[II—A—22 continued (1) (a).]

Method of calculating maximum fair invoice price.

[Flour, basis, 98-pound cotton sacks.]

	Flour per barrel.	Feed per ton.
(a) Maximum fair price bulk mill, as per schedule No. —
(b) Maximum differential, if any, on sale of class —
(c) Freight charge (including freight tax).....
(d) Cost of sacks (98-pound cotton for flour).....
Total.....

Millers who have had their contract and invoice forms printed in accordance with the regulations issued on July 22, 1918, may use such contracts and invoices until exhausted, conforming in their charges to the minor changes now made.

[II—A—23, 24, 25.]

RULE M. S. 23. *Change in destination or point of shipment.*—The wheat miller, in invoicing where change in destination is made at the request of the buyer and such change results in a freight rate other than that specified in the original contract, shall charge to the buyer any additional freight charge over, and credit to the buyer any lesser freight charge under, that specified in the contract. If the wheat miller makes a change in point of shipment from that originally named in the contract such change of point of shipment shall not result in change of delivered cost to buyer. In such case the bulk-mill price and freight charge shown on the invoice must be identical with similar prices and charges shown in the original contract.

RULE M. S. 24. *Minimum carloads.*—The wheat miller in making carload shipments of wheat, wheat flour or wheat mill feed, shall load in each car not less than the minimum amounts prescribed below except with the special written permission of the United States Food Administration, or such higher minimum as may be prescribed by published freight tariff, provided that when a car of lower carrying capacity is used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without permission.

Wheat flour and wheat mill feed, 60,000 pounds.

Wheat, car capacity.

NOTE.—Double loading, i. e., loading for more than one customer in one car is permissible.

RULE M. S. 25. *Bakers must purchase substitutes.*—The licensee manufacturing wheat flour shall not sell, ship, or deliver to any person engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls, any wheat flour unless the buyer purchases at the same time, or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased, 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for every 3 pounds of wheat flour purchased.

Wheat-flour substitutes for the purpose of this rule shall include bran, shorts and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oat meal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet-potato flour, milo, kaffir, and feterita flours and meals, soya-bean meal, peanut meal, cassava flour, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature which may be used in baking.

Graham or whole-wheat flour containing 25 per cent of bran, shorts or middlings, and mixed flour containing 25 per cent of substitute flour may be sold to persons engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls, without substitutes, but if it contains less than 25 per cent it must only be sold with an amount of wheat-flour substitutes which, added to the bran, shorts and middlings contained in the Graham or whole-wheat flour (everything over 74 per cent extraction), will equal the total amount of substitutes required.

[II—A—23, 24, 25 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—23, 24, 25.]

RULE M. S. 23. *Change in destination or point of shipment.*—The wheat miller, in invoicing where change in destination is made at the request of the buyer and such change results in a freight rate other than that specified in the original contract, shall charge to the buyer any additional freight charge over, and credit to the buyer any lesser freight charge under, that specified in the contract. If the wheat miller makes a change in point of shipment from that originally named in the contract such change of point of shipment shall not result in change of delivered cost to buyer. In such case the bulk milk price and freight charge shown on the invoice must be identical with similar prices and charges shown in the original contract.

RULE M. S. 24. *Minimum carloads.*—The wheat miller in making carload shipments of wheat, wheat flour, or wheat mill feed, shall load in each car not less than the minimum amounts prescribed below except with the special written permission of the United States Food Administration, or such higher minimum as may be prescribed by published freight tariff, provided that when a car of lower carrying capacity is used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without permission.

Wheat flour and wheat mill feed, 60,000 pounds.

Wheat, car capacity.

NOTE.—Double loading, i. e., loading for more than one customer in one car, is permissible.

RULE M. S. 25. (Repealed on Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918.)

[II—A—23, 24, 25 (b). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—23, 24, 25 (a).]

RULE M. S. 23. *Change in destination or point of shipment.*—The wheat miller, in invoicing where change in destination is made at the request of the buyer and such change results in a freight rate other than that specified in the original contract, shall charge to the buyer any additional freight charge over, and credit to the buyer any lesser freight charge under, that specified in the contract. If the wheat miller makes a change in point of shipment from that originally named in the contract such change of point of shipment shall not result in change of delivered cost to buyer. In such case the bulk mill price and freight charge shown on the invoice must be identical with similar prices and charges shown in the original contract.

RULE M. S. 24. *Minimum carloads.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE M. S. 25. (Repealed on Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918).

[II—A—26, 27, 28.]

Potatoes may be sold to persons engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls as a wheat flour substitute in the proportion of 4 pounds of potatoes in place of 1 pound of other substitutes.

RULE M. S. 26. *Retailers and consumers must purchase substitutes.*—No licensee manufacturing wheat flour shall, without the permission of the United States Food Administrator, ship or deliver such wheat flour to any retailer or consumer unless the buyer purchases at the same time, or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for every pound of wheat flour purchased, or, in case of whole-wheat or Graham flour containing at least 95 per cent of the entire wheat, 3 pounds of wheat flour substitutes for every 5 pounds of such whole-wheat or Graham flour purchased.

Wheat flour substitutes for the purposes of this rule shall include hominy, corn grits, cornmeal, corn flour, edible cornstarch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, millo, kaffir and feterita flours and meals.

RULE M. S. 27. *Substitutes not to be accepted in return.*—The wheat miller shall not accept any return of wheat flour substitutes without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 28. *Quantity of wheat flour deliverable.*—The wheat miller shall not deliver wheat flour to any individual consumer residing in towns or cities in quantities in excess of 25 pounds, nor to any individual consumer in rural or farm communities in quantities in excess of 50 pounds, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

NOTE.—*Combination sales.*—The attention of millers is called to the fact that general rule 23 has been amended so that compulsory sales of wheat flour substitutes with wheat flour will not be permitted after September 1, 1918. After that date millers can not refuse to sell flour to retailers on the ground that the retailer will not buy wheat flour substitutes from the miller, provided that the retailer offers certificate to show that he has purchased elsewhere the required amount of substitutes. Compulsory combination sales to wholesalers are already prohibited by general rule 23.

NOTE.—*Size of exchange transactions.*—Rules will be issued immediately through the several offices of the Federal Food Administrators governing the size of exchange transactions.

[II—A—26, 27, 28 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—26, 27, 28.]

RULE M. S. 26 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918).—*Consumers must purchase substitutes.*—The wheat miller shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, ship or deliver wheat flour to any individual consumer, including public eating places, clubs, and boarding houses, unless such consumer purchases from him at the same time 1 pound of corn meal, corn flour or barley flour for each 4 pounds of wheat flour purchased or 2 pounds of pure rye flour for each 3 pounds of wheat flour purchased; provided that if the purchaser although offered the alternative of at least one of the foregoing combinations, prefers a combination of kaffir flour, millo flour, feterita flour, and meals, rice flour, peanut flour, oat flour, bean flour, potato flour,

sweet potato flour, or buckwheat flour, wheat flour may be sold to him with such optional substitute flours in proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of such substitutes. This rule shall not apply to the sale of mixed flour, whole wheat or graham flour if such flour conforms to the specifications prescribed in Rule M. S. 10, and is labeled Victory Mixed Flour or Victory Flour, nor to pancake or self-rising flours which contain less than 80 per cent of wheat flour and have been approved by the United States Food Administration. No corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, rye flour, oat flour, or rice flour shall be sold at a substitute unless it conforms to one of the specifications prescribed by the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—The effect of the foregoing rule is to require any miller who offers wheat flour for sale at retail to have in stock and offer for sale at all times at least one of the required substitutes (corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, pure rye flour). The optional substitute flours can not be forced on any consumer against his wish, and the miller is not compelled to carry them in stock.

Custom and exchange milling.—The foregoing rule applies to all custom and exchange transactions as well as direct sales, unless modified by announcement of the Federal food administrator of the State where the mill is located, acting with the approval of the zone committee. Specifications for different types of corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, and rye flour will be found in Rule III—A—7. Specifications for rice flour will be found in Rule V—B—6.

RULE M. S. 27. *Substitutes not to be accepted in return.*—The wheat miller shall not accept any return of wheat flour substitutes without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 28 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Quantity of wheat flour deliverable.*—Wheat millers shall not sell or deliver to any dealer or baker any wheat flour or mixed flour without the consent of the United States Food Administration of the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery; provided that this rule shall not prevent sale or delivery of wheat flour to the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or any agencies thereof.

RULE M. S. 29 is repealed, effective September 1, 1918.

RULE M. S. 29 regulated the amount of flour which could be delivered in custom or exchange transactions.

RULE M. S. 30 (effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Contracts must provide for delivery in thirty days.*—The wheat miller shall not make any contract for the sale or delivery of wheat flour or mixed flour for shipment or delivery more than 30 days after making such contract.

[II—A—26 (b). Sept. 20, 1918. This, and II—A—27, 28, 29, 30, 31 (b), should be substituted for II—A—26, 27, 28 (a).]

RULE M. S. 26 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Consumers must purchase substitutes.*—The wheat miller shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, ship or deliver wheat flour to any individual consumer, including public eating places, clubs, and boarding houses, unless such consumer purchases from him at the same time, one pound of corn meal, corn flour or barley flour for each 4 pounds of wheat flour purchased or 2 pounds of pure rye flour for each 3 pounds of wheat flour purchased; provided that if the purchaser altogether offered the alternative of at least one of the foregoing combinations, prefers a combination of kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour, and meals, rice flour, peanut flour, oat flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour or buckwheat flour, wheat flour may be sold to him with such optional substitute flours in proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of such substitutes. This rule shall not apply to the sale of mixed flour, whole wheat or graham flour if such flour conforms to the specifications prescribed in Rule M. S. 10, and is labeled Victory Mixed Flour or Victory Flour, nor to pancake or self-rising flours which contain less than 80 per cent of wheat flour and have been approved by the United States Food Administration. No corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, rye flour, oat flour, or rice flour shall be sold as a substitute unless it conforms to one of the specifications prescribed by the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—The effect of the foregoing rule is to require any miller who offers wheat flour for sale at retail to have in stock and offer for sale at all times,

at least one of the required substitutes (corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, pure rye flour). The optional substitute flours can not be forced on any consumer against his wish, and the miller is not compelled to carry them in stock.

Exchange transactions.—The foregoing rule applies to all custom and exchange transactions as well as direct sales, except as may be permitted by the Federal Food Administrator upon the furnishing by the farmer of a certificate in the form which will be announced by the Federal food administrator of the State where the mill is located and which may be obtained from him on application by the mill.

[II—A—27, 28, 29, 30, 31 (b).]

RULE M. S. 27. *Substitutes not to be accepted in return.*—The wheat miller shall not accept any return of wheat-flour substitutes without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 28 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Quantity of wheat flour deliverable.*—Wheat millers shall not sell or deliver to any dealer or baker any wheat flour or mixed flour without the consent of the United States Food Administration if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent sale or delivery of wheat flour to the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or any agencies thereof.

Rule M. S. 29 is repealed, effective September 1, 1918. Rule M. S. 29 regulated the amount of flour which could be delivered in custom or exchange transactions.

RULE M. S. 30. *Contracts must provide for delivery in 30 days.*—The wheat miller shall not make any contract for the sale or delivery of wheat flour, mixed flour, or wheat mill feed for shipment or delivery more than 30 days after the making of such contract: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent sale or delivery of wheat flour to the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or any agencies thereof.

RULE M. S. 31. *Mill feed to be sold for certain purposes only.*—The wheat miller shall not sell any wheat mill feed for any other purposes than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs, or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals.

Before selling any wheat mill feed to any person other than a dealer or mixed-feed manufacturer he shall require a pledge in the following form:

"In order to assist the Food Administration in the equitable distribution of wheat mill feeds I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs, or young calves or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals, and I further agree not to have at any time more than a 60-day supply of wheat feeds on hand."

[II—A—26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 (c). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—26 (b) and II—A—27, 28, 29, 30, 31 (b).]

RULE M. S. 26. *Consumers must purchase substitutes.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE M. S. 27. *Substitutes not to be accepted in return.*—The wheat miller shall not accept any return of wheat flour substitutes without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

RULE M. S. 28 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Quantity of wheat flour deliverable.*—Wheat millers shall not sell or deliver to any dealer or baker any wheat flour or mixed flour without the consent of the United States Food Administration if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 90 days next succeeding such sale or delivery; provided that this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of a carload of such flour to any licensee.

RULE M. S. 20 (repealed Sept. 1, 1918).

RULE M. S. 30 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Contracts must provide for delivery in 60 days.*—The wheat miller shall not make any contract for the sale or delivery of wheat flour, mixed flour, or wheat mill feed for shipment or

delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, provided that this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county or municipal governments or with the government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE M. S. 31. *Mill feed to be sold for certain purposes only.*—The wheat miller shall not sell any wheat mill feed for any other purposes than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs, or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals.

Before selling any wheat mill feed to any person other than a dealer or mixed feed manufacturer he shall require a pledge in the following form:

"In order to assist the Food Administration in the equitable distribution of wheat mill feeds, I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs, or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals, and I further agree not to have at any time more than a 60-day supply of wheat feeds on hand."

[II—A—26, 27, 28. Sept. 10, 1918. Insert this after II—A—26, 27, 28 (a).]

NOTE TO RULE M. S. 26.—The following notice has been prepared covering the delivery of wheat flour to farmers without substitutes, to be issued to the mills by the Federal food administrators, if approved by their zone committees. In some zones it may be considered advisable to use only one of the certificates, in which case the one not adopted and the part of the preliminary notice which refers to it will be eliminated.

To all millers and farmers in zone-----:

It has long been the custom for farmers bringing in their own wheat to receive in exchange their annual supply of flour. Nothing in the present Food Administration regulations prevents the continuation of this custom except that the general wheat conservation rules require wheat flour to be delivered only with one pound of substitutes for each four pounds of wheat flour.

Such substitutes can not always be handled by small country mills, and a year's supply of some of the substitutes is likely to spoil. Under these circumstances it has been considered desirable where farmers were willing to pledge a strict compliance with the program of the Food Administration to permit the delivery of flour to them without substitutes in exchange for their own wheat.

Furthermore many farmers grow their own substitutes, and it is not desired in this case to force them to buy other substitutes, provided that proper compliance with the Food Administration program can be obtained without this requirement.

It should be pointed out that farmers who are unwilling to sign these pledges may still obtain wheat flour on the same basis as other individuals by purchase in the market.

Millers in zone-----are therefore authorized upon the signing of either of the following pledges to deliver wheat flour to farmers without substitutes. The amount of wheat flour so delivered must not exceed the amount which can be actually extracted from the farmer's own wheat.

PLEDGE TO BE SIGNED BY FARMERS EXCHANGING THEIR OWN WHEAT TO OBTAIN FLOUR WITHOUT SUBSTITUTES.

I hereby certify that the wheat this day delivered by me to-----
-----, was grown by me on my farm. I pledge my-
(Name of miller.)

self to use such flour only in my own household or establishment and not to resell any of it without permission. I further pledge myself in using such flour to conform to the program of the United States Food Administration with regard to substitutes, and to use in the baking of all bread at least one pound of substitutes, to every four pounds of wheat flour, or if rye is used, two pounds of rye to every three pounds of wheat flour.

(Name.)

(Address.)

The wheat flour substitutes are corn flour, barley flour, corn meal, kaffir flour, millo flour, feterita flour and meal, rice flour, peanut flour, oat flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and buckwheat flour.

PLEDGE TO BE SIGNED BY FARMERS GROWING THEIR OWN SUBSTITUTES.

I hereby certify that I have ground or have had ground at the mill for use in my own family and have in my possession _____ pounds of _____ which have not been balanced against any purchases of wheat flour. I pledge myself in using such flour to conform to the program of the United States Food Administration with regard to substitutes, and to use in the baking of all bread at least one pound of substitutes to every four pounds of wheat flour, or if rye is used, two pounds of rye to every three pounds of wheat flour.

(Name.)

(Address.)

The wheat flour substitutes are corn flour, barley flour, corn meal, kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour and meal, rice flour, peanut flour, oat flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and buckwheat flour.

(STATEMENT OF MR. HOOVER TO BE PLACED AT TOP OF EACH PLEDGE.)

It is essential to the successful conduct of the war, to the feeding of our Army and the European peoples, and the accumulation of a surplus of wheat to guard against crop disaster, that the Allied peoples use 20 per cent of the substitute cereals in all wheat bread.

The American people will cheerfully undertake the same effort in this matter which the peoples of England, France, and Italy are undertaking. The only method of securing uniformity in this regard is to request all of our people to go without pure wheat bread during the war. The same uniform result can not be complied with by the use of cereals in other forms and we have pledged ourselves to the peoples by whose side we are fighting that this substitution will be made in all of the bread which is baked, both in bakeries and at home.

HERBERT HOOVER.

[II—A—27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Oct. 15, 1918. Insert this after II—A—27, 28, 29, 30, 31b.]

NOTE to RULE 31.—In administering Rule II—A—31 and Rule XXV—C—5 millers and dealers should not for the present require the pledge on sales to persons in the drought areas of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It is impracticable to extend this exception to small drought areas in other States. Where the exception is granted at all it must be State wide, and our information indicates that above-named States are only ones where drought is sufficiently serious to justify an exception for entire State. Millers and dealers should be advised. (Telegram to Federal Food Administration, Oct. 11, 1918.)

[II—A—32. Sept. 20, 1918. This should be inserted after II—A—27, 28, 29, 30, 31 (b).]

RULE M. S. 32 (effective Oct. 1, 1918).—*Mill feed to be distributed as in 1917.*—The wheat miller shall distribute all mill feed manufactured by him equitably between the different States of the United States in such manner that during each calendar quarter on and after October 1, 1918, the amount of wheat mill feed shipped into any State shall not be a less percentage of his total shipments of mill feed during such quarter than was shipped into such State in the corresponding quarter of the year 1917. Where shipments made in 1917 were subsequently reconsigned to other points, the ultimate point of consignment shall be taken as the basis for the foregoing calculation, so far as the miller from his records or best judgment can judge as to the ultimate point of consignment. This rule shall not apply to mills located in the drought areas of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

[II—A—32 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for II—A—32.]

RULE M. S. 32 (as amended Dec. 3, 1918).—*Mill feed to be distributed as in 1917.*—The wheat miller shall distribute all mill feed manufactured by him equitably between the different States of the United States, in such manner that during each calendar quarter on and after October 1, 1918, the amount of mill feed delivered in or shipped into any State shall not be a less percentage of his total deliveries of mill feed into such State in the corresponding quarter of the year 1917. Where shipments made in 1917 were subsequently reconsigned

to other points, the ultimate point of consignment shall be taken as the basis for the foregoing calculation, so far as the miller from his records or best judgment can judge as to the ultimate point of consignment. This rule shall not apply to mills located in the drought States of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

EXHIBIT M.

[III—IV—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS. NO. III—A. ELEVATORS AND DEALERS HANDLING WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY; B. CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY MILLERS. NO. IV—A. MALSTERS; B. NEAR-BEER MANUFACTURERS.

Effective July 20, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special rules affecting the above licenses, issued and in effect July 20, 1918, superseding all rules and regulations of series B. The above licensees are also subject to the general license regulations governing all licenses (No. I) contained in a separate pamphlet.

[III—A—1, 2, 3.]

No. III.

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS, WAREHOUSES OR OTHER PLACES FOR THE STORAGE OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY, AND DEALERS IN WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY.

Rules 1 to 3 relate to storage only.

Rules 4 to 8 relate to dealings in wheat only.

Rules 9 to 13 relate to dealings in corn, oats, barley, and rye.

RULE 1. *Storage space subject to Government command.*—The storage space in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used by licensees for the storage of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, or any product thereof, shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes, and the licensee shall furnish the whole or any part of such storage space to the United States Food Administration in such quantity at such times as the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative may determine.

RULE 2. *Storage of wheat limited.*—No wheat shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government or some agency thereof for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

RULE 3. *Storage in seaboard elevators limited to 30 days.*—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any corn, oats, barley, rye, or their derivative products other than for the United States Government or any of its agencies for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to storage at interior points.

[III—A—1, 2, 3 (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—1, 2, 3.]

No. III.

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS, WAREHOUSES, OR OTHER PLACES FOR THE STORAGE OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY, AND DEALERS IN WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY.

Rules 1 to 3 relate to storage only.

Rules 4 to 8 relate to dealings in wheat only.

Rules 9 to 13 relate to dealings in corn, oats, barley, and rye.

RULE 1. *Storage space subject to Government command.*—The storage space in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used by licensees for the storage

of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, or any product thereof, shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes, and the licensee shall furnish the whole or any part of such storage space to the United States Food Administration in such quantity and at such times as the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative may determine.

RULE 2 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Storage of grain limited.*—No wheat, rye, corn, oats, or barley shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee, other than for the United States Government or some agency thereof, for a longer period than 60 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

RULE 3. *Storage in seaboard elevators limited to 30 days.*—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any corn, oats, barley, rye, or their derivative products other than for the United States Government or any of its agencies for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to storage at interior points.

[III—A—1, 2, 3 (b). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—1, 2, 3 (a).]

No. III.

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS, WAREHOUSES, OR OTHER PLACES FOR THE STORAGE OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY, AND DEALERS IN WHEAT, RYE CORN, OATS AND BARLEY.

Rules 1 to 3 relate to storage only.

Rules 4 to 8 relate to dealings in wheat only.

Rules 9 to 13 relate to dealings in corn, oats, barley, and rye.

RULE 1. *Storage space subject to Government command.*—The storage space in all warehouses, elevators, and other plants used by licensees for the storage of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, or any product thereof, shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes, and the licensee shall furnish the whole or any part of such storage space to the United States Food Administration in such quantity and at such times as the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative may determine.

RULE 2. *Storage of grain limited.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Storage in seaboard elevators limited to 30 days.*—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any corn, oats, barley, rye, or their derivative products other than for the United States Government or any of its agencies for a longer period than 30 days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to storage at interior points.

[III—A—4, 5, 6, 7.]

RULES FOR DEALING IN WHEAT.

RULE 4. *Wheat not to be sold for feed; exceptions.*—The licensee shall not, without the consent of the United States Food Administrator, sell wheat (except mill feed) for feed or for manufacturing or mixing feed: *Provided*, That wheat unfit for human consumption may be sold to poultry and pigeon feed manufacturers in reasonable amounts, to allow a 10 per cent mixture thereof in poultry or pigeon feed, and wheat unfit for human consumption and unfit for poultry or pigeon feed may be sold for other feeding purposes.

RULE 5. *Wheat under control limited to 30 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any wheat or rye in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of 30 days.

RULE 6. *Wheat sold shall not give buyer more than 30 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not sell or deliver to any person any wheat if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of wheat or rye in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 30 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of wheat to any person for the United States or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 7. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 30 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat for shipment or delivery more than 30 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *And provided further*, That an importer may sell wheat to be imported for delivery on arrival.

[III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—4, 5, 6, 7.]

RULES FOR DEALING IN WHEAT.

RULE 4. *Wheat not to be sold for feed; exceptions.*—The licensee shall not, without the consent of the United States Food Administrator, sell wheat (except mill feed) for feed or for manufacturing or mixing feed; provided, that wheat unfit for human consumption may be sold to poultry and pigeon feed manufacturers in reasonable amounts to allow a 10 per cent mixture thereof in poultry or pigeon feed, and wheat unfit for human consumption and unfit for poultry or pigeon feed may be sold for other feeding purposes.

RULE 5 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Wheat under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any wheat in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of 60 days.

RULE 6 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Wheat sold shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not sell or deliver to any person any wheat if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of wheat in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of wheat to any person for the United States or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 7. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 30 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat for shipment or delivery more than 30 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes, provided that this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *And provided further*, That an importer may sell wheat to be imported for delivery on arrival.

[III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (b). Nov. 14, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (a).]

RULES FOR DEALING IN WHEAT.

RULE 4. *Wheat not to be sold for feed; exceptions.*—(Repealed Nov. 2, effective Nov. 4, 1918.)

RULE 5 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Wheat under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any wheat in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of 60 days.

RULE 6 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Wheat sold shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not sell or deliver to any person any wheat if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of wheat in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days

next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of wheat to any person for the United States or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 7. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 30 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat for shipment or delivery more than 30 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *And provided further*, That an importer may sell wheat to be imported for delivery on arrival.

[III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (c). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (b).]

RULES FOR DEALING IN WHEAT.

RULE 4. *Wheat not to be sold for feed, exceptions.*—(Repealed Nov. 2, effective Nov. 4, 1918.)

RULE 5 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Wheat under control limited to 90 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any wheat in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of 90 days.

RULE 6 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Wheat sold shall not give buyer more than 90 days' supply.*—The licensee dealing in wheat shall not sell or deliver to any person any wheat if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of wheat in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 90 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of wheat to any person for the United States or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 7 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes, provided that this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *And provided further*, That an importer may sell wheat to be imported for delivery on arrival.

[III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (a) note. Sept. 20, 1918. This should follow III—A—4, 5, 6, 7 (a).]

NOTE.—*Net profits for grain dealers.*—The United States Food Administration will consider any annual net profit taken by any grain dealer, including country elevators dealing in grain, in excess of the following schedule to be prima facie evidence of a violation of general rule 5, which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits:

Three per cent of the first \$300,000 of gross sales per annum.

Two per cent on all gross sales in excess of \$300,000 per annum.

No maximum margin on individual sales is prescribed because of the speculative character of the product dealt with and the fluctuating price of the product. As pointed out, the general average on all sales must not exceed 3 per cent or 2 per cent, as the case may be, over the cost of the grain and expenses of operation, nor must this limitation modify or abrogate the general principle contained in Food Administration regulations that a licensee shall not earn more than a reasonable net profit.

[III—A—8, 9, 10.]

RULE 8. *Maximum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of wheat shall be made in cars loaded to their capacity unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized agent.

RULES FOR DEALING IN CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY.

RULE 9. *Grain to be sold at reasonable advance over cost, hedging considered.*—The licensee shall sell corn, oats, rye, and barley at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the stock of such commodity on

hand or under the control of the licensee not at that time contracted to be sold. In arriving at the cost thereof he shall take into consideration the gain or loss from any hedging transaction on any recognized grain exchange.

RULE 10. *Amount of unsold grain under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not, without the written permission of United States Food Administrator, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time corn, oats, rye, or barley in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business during the next 60 days. In calculating a 60 days' supply for the purpose of this and the following rule the licensee must include all grain bought or contracted to be bought on a grain exchange: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prohibit the storing of corn, oats, rye, or barley for seeding purposes if notice of the amount and location of such seed is sent to the United States Food Administrator within 60 days from the date when stored.

NOTE.—Grain against which the owner holds sales hedges is considered to be sold and need not be included in the 60 days' supply.

[III—A—8, 9, 10 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—8, 9, 10.]

RULE 8. *Maximum carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULES FOR DEALING IN CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY.

RULE 9. *Grain to be sold at reasonable advance over cost, hedging considered.*—The licensee shall sell corn, oats, rye, and barley at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the stock of such commodity on hand under the control of the licensee not at that time contracted to be sold. In arriving at the cost thereof he shall take into consideration the gain or loss from any hedging transaction on any recognized grain exchange.

RULE 10. *Amount of unsold grain under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not, without the written permission of United States Food Administrator, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time corn, oats, rye, or barley in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business during the next 60 days. In calculating a 60 days' supply for the purpose of this and the following rule the licensee must include all grain bought or contracted to be bought on a grain exchange: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prohibit the storing of corn, oats, rye, or barley for seeding purposes if notice of the amount and location of such seed is sent to the United States Food Administrator within 60 days from the date when stored.

NOTE.—Grain against which the owner holds sales hedges is considered to be sold and need not be included in the 60 days' supply.

[III—A—8, 9, 10 (b). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—8, 9, 10 (a).]

RULE 8. *Maximum carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULES FOR DEALING IN CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY.

RULE 9. *Grain to be sold at reasonable advance over cost, hedging considered.*—The licensee shall sell corn, oats, rye, and barley at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the stock of such commodity on hand or under the control of the licensee not at that time contracted to be sold. In arriving at the cost thereof he shall take into consideration the gain or loss from any hedging transaction on any recognized grain exchange.

RULE 10. *Amount of unsold grain under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

[III—A—11, 12, 13.]

RULE 11. *Grain sold shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any corn, oats, rye, or barley if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such grain not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period

of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to the sale or delivery of grain to any person for the United States Government or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 12. *Contracts for corn, oats, rye, and barley must provide for shipment in 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding any contract for the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the United States or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival. This rule shall not affect the validity of any contract for the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley entered into prior to November 15, 1917, unless the cancellation of any such contract is hereafter ordered by the United States Food Administrator.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to dealings on any exchange, board of trade or similar institution made by public trading on the floor thereof under the supervision of its management, in such ring, pit or other similar place as may be especially reserved by the exchange, board of trade or similar institution for public trading.

RULE 13. *Minimum for carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of corn, oats, rye, and barley shall be made in car lots loaded to car capacity, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

[III—A—11, 12, 13 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—11, 12, 13.]

RULE 11. *Grain sold shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any corn, oats, rye, or barley if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such grain not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to the sale or delivery of grain to any person for the United States Government or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 12. *Contracts for corn, oats, rye, and barley must provide for shipment in 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding any contract for the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the United States or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival. This rule shall not affect the validity of any contract for the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley entered into prior to November 15, 1917, unless the cancellation of any such contract is hereafter ordered by the United States Food Administrator.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to dealings on any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution made by public trading on the floor thereof under the supervision of its management, in such ring, pit, or other similar place as may be especially reserved by the exchange, board of trade or similar institution for public trading.

RULE 13. *Minimum for carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[III—A—11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for III—A—11, 12, 13 (a), and III—A—14, 15.]

RULE 11. *Grain sold shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 12. *Contracts for corn, oats, rye, and barley must provide for shipment in 60 days.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 13. *Minimum for carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 14. *Sales for brewing prohibited.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 15. *Sales to distillers limited.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver any corn, oats, rye, or barley to any person for the purpose of distilling spirits or alcohol, excepting corn of a grade lower than Federal grade No. 6.

[III—A—14, 15. Sept. 20, 1918. This should follow III—A—11, 12, 13.]

RULE 14. Sales for brewing prohibited.—On and after October 1, 1918, the licensee shall deliver no corn, oats, rye, or barley to any person for the purpose of manufacturing beer, near-beer, or other similar cereal beverages.

RULE 15. Sales to distillers limited.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver any corn, oats, rye, or barley to any person for the purpose of distilling spirits or alcohol, excepting corn of a grade lower than Federal grade No. 6.

[III—B—1.]

CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY MILLERS.

B. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING CORN, OATS, RYE, OR BARLEY PRODUCTS.

The manufacture and distribution of the following corn, oats, rye, and barley products are licensed: Barley flour, rye flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, starch from corn, oat flour, cerealine flakes, corn oil, corn sirup, glucose, corn sugar, products and by-products of shelled corn, ear corn, oats, rye, and barley for use as feed, including grain screenings.

NOTE.—Any corn, oats, or barley millers who resell corn, oats, or barley without milling them must have a license to deal in these commodities and are subject to rules governing dealers therein. Any corn, oats, or barley miller buying any products of corn, oats, or barley and reselling them must have a license to deal therein, and are subject to the rules governing jobbers in such commodities.

RULE 1. Amount of corn, oats, rye, barley, and their products under control restricted to 60 days' supply.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any corn and corn products, oats and oat products, rye and rye products, or barley and barley products in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business during the next 60 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of any commodity in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until the arrival of said carload.

[III—B—1, 2, 3. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—1 and III—B—2, 3.]

CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY MILLERS.

B. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING CORN, OATS, RYE, OR BARLEY PRODUCTS.

The manufacture and distribution of the following corn, oats, rye, and barley products are licensed: Barley flour, rye flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, starch from corn, oat flour, cerealine flakes, corn oil, corn sirup, glucose, corn sugar, products and by-products of shelled corn, ear corn, oats, rye, and barley for use as feed, including grain screenings.

NOTE.—Any corn, oats, or barley millers who resell corn, oats, or barley without milling them must have a license to deal in these commodities and are subject to rules governing dealers therein. Any corn, oats, or barley miller buying any products of corn, oats, or barley and reselling them must have a license to deal therein, and are subject to the rules governing jobbers in such commodities.

RULE 1. Amount of corn, oats, rye, barley, and their products under control restricted to 60 days' supply.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 2. Sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley products shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

[III—B—2, 3.]

RULE 2. Sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley products shall not give buyer more than 60 days' supply.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any rye flour, barley flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour, corn grits, cornmeal,

hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, cerealine flakes, corn oil, corn sirup, glucose, or corn sugar, without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities, not sold or contracted to be sold, in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not affect the sale or delivery of any such commodities to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload of any such commodity to any licensee having not more than sufficient on hand to last until the arrival of said carload.

RULE 3. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the purchase of corn, oats, rye, or barley, or the sale of any licensed corn, oats, rye, or barley products or by-products for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or to the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

[III—B—4.]

RULE 4. *Unreasonable profits prohibited.*—The licensee shall sell edible products of corn, oats, rye, and barley at not more than a reasonable margin over the average cost to him of the corn, oats, rye, or barley from which such edible products are manufactured. In estimating such average cost he shall include all grain in his possession or under his control by contract or other arrangement, but he shall not include any grain which he has contracted to sell or the products of which he has contracted to sell.

Provided, That in determining the cost of such grain he shall—

(1) Add to the average purchase price the loss and deduct from the average purchase price the gain resulting from any hedging transactions on an established grain exchange in which the transaction is finally closed. The loss or gain on such transaction shall be calculated on the average price of all outstanding hedging sales or purchases.

(2) He shall deduct from the average purchase price the proceeds from the sale of feed or offal created in the milling operation, or, if not sold, he shall deduct its current market value.

Any average once calculated shall be taken as the basis for such averaged grain in all subsequent calculations.

He shall keep records in such manner as to show how all averages and selling prices have been determined.

[III—B—4, note.]

NOTE.—The Food Administration has determined that any margins in excess of those listed below are unreasonable and excessive under the foregoing rule. These margins may, therefore, be regarded as maximum margins, but they do not in any way abrogate or modify the general rule that profits must not be excessive. The margins stated are, therefore, not necessarily to be considered fair and normal.

Old-fashioned or water-ground meal, 50 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Standard and bolted meal, 50 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Pearl meal, 60 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Pearl or table hominy, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Grits, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Cream meal, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Cerealine flakes, \$1.20 per hundred pounds bulk product.

Corn flour, \$1 per hundred pounds bulk product.

Other corn meal, 60 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Barley flour, 95 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Rye flour, 90 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Rolled oats, oatmeal, oat flour, 90 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

The above differentials apply to prices bulk mill or basing point when packed in barrels or 100-pound cotton or jute bags. See rule 7 for differentials on other packages.

To arrive at the selling price bulk mill or basing point, compute the cost of the number of pounds of grain required to produce 100 pounds of finished product

and deduct therefrom the value of the feed or offal produced from this number of pounds of grain. The price of the finished product should not exceed this figure by more than the above margin.

Differentials on less than car-lot sales.—The following additional margins over those named above will be considered reasonable by the Food Administration on less than car-lot sales to others than wholesale dealers.

Less than car lot to bakers, hotels, retailers, and manufacturers other than flour mixers, not more than 10 per cent of car-lot price in sacks.

Less than car lots to individual consumers, not more than 20 per cent of car-lot price in sacks. (If this margin is added the 10 per cent margin must not be added.)

[III—B—4, note (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—4, note.]

NOTE.—The Food Administration has determined that any margins in excess of those listed below are unreasonable and excessive under the foregoing rule. These margins may, therefore, be regarded as maximum margins, but they do not in any way abrogate or modify the general rule that profits must not be excessive. The margins stated are, therefore, not necessarily to be considered fair and normal.

Old-fashioned or water-ground meal, 50 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Standard and bolted meal, 50 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Pearl meal, 60 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Pearl or table hominy, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Grits, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Cream meal, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Corn flakes, \$1.20 per hundred pounds bulk product.

Corn flour, \$1 per hundred pounds bulk product.

Other corn meal, 60 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Barley flour, 95 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Rye flour, 90 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Rolled oats, oatmeal, oat flour, 90 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

The above differentials apply to prices bulk mill or basing point when packed in barrels or 100-pound cotton or jute bags. See rule 7 for differentials on other packages.

To arrive at the selling price bulk mill or basing point, compute the cost of the number of pounds of grain required to produce 100 pounds of finished product and deduct therefrom the value of the feed or offal produced from this number of pounds of grain. The price of the finished product should not exceed this figure by more than the above margin.

Differentials on less than carlot sales.—The following additional margins over those named above will be considered reasonable by the Food Administration on less than carlot sales:

Less than car lots to wholesalers, not more than 5 per cent of carlot price in sacks.

Less than car lots to bakers, hotels, retailers, and manufacturers other than flour mixers, not more than 10 per cent of carlot price in sacks.

Less than carlots to individual consumers, not more than 20 per cent of carlot price in sacks. (If this margin is added, the 10 per cent margin must not be added.)

Semiannual profits.—The Food Administration will consider a net earning of more than 6 per cent upon the gross sales of any edible products of corn, oats, rye, or barley, as shown at the end of any semiannual period, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits. (General rule 5.) This limitation does not modify or abrogate the general principle contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee should not earn more than a reasonable net profit on his capital invested, nor does it change in any way the maximum margins which have been prescribed on individual sales.

[III—B—4, note (b). Nov. 7, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—4, note (a).]

NOTE.—The Food Administration has determined that any margins in excess of those listed below are unreasonable and excessive under the foregoing rule. These margins may, therefore, be regarded as maximum margins, but they do not in any way abrogate or modify the general rule that profits must not be excessive. The margins stated are, therefore, not necessarily to be considered fair and normal.

Old-fashioned or water-ground meal, 50 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Standard and bolted meal, 50 cents per hundred pounds bulk product

Pearl meal, 60 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Pearl or table hominy, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Grits, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Cream meal, 80 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Corn flakes, \$1.20 per hundred pounds bulk product.

Corn flour, \$1 per hundred pounds bulk product.

Other corn meal, 60 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Barley flour, 95 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Rye flour, 90 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

Rolled oats, oatmeal, oat flour, 90 cents per hundred pounds bulk product.

The above differentials apply to prices bulk mill or basing point when packed in barrels or 100-pound cotton or jute bags. See rule 7 for differentials on other packages.

To arrive at the selling price bulk mill or basing point, compute the cost of the number of pounds of grain required to produce 100 pounds of finished product and deduct therefrom the value of the feed or offal produced from this number of pounds of grain. The price of the finished product should not exceed this figure by more than the above margin.

Differentials on less than car-lot sales.—The following additional margins over those named above will be considered reasonable by the Food Administration on less than car-lot sales:

Less than car lots to wholesalers, not more than 5 per cent of car-lot price in sacks.

Less than car lots to bakers, hotels, retailers, and manufacturers other than flour mixers, not more than 10 per cent of car-lot price in sacks.

Less than car lots to individual consumers, not more than 20 per cent of car-lot price in sacks. (If this margin is added the 10 per cent margin must not be added.)

Semiannual profits.—The Food Administration will consider a net earning of more than 6 per cent upon the gross sales of any edible products of corn, oats, rye, or barley as shown at the end of any semiannual period, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits. (General rule 5.) This limitation does not modify or abrogate the general principle contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee should not earn more than a reasonable net profit on his capital invested, nor does it change in any way the maximum margins which have been prescribed on individual sales.

(New, Nov. 7, 1918:) *Semiannual profit of wet-corn millers.*—The Food Administration will consider a net earning of more than 6 per cent upon the gross sales of all products or by-products of corn, whether such products or by-products are sold, pure or mixed, with other commodities, by any licensee engaged in the milling of corn for the production of starch or glucose and other products from the manufacture of starch, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits (General rule I—A—5). This percentage will be calculated for each of the two semiannual periods making up the licensee's fiscal year. The Federal income and excess profits taxes may not be deducted as expenses or otherwise, but all other taxes may be considered as expenses. This limitation does not modify or abrogate the general principle contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee should not earn more than a reasonable net profit on its capital invested.

[III—B—5, 6.]

RULE 5. *Profits on hominy feed.*—The licensee shall not sell hominy feed, hominy meal, hominy chop, barley feed, rye feed, or oat feed produced as a by-product of the manufacture of edible corn, barley, rye, or oat products at a price per pound in excess of the purchase price per pound of the grain from which it is manufactured.

RULE 6. *Uniform contract for certain corn products.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, grits, corn flour, hominy, or refined grits in carload lots, except spot sales for cash or upon the terms contained in the form of contract prescribed below. Discount for cash may be allowed by mutual agreement between the parties: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to sales made to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN RULE 6.

Contract No. 19... of

 sell and
 buy the following articles on the terms and conditions stated below:
 Time of shipment
 Shipment periods to be
 Routing Destination
 Terms: Cash, sight draft, demand draft, or arrival draft.
 Discount for cash
 Bank of

Number of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price (sacks included).	Give rate, basis, destination, or place of delivery.
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..... Buyer.
 Seller.

[III—B—5, 6 (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—5, 6.]

RULE 5. Profits on hominy feed.—The licensee shall not sell hominy feed, hominy meal, hominy chop, barley feed, rye feed, or oat feed produced as a by-product of the manufacture of edible corn, barley, rye, or oat products at a price per pound in excess of the purchase price per pound of the grain from which it is manufactured.

RULE 6 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). Uniform contract for certain corn, oats, rye, and barley products.—The licensee shall not sell hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flakes, starch from corn, corn flour, barley flour, rye flour, oat meal, rolled oats, or oat flour in carload lots, or less than car lots when included in a mixed-car shipment, except spot sales for cash or upon the terms contained in the form of contract prescribed below. Discount for cash may be allowed by mutual agreement between the parties: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to sales made to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN RULE 6.

Contract No. 19... of

 sell and
 buy the following articles on the terms and conditions stated below:
 Time of shipment
 Shipment periods to be
 Routing Destination
 Terms: Cash, sight draft, demand draft, or arrival draft.
 Discount for cash
 Bank of

Number of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price (sacks included).	Give rate basis, destination, or place of delivery.
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..... Buyer
 Seller

[III—B—5, 6 (b). Nov. 7, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—5, 6 (a).]

RULE 5 (as amended Nov. 1, 1918). Profits on feeds.—The licensee shall not sell hominy feed, hominy meal, hominy chop, gluten feed, oil-cake meal, or other feed by-product of corn, hominy feed, rye feed, or oat feed, produced as a

by-product of the manufacture of corn, barley, rye, or oat products at a price per pound in excess of the purchase price per pound of the grain from which it is manufactured.

RULE 6 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Uniform contract for certain corn, oats, rye, and barley products.*—The licensee shall not sell hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flakes, starch from corn, corn flour, barley flour, rye flour, oat meal, rolled oats, or oat flour in carload lots, or less than car lots when included in a mixed car shipment, except spot sales for cash or upon the terms contained in the form of contract prescribed below. Discount for cash may be allowed by mutual agreement between the parties: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to sales made to any person for the Federal, State, county or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN RULE 6.

Contract No. 19.....

 sell and.....
 buy the following articles on the terms and conditions stated below:
 Time of shipment.....
 Shipment period to be.....
 Routing..... Destination.....
 Terms: Cash, sight draft, demand draft, or arrival draft.....
 Discount for cash.....
 Bank of.....

Number of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price (sacks included).	Give rate basis, destination, or place of delivery.
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..... Buyer.
 Seller.

[III—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—5, 6 (b), III—B—6 (a)—continued, III—B—7 (a), III—B—7 (a)—continued (1), III—B—7 (a)—continued (2), III—B—7 (a)—continued (3), III—B—8, 9, 10 (b), III—B—11, 12 (b), III—B—13, 14, 15.]

The following rules were repealed on December 12, said repeals to become effective December 17, 1918:

RULE 5. Profits on feeds.

RULE 6. Uniform contract for certain corn, oats, rye, and barley products.

RULE 7. Specifications for corn, oats, rye, and barley products.

RULE 8. Package differentials on corn meal.

RULE 9. Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.

RULE 12. Feed products not to be separated.

RULE 13. Corn, oats, rye, and barley products not to be delivered to brewers or distillers.

RULE 14. Priorities on deliveries of glucose.

RULE 15. Specifications for glucose.

RULE 10. Uniform packages prescribed—was repealed on December 3.

RULE 11. Minimum for carload shipments—was repealed on December 5, said repeal to become effective December 10, 1918.

[III—B—6—Continued.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—Corn meal, grits, and corn flour, corn hominy, flakes, and refined grits shall be sold upon the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—It is understood that there are no conditions, representations, or warranties, verbal or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract, except as herein stated, and no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipment within 60 days.*—It is understood and agreed that the above order shall be shipped as specified within 60 calendar days, dating from time when order is taken.

(5) *Nonextension of time.*—There shall be no extension of time of shipment under this contract except as herein specified.

(6) *Buyers nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment as specified hereunder or fail to file with the seller specifications with the order for immediate, quick, or prompt shipment or within 15 days of time of shipment, if sold for later than prompt shipment, or to perform any of the terms of this agreement, then the seller may at its option and upon due notice to the buyer cancel this contract, and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 2½ per cent on corn products plus the actual market difference. The seller may pursue such other remedies as the law may provide. On the refusal or neglect by the buyer to accept any shipment made in compliance with the contract as specified hereunder or to perform any of the terms of this agreement, the seller may treat such refusal or neglect as a breach of the entire contract, for which the seller is entitled immediately to avail himself of any rights in this contract specified; but except for reason or reasons specified herein, if the shipment as specified is not executed within 60 days from date of contract, it shall be canceled, and payment of charges above specified shall be made by the buyer to the seller.

(7) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the seller shall fail (except for reasons herein specified) to make any shipment as specified in accordance with the terms of the contract within the time indicated by this contract, then the buyer may at his option cancel the shipment, and in the event of such default the seller shall, upon demand, pay to the buyer entry charge of 2½ per cent on corn products plus the actual market difference, and the buyer may pursue such other remedies as the law provides.

(8) *Exceptions to seller's responsibility.*—For delay in making shipment as specified, occurring through the fulfillment of Government contracts, or through fire, strikes, or labor difficulties, acts of carriers, car supply, or similar causes beyond the control of the seller, the seller is not responsible.

[III—B—6 (a)—Continued. Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—6—Continued.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It is understood and agreed:

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—That the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—That the corn, oats, rye, or barley products covered by this contract are sold on the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—That there are no conditions, representations, or warrants, oral or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract except as herein stated, and that no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipments within 60 days.*—That the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 60 days from the time that the order is confirmed by the seller unless a shorter time is expressly provided.

(5) *Routing.*—That the seller shall have the right to route all shipments unless otherwise stated in this contract.

(6) *Nonextension of time.*—That there shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(7) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the buyer shall fail to file with the seller specifications and shipping instructions with the order, if the order provides for immediate, quick, or prompt shipment, or 15 days prior to the specified time for shipment if sold for later than prompt shipment, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 2½ per cent on the corn, oats, rye, or barley products plus or minus the market difference, provided that if such shipping instructions are received before the date specified for shipment and prior to any cancellation

being sent, the seller's rights to cancel shall cease. If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder or fail to perform any of the terms of this agreement, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the entry charge above provided plus or minus the market difference. In addition thereto the seller may pursue such further remedy as the law may provide.

(8) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the seller shall fail except for the reason specified in paragraph 9 of this contract to make any shipment or delivery as specified, then the buyer may at his option cancel this contract at any time before actual shipment, and the seller shall pay to the buyer an entry charge of 2½ per cent on the corn, oats, rye, or barley products covered by the contract plus or minus the market difference. The buyer may pursue such further remedy as the law may provide.

(9) *Exceptions to seller's responsibilities.*—That if this contract can not be performed by the seller within the time specified because of Government contracts not in contemplation at the time of the contract, or because of fires, strikes, labor difficulties, acts of carriers, or other causes beyond the control of the seller, and if the seller notifies the buyer of such inability, stating the specific cause, as soon as he knows that such inability will prevent performance, and in any event on or before the date of shipment or delivery, the seller shall not be responsible for failure to perform. In such event the buyer shall have the option of cancelling the contract at the market difference, provided he exercises such option within 24 hours from the time he receives notice of the seller's inability to perform. If such option is not exercised, the contract time of shipment or delivery shall be extended until a reasonable time after the termination of seller's inability is removed, but not to exceed 30 days beyond the original date of shipment or delivery. At the end of such additional 30 days' period the buyer shall again have the right to cancel as above provided or the contract shall be similarly extended.

(10) *Buyer's responsibility for final payment.*—That where buyer specified the bank through which draft is to be presented and to whom payment is to be made by the buyer the buyer shall be responsible for final payment to the seller.

(11) *Package differentials.*—That both buyer and seller agree to the shipment or delivery of commodities named in this contract on the basis of the package differentials in effect at date of sale as promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(Seller.)

By -----

(Buyer.)

By -----

[III—B—7.]

RULE 7. Specifications for hominy, grits, corn meal, corn flour, hominy feed, barley flour, and rye flour.—On and after July 1, 1918, the licensee shall not quote, sell, or label products of corn, rye, or barley under the following designations unless the products conform to the specifications indicated thereunder.

The texture of product shall be determined by sifting with hand sieves clothed with the cloth specified, which shall be the standard bolting cloths now in use, whether of woven wire, grits gauze, or bolting silk.

The analyses of products for moisture, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, ash, or other quality or content, shall be made by the official methods of the American Association of Agricultural Chemists.

Not to exceed 70 pounds of hominy, grits, cream meal, or corn flour shall be made from 100 pounds of corn. Such corn shall be clean and sound, and shall not contain more than 14½ per cent moisture.

Pearl or table hominy.—Shall be degerminated hulled corn, screened or dusted over a No. 10 wire cloth or five sixty-fourths-inch perforated metal or equivalent, and shall not contain more than 14 per cent moisture and 1 per cent fat, by ether extraction.

Grits.—Shall be made from hominy or clean, sound corn, ground to a granulation fine enough to sift through No. 12 wire cloth, and shall be dusted over a

No. 28 wire cloth or equivalent, and shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

NOTE.—Grits may be made inside these limits of granulation and labeled "coarse," "medium," or "fine" according to granulation.

Cream meal.—Shall be made from hominy or grits, screened through No. 22 wire cloth or equivalent and dusted over No. 72 grits gauze, and shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat.

[III—B—7 (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—7.]

RULE 7 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Specifications for corn, oats, rye, and barley products.*—The licensee shall not quote, sell, or label products of corn, rye, or barley on and after July 1, 1918, or products of oats on and after September 1, 1918, under the following designations unless the products conform to the specifications indicated thereunder. No barley flour, barley meal, rye flour, rye meal, rolled oats, oatmeal, oat flour, hominy, hominy grits, corn grits, corn flour, corn meal, or hominy feed shall be sold for interstate shipment or for export, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce unless manufactured in accordance with one of the following specifications. When sold for interstate or export shipment, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce the licensee shall print, stamp, or stencil on each package the name indicated for such product in this rule.

The texture of the product shall be determined by sifting with hand sieves clothed with the cloth specified, which shall be the standard bolting cloths now in use, whether of woven wire, grits gauze, or bolting silk.

The analyses of products for moisture, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, ash, or other quality or content, shall be made by the official methods of the American Association of Agricultural Chemists, except when they have no established method by such method as is approved by the United States Food Administration.

Not to exceed 70 pounds of hominy, grits, cream meal, or corn flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound corn based upon a moisture content of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This extraction shall be reduced proportionately when corn with higher moisture content is used and may be increased proportionately when corn of lower moisture content is used, but shall not in any case exceed 72 pounds.

Pearl or table hominy shall be degerminated, hulled corn, screened or dusted over a No. 10 wire cloth or five sixty-fourths-inch perforated metal or equivalent, and shall contain not to exceed 15 per cent of moisture and fat in the aggregate, the moisture in no event to exceed 14 per cent or the fat $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by ether extraction.

[III—B—7—Continued (1).]

Corn flour.—This shall be made from hominy, grits, or cream meal, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 75 per cent will sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance shall sift through No. 72 grits gauze; shall be of an even color and shall contain not more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and 2 per cent fat. No corn flour shall contain more than 2 per cent fat.

Standard meal.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 10 per cent of feed removed and approximately 45 per cent of cream meal or grits extracted, and if sold for export shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Pearl meal.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 15 per cent of the bran and germ removed, and shall contain not more than 11 per cent moisture and 3 per cent fat by ether extraction.

Bolting meal.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 5 per cent of bran and germ removed, and if sold for export shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

"Old-fashioned," or "water-ground" meal.—Shall be clean, sound corn ground to a "soft" meal, and if sold for export shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Barley flour.—Shall be milled from clean, sound barley, and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk; and shall be of a uniform color, and shall contain not more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction; and not more than 55 pounds of barley flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound barley.

[III—B—7 (a)—Continued (1). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—7—Continued (1).]

Grits.—Shall be made from hominy or clean, sound corn, ground to a granulation fine enough to sift through a No. 12 wire cloth, and shall be dusted over a No. 28 wire cloth or equivalent, and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

NOTE.—Grits may be made inside these limits of granulation and labeled "coarse," "medium," or "fine," according to granulation.

Cream meal.—Shall be made from hominy, grits or clean, sound corn, screen through No. 22 wire cloth or equivalent and dusted over No. 72 grits gauze, and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

Corn flour.—Shall be made from hominy, grits, cream meal, or clean, sound corn, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 75 per cent will sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance shall sift through No. 72 grits gauze; shall be of an even color and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

Standard meal.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 45 per cent of cream meal or grits and approximately 10 per cent of feed extracted. If sold for interstate shipment it shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture and if sold for export it shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Pearl meal.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 15 per cent of the bran and germ removed, and shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture and 3 per cent fat by ether extraction.

Boiled meal.—Shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 5 per cent of bran and germ removed, and if sold for interstate shipment or shipped in interstate commerce shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture. If sold for export it shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

[III—B—7—Continued (2).]

Rye flour.—Shall be milled from clean, sound rye, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 8 XX silk; shall be of a uniform color, and shall not contain more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by ether extraction; and not more than a total of 70 pounds of white, straight, or dark rye flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound rye. If this product is separated into patent and dark rye flour, not more than 70 per cent of the extracted flour shall be labeled or sold as "patent." The dark rye flour which results shall not be subjected to further separation or division, but may contain not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat.

Hominy feed, hominy meal, or hominy chop.—Shall be a kiln-dried mixture of the mill run bran coating, the mill run germ, with or without a partial extraction of the oil and a part of the starchy portion of the corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of hominy, hominy grits, and corn meal by the degerminating process from clean, sound, white corn; shall contain not to exceed 14 per cent moisture, not to exceed 7 per cent fiber, not less than 10 per cent protein, not less than 5 per cent fat, and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 12 wire bolting cloth.

Yellow hominy feed, yellow hominy meal, yellow hominy chop.—Shall conform to the specifications of hominy feed, except that it shall be made from clean, sound, yellow corn.

NOTE TO RULE 7.—The moisture content for hominy, grits, cream meal, and corn flour has been placed at the outside limit, and is not intended to limit contracts expressly providing for a lower moisture content. Exporters customarily require one-half per cent lower than the above limitations and many domestic buyers also properly demand the lower maximum. The Food Administration has fixed the maximum at the higher level, with a view to protecting the smaller millers with less complete equipment engaged in local trade, in which durability is not so essential. The larger millers, with wider distribution, should note the advisability of adhering to the lesser maximum in protecting their customers and their own trade. Any corn, rye, or barley content of any mixed or blended flour must conform with these specifications.

[III—B—7 (a)—Continued (2). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—7—(a)—Continued (2).]

Old-fashioned or water-ground meal.—Shall be clean, sound corn ground to a "soft" meal, and if sold for interstate shipment or shipped in interstate commerce shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture. If sold for export, it shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Barley flour.—Shall be milled from clean, sound barley, and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk; and shall be of a uniform color, and shall contain not more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and 2½ per cent fat by ether extraction; and not more than 55 pounds of barley flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound barley.

Rye flour.—Shall be milled from clean, sound rye, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 8 XX silk; shall be of a uniform color, and shall not contain more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction; and not more than a total of 70 pounds of white, straight, or dark rye flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound rye. If this product is separated into patent and dark rye flour, not more than 70 per cent of the extracted flour shall be labeled or sold as "patent." The dark rye flour which results shall not be subjected to further separation or division, but may contain not to exceed 2½ per cent fat.

Hominy feed, hominy meal, or hominy chop.—Shall be a kiln-dried mixture of the mill run bran coating, the mill run germ, with or without a partial extraction of the oil and a part of the starchy portion of the corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of hominy, hominy grits, and corn meal by the degerminating process from clean, sound, white corn; shall contain not to exceed 14 per cent moisture, not to exceed 8 per cent fiber, not less than 10 per cent protein, not less than 5 per cent fat, and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 12 wire bolting cloth.

[III—B—7 (a)—Continued.(3).]

Rolled oats.—Shall be milled from oat groats made from clean, sound oats, steamed and rolled to flakes, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and not to exceed 2 per cent fiber.

Oat meal.—Shall be milled from oat groats made from clean, sound oats, ground or cut to a granular texture, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and not to exceed 2 per cent fiber.

Oat flour.—Shall be milled from oat groats made from clean, sound oats or from rolled oats or oat meal, and shall be ground to a texture fine enough so that not less than 70 per cent will sift through No. 7 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 52 grits gauze, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and 2 per cent fiber.

NOTE TO RULE 7.—The moisture content for hominy, grits, cream meal, and corn flour has been placed at the outside limit, and is not intended to limit contracts expressly providing for a lower moisture content. Exporters customarily require one-half per cent lower than the above limitations, and many domestic buyers also properly demand the lower maximum. The Food Administration has fixed the maximum at the higher level with a view to protecting the smaller millers with less complete equipment engaged in local trade in which durability is not so essential. The larger millers with wider distribution should note the advisability of adhering to the lesser maximum in protecting their customers and their own trade. Any corn, rye, or barley content of any mixed or blended flour must conform with these specifications.

[III—B—8, 9, 10.]

RULE 8. *Package differentials on corn meal.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, or rye flour, except on the basis of the following differentials:

		Cents per 100 pounds.
50 pounds cotton.....	over basis.....	10
25 pounds cotton.....	do.....	20
10 pounds cotton.....	do.....	50
5 pounds cotton.....	do.....	75

	Cents per 100 pounds.
50 pounds paper-----under basis--	10
25 pounds paper-----do-----	5
10 pounds paper-----over basis--	15
5 pounds paper-----do-----	30
3 pounds paper-----do-----	45

Extra charge for burlapping, baling, or double sacking, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

RULE 9. *Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all corn, barley, and rye products in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States cool, sweet, and in merchantable condition, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Corn meal, grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, and rye flour intended for human consumption shall not be considered to comply with this rule if they have an acidity exceeding 40°, or hominy feed, corn, rye, or barley feeds if they have an acidity exceeding 80°. Corn starch shall not be considered to comply with this rule if it contains more than five one-thousandths of 1 per cent of sulphur dioxide.

RULE 10. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, or hominy after April 1, 1918, or corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, rye flour, cerealine flakes, starch from corn, bulk rolled oats, or bulk oat meal after October 1, 1918, for domestic use in the United States, except in packages containing 1 pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

[III—B—8, 9, 10 (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—8, 9, 10.]

RULE 8. *Package differentials on corn meal.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, or rye flour, except on the basis of the following differentials:

Basis 100 pounds cotton or jute bags.

	Cents per 100 pounds.
50 pounds cotton-----over basis--	10
25 pounds cotton-----do-----	20
10 pounds cotton-----do-----	50
5 pounds cotton-----do-----	75
50 pounds paper-----under basis--	10
25 pounds paper-----do-----	5
10 pounds paper-----over basis--	15
5 pounds paper-----do-----	30
3 pounds paper-----do-----	45

Extra charge for burlapping, baling, or double sacking, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

RULE 9. *Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all corn, barley, and rye products in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States cool, sweet, and in merchantable condition unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Corn meal, grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, and rye flour intended for human consumption shall not be considered to comply with this rule if they have an acidity exceeding 40°, or hominy feed, corn, rye, or barley feeds if they have an acidity exceeding 80°. Corn starch shall not be considered to comply with this rule if it contains more than five one-thousandths of 1 per cent of sulphur dioxide.

RULE 10 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Uniform packages prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, or hominy after April 1, 1918, or corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, rye flour, corn flakes, or starch from corn after October 1, 1918, for domestic use in the United States, except in packages containing 1 pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, nor rolled oats, or oat meal, after

October 1, 1918, except in packages containing 1½ pounds, 3½ pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

[III—B—B8, 9, 10 (a). Oct. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—8, 9, 10 (a).]

RULE 8. *Package differentials on corn meal.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, or rye flour, except on the basis of the following differentials:

Basis 100 pounds cotton or jute bags.

	Cents per 100 pounds.
50 pounds cotton.....over basis..	10
25 pounds cotton.....do.....	20
10 pounds cotton.....do.....	50
5 pounds cotton.....do.....	75
50 pounds paper.....under basis..	10
25 pounds paper.....do.....	5
10 pounds paper.....over basis..	15
5 pounds paper.....do.....	30
3 pounds paper.....do.....	45

Extra charge for burlapping, baling, or double sacking, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

RULE 9. *Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all corn, barley, and rye products in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States cool, sweet, and in merchantable condition unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Corn meal, grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, and rye flour intended for human consumption shall not be considered to comply with this rule if they have an acidity exceeding 40°, or hominy feed, corn, rye, or barley feeds if they have an acidity exceeding 80°. Corn starch shall not be considered to comply with this rule if it contains more than five one-thousandths of 1 per cent of sulphur dioxide.

RULE 10 (as amended Oct. 1, 1918). *Uniform packages prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, or hominy after April 1, 1918, or corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, rye flour, corn flakes, or starch from corn after October 1, 1918, for domestic use in the United States, except in packages containing 1 pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, nor rolled oats nor oat meal after October 1, 1918, except in packages containing 1½ pounds, 3½ pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration: *Provided*, That so long as the Food Administration regulations require that 1 pound of substitutes be sold with every 4 pounds of wheat flour, or 2 pounds of rye flour with every 3 pounds of wheat flour, the licensee may sell corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, and oat flour in packages containing 6 pounds or 12 pounds, or rye flour in packages containing 16 pounds or 32 pounds, without such special permission: *Provided further*, That rolled oats and oat meal may be sold in packages containing 22 ounces if such packages are manufactured prior to December 1, 1918.

[III—B—8, 9, 10 (b). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—8, 9, 10 (a).]

RULE 8. *Packing differentials on corn meal.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, or rye flour, except on the basis of the following differentials:

Basis 100 pounds cotton or jute bags.

	Cents per 100 pounds.
50 pounds cotton.....over basis..	10
25 pounds cotton.....do.....	20
10 pounds cotton.....do.....	50
5 pounds cotton.....do.....	75
50 pounds paper.....under basis..	10
25 pounds paper.....do.....	5
10 pounds paper.....over basis..	15
5 pounds paper.....do.....	30
3 pounds paper.....do.....	45

Extra charge for burlapping, baling, or double sacking, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

RULE 9. *Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all corn, barley, and rye products in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States cool, sweet, and in merchantable condition unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Corn meal, grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, and rye flour intended for human consumption shall not be considered to comply with this rule if they have an acidity exceeding 40°, or hominy feed, corn, rye, or barley feeds if they have an acidity exceeding 80°. Corn starch shall not be considered to comply with this rule if it contains more than five one-thousandths of 1 per cent of sulphur dioxide.

RULE 10. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[III—B—11.]

RULE 11. *Minimum for carload shipment.*—All carload shipments of barley flour, rye flour, oat meal, rolled oats, corn grits, corn meal, hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, cerealine flakes, corn oil, corn sirup, glucose, and feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds or in the case of corn sirup, glucose, or corn starch in barrels in car loaded to floor space capacity in tiers on end, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

[III—B—11, 12 (a). Sept. 1, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—11.]

RULE 11 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918). *Minimum for carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of barley flour, rye flour, oat flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn grits, corn meal, hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, corn oil, corn sirup, glucose, and feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds or, in case of corn sirup, corn oil, or glucose, in barrels, in car loaded to floor-space capacity in tiers on end, and all carload shipments of corn flakes shall be made in cars loaded to capacity unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE 12 (effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Feed products not to be separated.*—The licensee shall not make any separation of the 45 or higher per cent feed by-product created in the manufacture of barley flour, or of the 30 or higher per cent by-product created in the manufacture of rye flour, or of the feed by-product created in the manufacture of oatmeal, rolled oats, or oat flour, and such feed by-product of barley, rye, or oats shall be sold intact. Nothing in this rule shall prevent the use of these unseparated by-products in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds.

[III—B—11, 12 (b). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—11, 12 (a).]

RULE 11. *Minimum for carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 12 (effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Feed products not to be separated.*—The licensee shall not make any separation of the 45 or higher per cent feed by-product created in the manufacture of barley flour, or of the 30 or higher per cent by-product created in the manufacture of rye flour, or of the feed by-product created in the manufacture of oatmeal, rolled oats, or oat flour, and such feed by-product of barley, rye, or oats shall be sold intact. Nothing in this rule shall prevent the use of these unseparated by-products in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds.

[III—B—13. Sept. 20, 1918. This should follow III—B—11, 12 (a).]

RULE 13 (effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Corn, oats, rye, and barley products not to be delivered to brewers or distillers.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any products of corn, oats, rye, or barley, other than barley malt manufactured prior to September 1, 1918, for the purpose of manufacturing beer, near beer, or other similar cereal beverages, nor any products of corn, oats, rye, or barley, other than barley malt for the purpose of distilling spirits or alcohol.

[III—B—13, 14, 15. Nov. 7, 1918. Substitute this for III—B—13.]

RULE 13 (effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Corn, oats, rye, and barley products not to be delivered to brewers or distillers.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any products of corn, oats, rye, or barley, other than barley malt manufactured prior to September 1, 1918, for the purpose of manufacturing beer, near beer, or other similar cereal beverages; nor any products of corn, oats, rye, or barley other than barley malt for the purpose of distilling spirits or alcohol.

RULE 14 (effective Nov. 20, 1918). *Priorities on deliveries of glucose.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, make any deliveries of glucose after November 20, 1918, to any person until he shall have delivered glucose to customers of every class designated by a lower number. This rule shall apply to all deliveries regardless of the date of the contract therefor, and whether heretofore or hereafter made.

Class 1. United States Government, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus.

Class 2. Sirup mixers for use in filling contracts with parties in class 1.

Class 3. Sirup mixers and wholesale and retail grocers for distribution to household trade, or public eating houses, or for medicinal purposes: *Provided*, That a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, ———, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 3 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the glucose covered by this order will be resold (will be used for mixing sirups) for the household trade or public eating places (the preparation of medicines) and for no other purpose.

Class 4. Commercial bakers: *Provided*, That a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, ———, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 4 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be resold alternatively (used for mixing sirups for commercial baking) and for no other purpose.

Class 5. All others.

RULE 15 (new, Nov. 7, 1918). *Specifications for glucose.*—The licensee shall ship all glucose in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, it shall arrive at destination point in the United States sweet and sound and in merchantable condition, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Glucose shall not be considered to comply with this rule if the Baumé test shows less than 41°.

[III—C—1, 2, 3. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IV—C—1, 2, 3, which should have been numbered III—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTS.

(Effective Nov. 15, 1918.)

RULE 1. Unreasonable profits prohibited.—The licensee shall sell buckwheat flour at not more than a reasonable margin over the average cost to him of the buckwheat from which such flour is manufactured. In estimating such average cost, he shall include all grain in his possession or under his control by contract or other arrangement, but he shall not include any grain which he has contracted to sell or the products of which he has contracted to sell: *Provided*, That in determining the cost of such grain he shall deduct from the average purchase price the proceeds from the sale of feed or offal created in the milling operation, or if not sold he shall deduct its current market value. Any average once calculated shall be taken as the basis for such average grain in all subsequent calculations.

He shall keep records in such manner as to show how all averages and selling prices have been determined.

NOTE.—The Food Administration has determined that the sale of buckwheat flour at a gross margin in excess of \$1.25 per 100 pounds bulk product over the cost of the buckwheat is unreasonable and excessive under the foregoing rule. These margins may therefore be regarded as maximum margins but they do not in any way abrogate or modify the general rule that profits must not be excessive.

The Food Administration will further consider a net earning of more than 10 per cent on the first \$25,000 of gross sales of buckwheat products, and 8 per cent on all gross sales over \$25,000 as prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits. (General rule 5.) This limitation does not modify or abrogate the general principle that a licensee should not earn more than a reasonable net profit on capital invested.

Differentials on less than car-lot sales.—The following additional margins over the \$1.25 maximum will be considered reasonable by the Food Administration on less than car-lot sales, but this does not modify in any way the 10 per cent and 8 per cent limitation of net profits. The additional margin should be calculated on car-lot price in sacks:

(a) Less than car lots to wholesalers or flour mixers, not more than 4 per cent.

(b) Less than car lots to bakers, hotels, or retailers, not to exceed 10 to 12½ per cent in packages of 25 pounds or over; not to exceed 12 to 15 per cent in packages less than 25 pounds.

(Only one of three foregoing additional margins may added on any lot.)

RULE 2. Specifications for buckwheat flour.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. Buckwheat products must arrive in good condition.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

[IV—A—1, 2, 3.]

No. IV.

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MALT.

RULE 1. Grain malted limited to 70 per cent of year 1917.—The total amount of any grain malted by a licensed malster operating a malt house or malt manufacturing plant shall not in the six months' period from January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31 in any year exceed 70 per cent of the amount of such grain malted by such malster in such malt house or malt manufacturing house in the corresponding six months' period in the year 1917, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator. In making the foregoing calculation malt actually used in the manufacture of yeast, malt extract, malt flour, cereal foods, or vinegar shall not be included, and the manufacture of malt for such purposes shall not be subject to the foregoing limitation.

RULE 2. Grain produced in 1917 not to be malted after July 1, 1918.—The licensee shall not malt any grain produced in the year 1917 after July 1, 1918, nor shall he have on hand, in possession, or under control any such grain after July 1, 1918.

RULE 3. Grain and malt under control not to exceed 120 days' supply.—Exception.—The licensee shall not have on hand, in possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any greater quantity of grain and the malt made therefrom, including grain in process of being malted, than shall be equivalent to the output of his malt house or plant during a period of 120 days: *Provided*, That the supply of unmalted grain under control shall at no time exceed 60 days' requirements without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided*, That on July 1, 1918, the total amount of malt in the hands of any licensee shall not exceed the requirements of his business for the next 90 days.

[IV—A—1, 2, 3, (a). Oct. 17, 1918. Substitute this for IV—A—1, 2, 3.]

No. IV.

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MALT.

RULE 1 (as amended, effective Sept. 15, 1918).—Malting prohibited for brewing purposes—Other limitations.—The malster shall not malt any grain for use in brewing beer or other cereal beverages, and shall not malt grain for any

purpose until he shall have contracted to sell the completed malt, and in the case of export sales, if any, until he has obtained an export license for the completed malt from the War Trade Board.

RULE 2. *Grain produced in 1917 not to be malted after July 1, 1918.*—(Repealed Sept. 15, 1918.)

RULE 3 (as amended, effective Sept. 15, 1918).—*Unmalted grain under control not to exceed 60 days' supply.*—The malster shall not have on hand, in possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any greater quantity of unmalted grain than shall be equivalent to his reasonably anticipated requirements for malting during the next 60 days.

[IV—A1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IV—A—1, 2, 3 (a), IV—A—4, 5 (a), and IV—A—6, 7 (a).]

No IV.

A. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MALT.

RULE 1. *Mdltng prohibited for brewing purposes; other limitations.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Grain produced in 1917 not to be malted after July 1, 1918.*—(Repealed Sept. 15, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Unmalted grain under control not to exceed 60 days' supply.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 4. *Contracts shall require shipment in 120 days.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 5. *Malt not to be delivered without permit except to specified classes.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 6. *No wheat to be malted.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 7. *No grain to be purchased for malting before October 1, 1918.*—(Repealed Sept. 15, 1918.)

[IV—A—4, 5.]

RULE 4. *Contracts shall require shipment in 120 days.*—No licensee shall make any contract for the sale of malt except such contracts as require shipment or delivery within 120 days after the making of such contracts: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal Government or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany or Austria or their allies. This rule shall not affect the validity of any contract enforceable at law made in good faith prior to February 15, 1918.

RULE 5. *Malt not to be delivered without permit except to specified classes.*—No malster, malt dealer, or other licensee shall sell or deliver any malt, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, except to persons—

(a) Engaged in the manufacture of malt liquor and holding license for such purpose issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the President's proclamation of December 10, 1917.

(b) Registered distillers.

(c) Manufacturers of yeast.

(d) Manufacturers of malt extra or malt flour.

(e) Manufacturers of vinegar.

(f) Manufacturers of near beer holding a United States Food Administration license.

(g) Manufacturers of cereal foods.

No malt shall be delivered in quantities in excess of the amount required to fill the reasonable requirements of the purchaser's business during the next 60 days, excepting that between May 1 and August 15 the amount delivered shall not exceed the reasonable requirements of the purchaser's business for use before October 15 of the current year. No sale of malt made through a broker, agent, salesman, or duly authorized representative shall be made on a brokerage to exceed 2 cents per bushel, and no sale shall be made by any malster, broker, agent, salesman, or duly authorized representative for any quantity of malt except by signed contract.

NOTE.—Special permits for the sale or delivery of malt to any persons, except those hereinbefore listed, may be obtained in proper cases from the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

[IV—A—4, 5 (a). Oct. 17, 1918. Substitute this for IV—A—4, 5.]

RULE 4. *Contracts shall require shipment in 120 days.*—No licensee shall make any contract for the sale of malt, except such contracts as require shipment, or delivery within 120 days after the making of such contracts: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal Government or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany or Austria or their allies. This rule shall not affect the validity of any contract enforceable at law made in good faith prior to February 15, 1918.

RULE 5 (as amended, effective Sept. 15, 1918). *Malt not to be delivered without permit, except to specified classes.*—No maltster, malt dealer, or other licensee shall sell or deliver any malt without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, except to persons—

(a) Engaged in the manufacture of malt liquor and holding license for such purpose issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the President's proclamation of December 10, 1917.

(b) Registered distillers.

(c) Manufacturers of yeast.

(d) Manufacturers of malt extract or malt flour.

(e) Manufacturers of vinegar.

(f) Manufacturers of near beer holding a United States Food Administration license.

(g) Manufacturers of cereal foods.

No maltster, malt dealer, or other licensee shall knowingly deliver to any person a quantity of malt which will give the purchaser a supply in excess of his reasonable requirements during the next 60 days. No sale of malt made through a broker, agent, salesman, or duly authorized representative shall be made on a brokerage to exceed 2 cents per bushel, and no sale shall be made by any maltster, broker, agent, salesman, or duly authorized representative for any quantity of malt, except by signed contract.

NOTE.—Special permits for the sale or delivery of malt to any persons, except those hereinbefore listed, may be obtained in proper cases from the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

[IV—A—4, 5—Note. Oct. 28, 1918. Insert this page after IV—A—4, 5 (a).]

In view of the small quantities of malt which will be required in the current year, the United States Food Administration upon special application and in proper cases will grant to maltsters a special permit to malt for manufacturers of cereal foods, yeast, etc., a supply of malt for their requirements up to November 1, 1919. This permit will permit the manufactured supply to be held either at the malt house or at the purchaser's factory, provided that it is all delivered prior to October 1, 1919.

[IV—A—6, 7.]

RULE 6. *No wheat to be malted.*—No maltster shall manufacture any malt from wheat.

RULE 7. *No grain to be purchased for malting before October 1, 1918.*—The licensee shall not buy any grain for malting or malt any grain before October 1, 1918, nor shall he have on hand, in his possession, or under control any grain before that date.

NOTE.—This rule is effective July 11, 1918.

There is at the present time an ample supply of malt in the United States to take care of all requirements. Before October 1, 1918, the definite requirements for the malting industry during the coming year will be ascertained, and a further notice given as to the amount of grain which may be malted.

[IV—A—6, 7 (a). Oct. 17, 1918. Substitute this for IV—A—6, 7.]

RULE 6. *No wheat to be malted.*—No maltster shall manufacture any malt from wheat.

RULE 7. *No grain to be purchased for malting before October 1, 1918.*—(Repealed Sept. 15, 1918.)

[IV—B—1, 2.]

B. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF NEAR BEER AND FERMENTED BEVERAGES CONTAINING LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF 1 PER CENT OF ALCOHOL.

RULE 1. *Use of foodstuffs limited to 70 per cent of 1917 consumption.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, use during the month of June, 1918, or in any succeeding quarter, in the manufacture of malt liquor, near beers, and fermented beverages more than 70 per cent of the amount of foods, fruits, food materials, and feeds which he used in such manufactures in the corresponding period in the year 1917.

NOTE.—Under the President's proclamation of December 7, and regulations issued thereunder, a similar restriction was imposed upon all manufacturers of malt liquor. The present regulation supplements that proclamation and includes as well manufacturers of near beer and fermented beverages which do not contain malt. A brewer is permitted to use his allotment of 70 per cent of what he used last year in the manufacture of beer for the purpose of manufacturing near beer, provided his total use of material does not exceed the 70 per cent prescribed by this rule. Persons who manufactured near beer in 1917, however, can not use their allotment for that purpose to make beer, ale, or porter in 1918.

RULE 2. *Material on hand limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, own or have in his possession, or invoiced to him, at any time an amount of food, fruits, food materials, or feeds in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during the next 60 days.

(Index R. 34.)

[IV—B—1, 2, 3 (a). Oct. 17, 1918. Substitute this for IV—B—1, 2.]

B. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF NEAR BEER AND OTHER SIMILAR CEREAL BEVERAGES.

RULE 1. *Use of foodstuffs limited to 70 per cent of 1917 consumption.*—(Repealed Oct. 1, 1918.)

NOTE.—There is no limit during the months of October and November on the use of malt manufactured prior to September 1, 1918, or on the use of hops or similar bitter flavoring matter. This, however, does not modify any State laws nor any restrictions which the Fuel Administration has imposed during these months, and you should promptly inform yourself of any such restrictions.

RULE 2. *Material on hand limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, own or have in his possession, or invoiced to him, at any time an amount of food, fruits, food materials, or feeds in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during the next 60 days.

RULE 3. *Use of malt and hops prohibited after December 1, 1918, and of other foodstuffs after October 1, 1918.*—On and after October 1, 1918, the licensee shall not use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, corn products, or other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the manufacture of near beer or other similar cereal beverages, except malt manufactured prior to September 15, 1918, and hops or similar bitter flavoring matter, and except dextrinous or other sirups specially prepared for the manufacture of near beer and which are in the licensee's possession or shipped to him prior to October 1, 1918; and on and after December 1, 1918, the licensee shall not use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds whatsoever in the manufacture of any such beverages.

[IV—B—1, 2, 3 (b). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IV—B—1, 2, 3 (a).]

B. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF NEAR BEER AND OTHER SIMILAR CEREAL BEVERAGES.

RULE 1. *Use of foodstuffs limited to 70 per cent of 1917 consumption.*—(Repealed Oct. 1, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Material on hand limited to 60 days' supply.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Use of malt and hops prohibited after December 1, 1918, and of other foodstuffs after October 1, 1918.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

EXHIBIT N.

[V—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. V—A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALERS IN ROUGH RICE; B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RICE MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RICE FLOUR.

Effective July 29, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special regulations applying to the above licensees issued up to July 29, 1918. Such licensees are also subject to general regulations No. I, dated May 3, 1918, which, together with this pamphlet, supersede, as to the above licensees, all regulations of Series B.

[V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

No. V.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALERS IN ROUGH RICE.

RULE 1. *Maximum margin over cost fixed.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, at an advance over the actual purchase price of the particular rice sold in excess of 1 per cent of such purchase price plus the storage charge, insurance, and interest on the investment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

RULE 2. *Commission merchants' charges limited.*—The licensee in receiving rough rice on consignment shall not charge a commission of more than 1 per cent on any sale of such rice to any person, except for seed purposes.

RULE 3. *Resales prohibited.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, to any person other than a rice miller.

RULE 4. *Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement any rough rice, except for seed purposes, in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements during the period of 60 days.

RULE 5. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for rough rice for delivery more than 60 days after the making of the contract, except for seed.

RULE 6. *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of rough rice shall be in carloads of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by the special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

[V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (a). Nov. 1, 1918. Substitute this for V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

No. V.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALERS IN ROUGH RICE.

RULE 1. *Maximum margin over cost fixed.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, at an advance over the actual purchase price of the particular rice sold in excess of 1 per cent of such purchase price plus the storage charge, insurance, and interest on the investment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

RULE 2 (as amended Oct. 31, 1918). *Brokers' and commission merchants' charges limited.*—The licensee in acting as a broker in rough rice, or in receiving rough rice on consignment, shall not charge a commission of more than 1 per cent for selling such rice to any person except for seed purposes.

If the licensee performs additional services, these shall be included as separate items on the account sales, and a separate charge shall be made therefor, in no case to exceed an additional 1½ per cent.

RULE 3. *Resales prohibited.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, to any person other than a rice miller.

RULE 4. *Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in possession or under control by con-

tract or other arrangement any rough rice, except for seed purposes, in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements during the period of 60 days.

RULE 5. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for rough rice for delivery more than 60 days after the making of the contract, except for seed.

RULE 6. *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of rough rice shall be in carloads of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by the special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

[V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (b). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute for V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (a).]

No. V.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALERS IN ROUGH RICE.

RULE 1. *Maximum margin over cost fixed.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, at an advance over the actual purchase price of the particular rice sold in excess of 1 per cent of such purchase price plus the storage charge, insurance, and interest on the investment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

RULE 2 (as amended Oct. 31, 1918). *Brokers' and commission merchants' charges limited.*—The licensee in acting as a broker in rough rice, or in receiving rough rice on consignment, shall not charge a commission of more than 1 per cent for selling such rice to any person except for seed purposes.

If the licensee performs additional services, these shall be included as separate items on the account sales, and a separate charge shall be made therefor, in no case to exceed an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

RULE 3. *Resales prohibited.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, to any person other than a rice miller.

RULE 4. *Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement any rough rice, except for seed purposes, in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements during the period of 60 days.

RULE 5. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for rough rice for delivery more than 60 days after the making of the contract, except for seed.

RULE 6. *Minimum carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (c). Dec. 31, 1918. Substitute this for V—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (b).]

No. V.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALERS IN ROUGH RICE.

RULE 1. *Maximum margin over cost fixed.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, at an advance over the actual purchase price of the particular rice sold in excess of 1 per cent of such purchase price plus the storage charge, insurance, and interest on the investment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

RULE 2 (as amended Oct. 31, 1918). *Brokers and commission merchants' charges limited.*—The licensee in acting as a broker in rough rice, or in receiving rough rice on consignment, shall not charge a commission of more than 1 per cent for selling such rice to any person except for seed purposes.

If the licensee performs additional services, these shall be included as separate items on the account sales, and a separate charge shall be made therefor, in no case to exceed an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

RULE 3. *Resales prohibited.*—The licensee shall not sell rough rice, except for seed, to any person other than a rice miller.

RULE 4. *Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—(Repealed Dec. 31, said repeal to become effective Jan. 6, 1919.)

RULE 5. *Contracts must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—(Repealed Dec. 31, said repeal to become effective Jan. 6, 1919.)

RULE 6. *Minimum carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[V—B—1, 2, 3, 4.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RICE MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RICE FLOUR.

RULE 1. Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.—No licensee operating any rice mill shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity of rough rice than shall be equivalent to the output of such rice mill during the period of 60 days.

RULE 2. Contract must provide for shipment within 30 days.—No licensee shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of clean rice for shipment more than 30 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or to contracts for the sale of brewer's rice, or to contracts for the exporting of rice to foreign countries.

RULE 3. Clean rice not to be sold at more than reasonable advance over cost.—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling rice shall sell cleaned rice at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of such rice without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Brokers' commissions. Brokers will be considered by the Food Administration as making an unreasonable and exorbitant charge for negotiating the sale of rice or rice products in any case where the brokerage exceeds (a) Seven cents per hundred pounds on carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold in the following cities: New York; San Francisco; Charleston; Savannah; Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Louis; Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Galveston, Tex.; and Houston, Tex.; (b) 6 cents per hundred pounds on any quantity of rice, except brewer's rice, sold in New Orleans; (c) 8 cents per hundred pounds for carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold at any other point except those designated in (a) and (b); (d) 6 cents per hundred pounds on brewer's rice sold at any point and in any quantity; (e) 25 cents per ton on rice bran or rice polish at any point and in any quantity; (f) 6 cents per hundred pounds on rice flour sold at any point and in any quantity.

RULE 4. Minimum carload shipments.—All carload shipments of rice or rice flour shall be in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used, the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

[V—B—1, 2, 3, 4 (a). Nov. 26, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—1, 2, 3, 4.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RICE MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RICE FLOUR.

RULE 1. Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.—No licensee operating any rice mill shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity of rough rice than shall be equivalent to the output of such rice mill during the period of 60 days.

RULE 2 (as amended Nov. 26, 1918). Contract must provide for shipment within 60 days.—No licensee shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of clean rice for shipment more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or to contracts for the sale of brewer's rice, or to contracts for the exporting of rice to foreign countries.

RULE 3. Clean rice not to be sold at more than reasonable advance over cost.—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling rice shall sell cleaned rice at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of such rice without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Brokers' commissions.—Brokers will be considered by the Food Administration as making an unreasonable and exorbitant charge for negotiating the sale of rice or rice products in any case where the brokerage exceeds—(a) Seven cents per hundred pounds on carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold in the following cities: New York; San Francisco; Charleston; Savannah; Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Louis; Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Galveston, Tex.; and Houston, Tex.; (b) 6 cents per hundred pounds on any quantity of rice, except brewer's rice, sold in New Orleans; (c) 8 cents per hundred pounds for carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold at any other point except those designated in

(a) and (b); (d) 6 cents per hundred pounds on brewer's rice sold at any point and in any quantity; (e) 25 cents per ton on rice bran or rice polish at any point and in any quantity; (f) 6 cents per hundred pounds on rice flour sold at any point and in any quantity.

RULE 4. *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of rice or rice flour shall be in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used, the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

[V—B—1, 2, 3, 4 (b). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—1, 2, 3, 4 (a).]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RICE MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RICE FLOUR.

RULE 1. *Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—No licensee operating any rice mill shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity of rough rice than shall be equivalent to the output of such rice mill during the period of 60 days.

RULE 2 (as amended Nov. 26, 1918). *Contract must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—No licensee shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of clean rice for shipment more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or to contracts for the sale of brewer's rice, or to contracts for the exporting of rice to foreign countries.

RULE 3. *Clean rice not to be sold at more than reasonable advance over cost.*—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling rice shall sell cleaned rice at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of such rice without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Brokers' commissions: Brokers will be considered by the Food Administration as making an unreasonable and exorbitant charge for negotiating the sale of rice or rice products in any case where the brokerage exceeds (a) 7 cents per hundred pounds on carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold in the following cities: New York; San Francisco; Charleston; Savannah; Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Louis; Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Galveston, Tex.; and Houston, Tex.; (b) 6 cents per hundred pounds on any quantity of rice, except brewer's rice, sold in New Orleans; (c) 8 cents per hundred pounds for carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold at any other point except those designated in (a) and (b); (d) 6 cents per hundred pounds on brewer's rice sold at any point and in any quantity; (e) 25 cents per ton on rice bran or rice polish at any point and in any quantity; (f) 6 cents per hundred pounds on rice flour sold at any point and in any quantity.

RULE 4. *Minimum carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[V—B—1, 2, 3, 4 (c). Dec. 31, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—1, 2, 3, 4 (b).]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RICE MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RICE FLOUR.

RULE 1. *Amount of rough rice under control limited to 60 days' supply.*—(Repealed Dec. 31, said repeal to become effective Jan. 6, 1919.)

RULE 2. *Contract must provide for shipment within 60 days.*—(Repealed Dec. 31, said repeal to become effective Jan. 6, 1919.)

RULE 3. *Clean rice not to be sold at more than reasonable advance over cost.*—Any licensee engaged in the business of milling rice shall sell cleaned rice at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of such rice without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Brokers' commissions: Brokers will be considered by the Food Administration as making an unreasonable and exorbitant charge for negotiating the sale of rice or rice products in any case where the brokerage exceeds (a) 7 cents per hundred pounds on carload orders, except brewer's rice, sold in the following cities: New York; San Francisco; Charleston; Savannah; Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Louis; Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Galveston, Tex.; and Houston, Tex.; (b) 6 cents per hundred pounds on any quantity of rice, except brewer's rice, sold in New Orleans; (c) 8 cents per hundred pounds for carload

orders, except brewer's rice, sold at any other point, except those designated in (a) and (b); (d) 6 cents per hundred pounds on brewer's rice sold at any point and in any quantity; (e) 25 cents per ton on rice bran or rice polish at any point and in any quantity; (f) 6 cents per hundred pounds on rice flour sold at any point and in any quantity.

RULE 4. *Minimum carload shipments.*—Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[V—B—5, 6, 7, 8.]

RULE 5. *Rice flour not to be made from whole rice.*—The licensee shall not manufacture rice flour from whole rice.

RULE 6. *Specifications for rice flour.*—Rice flour shall be milled from clean sound rice and shall be of a texture fine enough so that 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and the balance through No. 8 XX silk, shall be of uniform color, and shall not contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

RULE 7. *Maximum margins governing manufacturers of rice flour.*—The licensee shall not sell rice flour at an advance of more than 75 cents per 100 pounds over the purchase price of brewer's rice or screenings delivered at the mill.

RULE 8. *Uniform contract prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell any cleaned rice or rice flour in quantities of 25 pockets or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell rice or rice flour in quantities less than 25 pockets, unless stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

[V—B—5, 6, 7, 8 (a). Oct. 17, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—5, 6, 7, 8.]

RULE 5 (as amended Oct. 17, 1918). *Rice flour not to be made from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.*—The manufacturer shall not manufacture rice flour from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.

RULE 6. *Specifications of rice flour.*—Rice flour shall be milled from clean sound rice and shall be of a texture fine enough so that 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and the balance through No. 8 XX silk, shall be of uniform color, and shall not contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

RULE 7. *Maximum margins governing manufacturers of rice flour.*—The licensee shall not sell rice flour at an advance of more than 75 cents per 100 pounds over the purchase price of brewer's rice or screenings delivered at the mill.

RULE 8. *Uniform contract prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell any cleaned rice or rice flour in quantities of 25 pockets or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell rice or rice flour in quantities less than 25 pockets, unless stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

[V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Nov. 1, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—5, 6, 7, 8 (a).]

RULE 5 (as amended Oct. 17, 1918). *Rice flour not to be made from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.*—The manufacturer shall not manufacture rice flour from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.

RULE 6. *Specifications for rice flour.*—Rice flour shall be milled from clean, sound rice and shall be of a texture fine enough so that 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and the balance through No. 8 XX silk, shall be of uniform color, and shall not contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

RULE 7. *Maximum margins governing manufacturers of rice flour.*—The licensee shall not sell rice flour at an advance of more than 75 cents per 100 pounds over the purchase price of brewer's rice or screenings delivered at the mill.

RULE 8. *Uniform contract prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell any cleaned rice or rice flour in quantities of 25 pockets or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell rice or rice flour in quantities less than 25 pockets, unless stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

RULE 9 (new, effective Oct. 31, 1918).—Uniform packages prescribed.—The licensee shall not sell clean rice, for domestic use in the United States, except in packages containing 1 pound, 3 pounds, 10 pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

[V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

RULE 5 (as amended Oct. 17, 1918).—Rice flour not to be made from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.—The manufacturer shall not manufacture rice flour from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.

RULE 6. Specifications for rice flour.—Rice flour shall be milled from clean, sound rice and shall be of a texture fine enough so that 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and the balance through No. 8 XX silk, shall be of uniform color, and shall not contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

RULE 7. Maximum margins governing manufacturers of rice flour.—The licensee shall not sell rice flour at an advance of more than 75 cents per 100 pounds over the purchase price of brewer's rice or screenings delivered at the mill.

RULE 8. Uniform contract prescribed.—The licensee shall not sell any cleaned rice or rice flour in quantities of 25 pockets or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell rice or rice flour in quantities less than 25 pockets, unless stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

RULE 9. Uniform packages prescribed.—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

RULE 5 (as amended October 17, 1918). Rice flour not to be made from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.—The manufacturer shall not manufacture rice flour from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.

RULE 6. Specifications for rice flour.—Rice flour shall be milled from clean sound rice and shall be of a texture fine enough so that 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and the balance through No. 8 XX silk, shall be of uniform color, and shall contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

RULE 7. Maximum margins governing manufacturers of rice flour.—The licensee shall not sell rice flour at an advance of more than 75 cents per 100 pounds over the purchase price of brewer's rice or screenings delivered at the mill.

RULE 8. Uniform contract prescribed.—The licensee shall not sell any cleaned rice or rice flour in quantities of 25 pockets or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell rice or rice flour in quantities less than 25 pockets, unless stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

RULE 9. Uniform packages prescribed.—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (b). Dec. 31, 1918. Substitute for V—B—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (a).]

RULE 5. Rice flour not to be made from whole rice or from river or fancy screenings.—(Repealed Dec. 31, said repeal to become effective Jan. 6, 1919.)

RULE 6. Specifications for rice flour.—Rice flour shall be milled from clean sound rice and shall be of a texture fine enough so that 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and the balance through No. 8 XX silk, shall be of uniform color, and shall not contain more than 13½ per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat by ether extraction.

RULE 7. Maximum margins governing manufacturers of rice flour.—The licensee shall not sell rice flour at an advance of more than 75 cents per 100 pounds over the purchase price of brewer's rice or screenings delivered at the mill.

RULE 8. Uniform contract prescribed.—The licensee shall not sell any cleaned rice or rice flour in quantities of 25 pockets or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell rice or rice flour in quantities less than 25 pockets, unless stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

RULE 9. Uniform packages prescribed.—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[V-B-8-Continued (1).]

FORM OF CONTRACT PRESCRIBED IN RULE 8.

Contract No. _____ Dated _____ 191-
_____, of _____, hereby sells and agrees to deliver and _____ hereby
purchases and agrees to pay for the following-described merchandise on the
terms and conditions specified below:

[illegible]

Delivery f. o. b. at _____. Time of shipment _____. Shipment periods to
be _____. Routing _____. Destination _____.

Terms: Draft, bill of lading attached, seller's order notify buyer—net cash upon arrival and inspection. Discount for cash within 10 days of draft whether goods arrived or not _____. Bank of _____.

The buyer requests seller to take out insurance as follows _____. The buyer and seller agree upon arbitration in the following manner _____.

[V—B—8—Continued (2).]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. *Food Administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

2. Examination and approval.—The buyer shall have no right of claim, nor shall he be entitled to arbitration unless claim is made or arbitration demanded within three full business days after arrival.

3. *Responsibility before and after shipment.*—All sales shall be made f. o. b. shipping point. The seller agrees to deliver the goods free on board cars or steamer in good shipping condition. All freight charges, demurrage, and expenses, or risks that may occur thereafter, are for the account of the buyer. Any advance in freight rates over which the seller has no control from time of signing this contract until date of shipment is for the account of the buyer. No liability shall arise hereunder against the shipper for failure to make deliveries due to strikes, fires, loss of merchandise in transit, embargoes on freight, postponement in sailing of steamers, car shortage, acts of God, war, or for any circumstances or accidents beyond the control of the shipper. Shipper guarantees full net weight at shipping point, but no claim for short weight shall be made where shortage does not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. Seller shall not be responsible for delay in delivery due to failure of carriers to furnish equipment, or to any other causes beyond its control. All contracts made with public carriers, of whatsoever nature, for the shipment of the above goods, are made subject to the terms of such carrier's bill of lading. Seller shall have option of making delivery f. o. b. another point than designated, seller absorbing any difference in rates either way.

4. *Insurance.*—The seller shall have the option to insure the merchandise sold against all war risks without consulting buyer, but at buyer's expense; and buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of the contract price. The seller is authorized, in case merchandise is to move by water, to take out marine insurance at current rates, and buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of contract price. The seller agrees to take out any insurance requested specifically in this contract by the buyer at the buyer's expense, and the buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of the contract price.

5. Arbitration.—All disagreements arising under this contract shall be submitted to arbitration in the following manner: The parties may agree in the contract upon arbitration by any established arbitrating committee, or if no

established committee is agreed upon, arbitration shall be by a committee named by the Federal food administrator of the State wherein the point of destination is located.

In case of arbitration where the difference in grade does not exceed one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, the buyer shall accept the goods at the allowance. If, however, the difference exceeds one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, the buyer shall have the option to accept the goods at the allowance made by the arbitration committee, or require that another shipment be made within 10 days from date of notice to the seller, which notice must be given 24 hours after the decision is made. All expenses of arbitration shall be borne by the party against whom the award is made, and, further, this contract between the buyer and the seller is to be the basis upon which each and every arbitration is settled.

6. *Deliveries.*—It is agreed that the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 30 calendar days, dated from time when contract is accepted.

7. *Contract not subject to change.*—It is agreed that no agent or representative has authority to modify the terms of his contract, and there shall be no extension of time of shipment under this contract, except as herein stated.

8. *Buyers' nonfulfillment of contract.*—In case the merchandise is to be delivered or to be paid for in installments, the failure of the buyer to pay the first installment of the purchase price promptly when due shall give the right to the seller, at his option, to cancel the contract.

[V-B-8—Continued—(2) (a). Nov. 26, 1918. Substitute this for V-B-8—Continued (2); paragraph 6 has been amended to conform to amendment of this date to rule V-B-2.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. *Food Administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

2. *Examination and approval.*—The buyer shall have no right of claim, nor shall he be entitled to arbitration unless claim is made or arbitration demanded within three full business days after arrival.

3. *Responsibility before and after shipment.*—All sales shall be made f. o. b. shipping point. The seller agrees to deliver the goods free on board cars or steamer in good shipping condition. All freight charges, demurrage, and expenses, or risks that may occur thereafter, are for the account of the buyer. Any advance in freight rates over which the seller has no control from time of signing this contract until date of shipment is for the account of the buyer. No liability shall arise hereunder against the shipper for failure to make deliveries due to strikes, fires, loss of merchandise in transit, embargoes on freight, postponement in sailing of steamers, car shortage, acts of God, war, or for any circumstances or accidents beyond the control of the shipper. Shipper guarantees full net weight at shipping point, but no claim for short weight shall be made where shortage does not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. Seller shall not be responsible for delay in delivery due to failure of carriers to furnish equipment or to any other cause beyond its control. All contracts made with public carriers, of whatsoever nature, for the shipment of the above goods are made subject to the terms of such carrier's bill of lading. Seller shall have option of making delivery f. o. b. another point than designated, seller absorbing any difference in rates either way.

4. *Insurance.*—The seller shall have the option to insure the merchandise sold against all war risks without consulting buyer, but at buyer's expense; and buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of the contract price. The seller is authorized, in case merchandise is to move by water, to take out marine insurance at current rates, and buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of contract price. The seller agrees to take out any insurance requested specifically in this contract by the buyer at the buyer's expense, and the buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of the contract price.

5. *Arbitration.*—All disagreements arising under this contract shall be submitted to arbitration in the following manner: The parties may agree in the contract upon arbitration by any established arbitrating committee, or if no established committee is agreed upon, arbitration shall be by a committee named by the Federal food administrator of the State wherein the point of destination is located.

In case of arbitration where the difference in grade does not exceed one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, the buyer shall accept the goods at the allowance.

If, however, the difference exceeds one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, the buyer shall have the option to accept the goods at the allowance made by the arbitration committee or require that another shipment be made within 10 days from date of notice to the seller, which notice must be given 24 hours after the decision is made. All expenses of arbitration shall be borne by the party against whom the award is made, and, further, this contract between the buyer and the seller is to be the basis upon which each and every arbitration is settled.

6. *Deliveries.*—It is agreed that the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 60 calendar days, dated from time contract is accepted.

7. *Contract not subject to change.*—It is agreed that no agent or representative has authority to modify the terms of this contract, and there shall be no extension of time of shipment under this contract except as herein stated.

8. *Buyers' nonfulfillment of contract.*—In case the merchandise is to be delivered or to be paid for in installments, the failure of the buyer to pay the first installment of the purchase price promptly when due shall give the right to the seller, at his option, to cancel the contract.

[V—B—8—continued (2) (b). Dec. 31, 1918. Substitute this page for page V—B—8—continued (2) (a) former paragraph 6 has been stricken out in accordance with the repeal of rule V—B—2.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. *Food Administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

2. *Examination and approval.*—The buyer shall have no right of claim, nor shall he be entitled to arbitration unless claim is made for arbitration demanded within three full business days after arrival.

3. *Responsibility before and after shipment.*—All sales shall be made f. o. b. shipping point. The seller agrees to deliver the goods free on board cars or steamer in good shipping condition. All freight charges, demurrage, and expenses, or risks that may occur thereafter are for the account of the buyer. Any advance in freight rates over which the seller has no control from time of signing this contract until date of shipment is for the account of the buyer. No liability shall arise hereunder against the shipper for failure to make deliveries due to strikes, fires, loss of merchandise in transit, embargoes on freight, postponement in sailing of steamers, car shortage, acts of God, war, or for any circumstances or accidents beyond the control of the shipper. Shipper guarantees full net weight at shipping point, but no claim for short weight shall be made where shortage does not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. Seller shall not be responsible for delay in delivery due to failure of carriers to furnish equipment or to any other causes beyond its control. All contracts made with public carriers of whatsoever nature for the shipment of the above goods are made subject to the terms of such carrier's bill of lading. Seller shall have option of making delivery f. o. b. another point than designated, seller absorbing any difference in rates either way.

4. *Insurance.*—The seller shall have the option to insure the merchandise sold against all war risks without consulting buyer, but at buyer's expense; and buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of the contract price. The seller is authorized, in case merchandise is to move by water, to take out marine insurance at current rates, and buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of contract price. The seller agrees to take out any insurance requested specifically in this contract by the buyer at the buyer's expense, and the buyer agrees to pay said expense in addition to and at the time of payment of the contract price.

5. *Arbitration.*—All disagreements arising under this contract shall be submitted to arbitration in the following manner: The parties may agree in the contract upon arbitration by any established arbitrating committee, or if no established committee is agreed upon, arbitration shall be by a committee named by the Federal food administrator of the State wherein the point of destination is located.

In case of arbitration where the difference in grade does not exceed one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, the buyer shall accept the goods at the allowance. If, however, the difference exceeds one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, the buyer shall have the option to accept the goods at the allowance made by the arbitration committee, or require that another shipment be made within 10 days from date of notice to the seller, which notice must be given 24 hours after the deci-

sion is made. All expenses of arbitration shall be borne by the party against whom the award is made, and further, this contract between the buyer and the seller is to be the basis upon which each and every arbitration is settled.

6. *Contract not subject to change.*—It is agreed that no agent or representative has authority to modify the terms of this contract, and there shall be no extension of time of shipment under this contract, except as herein stated.

7. *Buyers' nonfulfillment of contract.*—In case the merchandise is to be delivered or to be paid for in installments, the failure of the buyer to pay the first installment of the purchase price promptly when due, shall give the right to the seller, at his option, to cancel the contract.

[V—B—8 continued (3).]

This contract is made in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the buyer, one copy to be retained by the seller's agent, if any, and the other copy to be retained by the seller.

_____, Seller.
By _____
_____, Buyer.
By _____

Accepted : _____

EXHIBIT O.

[VI—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION—SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. VI—MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF SUGAR.

Effective June 15, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special regulations issued up to June 1, 1918, applying to manufacturers of cane and beet sugar. Such licensees are also subject to the general license regulations (No. 1), dated May 3, 1918, issued in a separate pamphlet. All regulations of series B are superseded as to such licensees on June 15, 1918.

[VI—A—1, 2, 3.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. 6.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF CANE SUGAR AND BEET SUGAR.

RULE 1. *Minimum weight of carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of sugar shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds each, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That cars of lower carrying capacity than 60,000 pounds may be used without such permission if loaded to their maximum capacity.

RULE 2. *Contracts shall provide for shipment within 30 days.*—The manufacturer shall not make any contracts for the sale of sugar, except such as require shipment within 30 days, the specifications thereof to be given within 10 days from the date of the making of such contract, excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, and municipal government, and for export.

RULE 3. *Prices shall conform to price list furnished.*—The manufacturer shall furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and deliver to the trade a price list showing his selling price and all selling terms and differentials in force. After such price list or any subsequent price list is issued the manufacturer shall make no sales of sugar, except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force, until he has mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differentials, or terms, and has received the written approval of the United States Food Administrator to any change in differentials and to any addition to the list of new types of sugar or styles of packages.

NOTE.—The issuance of price lists by manufacturers of beet sugar will not be necessary until August 1, 1918, and after that date it will be dispensed with in cases in which the manufacturer shall have entered into a proposed voluntary agreement with the United States Food Administrator prescribing other methods of supplying such information.

[VI—A—1, 2, 3 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for VI—A—1, 2, 3.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. 4.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF CANE SUGAR AND BEET SUGAR.

RULE 1. *Minimum weight of carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Contracts shall provide for shipment within 30 days.*—The manufacturer shall not make any contracts for the sale of sugar except such as require shipment within 30 days, the specification thereof to be given within 10 days from the date of the making of such contract, excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, and municipal Governments and for export.

RULE 3. *Prices shall conform to price list furnished.*—The manufacturer shall furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and deliver to the trade a price list showing his selling price and all selling terms and differentials in force. After such price list or any subsequent price list is issued the manufacturer shall make no sales of sugar except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force, until he has mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differentials, or terms, and has received the written approval of the United States Food Administrator to any change in differentials and to any addition to the list of new types of sugar or styles of packages.

NOTE.—The issuance of price lists by manufacturers of beet sugar will not be necessary until August 1, 1918, and after that date it will be dispensed with in cases in which the manufacturer shall have entered into a proposed voluntary agreement with the United States Food Administrator prescribing other methods of supplying such information.

[VI—A—2, 3 amended. Effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 2. *Manufacturer not to sell more than 10 days ahead.*—The manufacturer or refiner shall not make any contracts for the sale of sugar except such as require shipment within 10 days, excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or for export. He shall not make any contract except with such Governments or for export which he has not reasonable cause to believe that he can fill within 10 days.

NOTE.—This rule supersedes former rule 2.

RULE 3. *Prices shall conform to price list furnished.*—The manufacturer shall furnish to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and deliver to the trade a price list showing his selling price and all selling terms and differentials in force. After such price list or any subsequent price list is issued the manufacturer shall make no sales of sugar except at the price, differentials, and terms shown in the price list then in force, until he has mailed to the United States Food Administrator a new price list showing any change made in said price, differentials, or terms, and has received the written approval of the United States Food Administrator to any change in differentials and to any addition to the list of new types of sugar or styles of packages: *Provided*, That every price list and contract to sell sugar shall include a stipulation that in case a change in the United States Food Administration regulations authorizes a higher price than that named in the contract or price list before the arrival of the sugar at destination, the refiner shall have the right to raise his price to such higher price, and that in case such change requires sales at a lower price than that named in the price list or contract before the arrival of the sugar at destination, the refiner shall be required to reduce his price to such lower price.

NOTE.—The issuance of price lists by manufacturers of beet sugar will not be necessary until August 1, 1918, and after that date it will be dispensed with in cases in which the manufacturer shall have entered into a proposed voluntary

agreement with the United States Food Administrator prescribing other methods of supplying such information.

(The above rules supersede rules 2 and 3 of special regulations applying to all manufacturers and refiners of cane sugar and beet sugar.)

[VI—A—2, 3 amended (a). Oct. 25, 1918. Substitute this for VI—A—2, 3 amended.]

The following telegram was sent on October 25, 1918, by the sugar division to the Meinrath Sugar Distributing Committee, Otis Building, Chicago, and to the Louisiana Sugar Committee, Tulane Newcomb Building, New Orleans, La.:

"Special License Regulations No. VI, applying to all manufacturers and refiners of sugar, rule A—2, as amended July 1, provides that the manufacturer or refiner shall not make any sales contracts for sugar except such as require shipment within 10 days.

"To render the necessary assistance to beet and Louisiana cane producers in the sale and distribution of their sugar during the time of heavy production, we hereby authorize the producers mentioned to make contracts for sale which require shipment within 30 days. This authority is to continue until further notice."

[VI—A—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4. *Maximum brokerage fixed.*—The manufacturer shall not pay any broker commissions in excess of one-fourth of 1 per cent on the value of raw sugar bought, or in the case of refined or semirefined sugar sold in excess of 5 cents per hundred pounds, excepting, however, that a higher commission may be paid for any special service if first approved by the United States Food Administrator.

RULE 5. *Double brokerage prohibited.*—The manufacturer shall not allow or pay to any person any brokerage or commission on sugar or its by-products on which he knows a commission or brokerage to have already been paid.

RULE 6. *Equitable distribution prescribed.*—The manufacturer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution.

[VI—A—6 amended. Effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 6. *Equitable distribution prescribed.*—The manufacturer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution from all sources. Upon receipt of notice from the United States Food Administration that any shipment of sugar by the refiner or manufacturer to any State or States specified, or the shipment thereto of sugar of a given percentage of the refiner's or manufacturer's total shipments, will give such State or district more than its fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution, the refiner or manufacturer shall not ship upon certificates issued by Federal food administrators of the State or States named a greater percentage of his total shipments in any prescribed period than is named in said notice.

(The above rule supersedes rule 6 of special regulations applying to all manufacturers and refiners of cane sugar and beet sugar.)

[VI—A—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for VI—A—6 amended, VI—A—7 (b), VI—A—8, 9, 10, VI—A—8, amended, VI—A—11, 12.]

RULE 6. *Equitable distribution prescribed* (as amended Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918).—The manufacturer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution from all sources. Upon receipt of notice from the United States Food Administration that any shipment of sugar by the refiner or manufacturer to any State or States specified, or the shipment thereto of sugar of a given percentage of the refiner's or manufacturer's total shipments, will give such State or district more than its fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution, the refiner or manufacturer shall not ship to the State or States named a greater percentage of his total shipments in any prescribed period than is named in said notice.

RULE 7. *Sugar to be delivered only on receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.*—(Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 8. *Certificates to be mailed to Federal Food Administrator.*—(Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 9. *Sugar not to be used in manufacturing other products without obtaining sugar-distribution certificates.*—(Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 10. *Copy of invoice to be sent to Federal Food Administrator.*—(Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 11. *Standard package sizes prescribed.*—(Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 12 (new, Nov. 7, 1918). *Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all sirups and molasses in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States sound and sweet and in merchantable condition unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Sirups and molasses shall not be considered to comply with this rule if the Baumé test shows less than the following: Cane juice sirup, 38; all other sirups and molasses for human consumption, 40°; blackstrap molasses, 42°.

The standard for Baumé test where specified shall be the official Baumé scale of the United States Bureau of Standards, modulus 145, calculated to a temperature of 20° C. (Circular of the Bureau of Standards, No. 44.)

[VI—A—7.]

RULE 7. *Sugar to be delivered to manufacturers only on receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.*—On and after May 15, 1918, the manufacturer shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person engaged in any business of manufacturing, bottling, packing, or preparing products in which sugar is used until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates duly indorsed by the buyer and issued to the buyer by the Federal food administrator for the State in which the buyer is located, certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered will not give the buyer more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States.

This rule shall not apply to shipments or deliveries on bona fide contracts enforceable at law made prior to May 15, 1918.

This rule shall not apply to sales or deliveries to (a) hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, or other public eating places whose products are sold for consumption on the premises; (b) wholesale or retail dealers in sugar holding a license from the United States Food Administration; (c) bakers and cracker manufacturers holding a baker's license from the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—Certificates are required by the foregoing rule in selling to any of the following classes: (a) Manufacturers of apple butter, beverage sirups, candy, catsup, cereals, chewing gum, chili sauce, chocolate, cocoa, condiments, confectionery, explosives, flavoring extracts, fruit preserves, fruit sirup, glycerin, grape juice, honey, invert sugar, ice cream, jam, jelly, meat products, medicines, preserves, pickles, soda water, soft drinks, sirups, tobacco, vinegar, and wine.

(b) Canners, preservers, and packers of every kind of vegetables, fruit, milk, and meat.

(c) Soda-water fountains and dispensers of soft drinks.

(d) Bottlers of soft drinks and brewers.

(e) Leather tanners and manufacturers of nonedible products (use of sugar prohibited).

Certificates are not required in selling to licensed wholesalers, retailers, or bakers, even though they use sugar in the manufacture of other products, because the use of sugar by such dealers will be controlled directly by license regulation.

Certificates are not required in sales to individual consumers, or in sales to unlicensed retailers of sugar not engaged in a manufacturing business.

[VI—A—7 amended. Effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 7. *Sugar to be delivered only on receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the manufacturer or refiner shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person whomsoever until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates issued by a Federal food administrator to some wholesaler, retailer, public eating place, manufacturer, baker, or other person in his State certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered will not give the person to whom issued more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States. Such cer-

tificate shall not be valid unless it is indorsed by the person to whom issued and also by any other person through whose hands it has passed.

NOTE.—The foregoing rule is an amendment of rule 7 as effective May 15, 1918, which required certificates only upon delivery to manufacturers. Under the above rule certificates must now be required in delivering sugar to any person whomsoever.

(The above rule supersedes rule 7 of special regulations applying to all manufacturers and refiners of cane sugar and beet sugar.)

[VI—A—7 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for VI—A—7 (a).]

RULE A-7 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Sugar to be delivered only on receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the manufacturer or refiner shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person whomsoever until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates issued by a Federal Food Administrator to some wholesaler, retailer, public eating place, manufacturer, baker, or other person in his State, certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered will not give the person to whom issued more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States. Such certificate shall not be valid unless it is indorsed by the person to whom issued and also by any other person through whose hands it has passed.

Nothing in this rule shall prevent the delivery of sugar to a farmer who has actually grown the beets or cane from which such sugar is manufactured without a sugar-distribution certificate: *Provided*, That the total amount to be so delivered shall not exceed 30 pounds for each person in the household or establishment of the grower, and that the grower signs the following certificate:

CERTIFICATE TO BE SIGNED BY FARMER EXCHANGING BEETS OR CANE FOR SUGAR.

_____. 1918.

I, _____, hereby certify that the cane (beets) delivered by me to the factory of _____, at _____, were grown by me on my farm; that the amount of sugar to be delivered to me, together with that already on hand, will not give me a supply amounting to more than 30 pounds for each person in my household establishment, and that I will not sell, lend, or deliver such sugar to anyone, nor permit such sugar to be used for any purpose except human consumption in my household or establishment.

(Address:) _____.

NOTE.—The foregoing rule is an amendment of rule 7 as effective May 15, 1918, which required certificates only upon delivery to manufacturers. Under the above rule certificates must now be required in delivering sugar to any person whomsoever, with the exception contained in the last paragraph of the rule which became effective August 1, 1918.

The licensee may deliver sugar direct to his employees only if he applies to the Federal food administrator for his State and obtains sugar certificates as a retailer of sugar enabling him to deliver on the basis of the amount which he was accustomed formerly to deliver directly to individual consumers.

[VI—A—7. Insert this after VI—7 amended.]

The rules which prohibit the delivery of sugar except upon the receipts of sugar-distribution certificates from the purchaser apply to sugar to be shipped from the United States to Porto Rico or Hawaii. The refiners located in Porto Rico and Hawaii will be permitted to deliver sugar to buyers in those Territories without such certificates, but shipments from the United States must not be made without the express permission of the Federal food administrators in those Territories. For the present, the rules requiring sugar-distribution certificates will not apply to the shipment of sugar to Alaska for the reason that sugar must be distributed to that country only during a short period of the year, owing to traffic blockades during the winter to climatic conditions. (Effective Aug. 14, 1918.)

[VI—A—8, 9, 10.]

RULE 8. *Certificates to be mailed to Federal Food Administrator.*—The licensee shall cancel immediately upon receipt and mail on the 1st of each

month to the Federal Food Administrator whose name is signed thereto all sugar certificates received by him during the preceding month.

RULE 9. *Sugar not to be used in manufacturing other products without obtaining sugar-distribution certificates.*—The licensee shall not, after May 15, 1918, remelt any sugar for the purpose of making invert sugar, sirup, or molasses, or use sugar in manufacture, bottling, packing, or preparation of any other product until he has obtained from the Federal food administrator of the State where such product is manufactured certificates that the total amount of sugar to be so used will not exceed his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution. He shall use no sugar in excess of the amount called for by the certificate issued to him. Whenever sugar is used for such purposes, the licensee shall cancel certificates representing the amount of sugar used and shall file them at the end of each month with the Federal food administrator whose name is signed thereto.

RULE 10. *Copy of invoice to be sent to Federal food administrator.*—The licensee shall send daily to the Federal food administrator of the State in which the consignee is located a copy of the invoice on all shipments and deliveries of sugar. With the written consent of the United States Food Administration, any other method of supplying this information to the Federal food administrator may be substituted.

NOTE.—See general rules for list of Federal food administrators.

[VI—A—8 amended. Effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 8. *Certificates to be mailed to Federal food administrator.*—The licensee shall cancel immediately upon receipt and mail on the 1st of each month to the Federal food administrator whose name is signed thereto all sugar certificates received by him during the preceding month. He shall keep a complete record of all shipments made and of all certificates mailed to Federal food administrators under this rule.

(The above rule supersedes rule 8 of special regulations applying to all manufacturers and refiners of cane sugar and beet sugar.)

[VI—A—11. Effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 11. *Standard package sizes prescribed.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the manufacturer or refiner shall not sell cane or beet sugar for domestic use in the United States except in 1-pound, 2-pound, 5-pound, 25-pound, or larger packages without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—The 25-pound package may be eliminated after the close of the preserving season.

(This is a new rule under special regulations applying to all manufacturers and refiners of cane sugar and beet sugar.)

[VI—A—11, 12. Sept. 7, 1918. Substitute this for VI—A—11.]

RULE 11. *Standard package sizes prescribed.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the manufacturer or refiner shall not sell cane or beet sugar for domestic use in the United States, except in 1-pound, 2-pound, 5-pound, 25-pound, or larger packages without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—The 25-pound package may be eliminated after the close of the preserving season.

(This is a new rule under special regulations applying to all manufacturers and refiners of cane sugar and beet sugar.)

RULE 12 (New, Nov. 7, 1918). *Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all sirups and molasses in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States sound and sweet and in merchantable condition unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Sirups and molasses shall not be considered to comply with this rule if the Baumé test shows less than the following: Cane juice sirup, 38°; all other sirups and molasses for human consumption, 40°; blackstrap molasses, 42°.

The standard for Baumé test where specified shall be the official Baumé scale of the United States Bureau of Standards, modulus 145, calculated to a temperature of 20° centigrade (circular of the Bureau of Standards, No. 44).

[VI—B—1.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO REFINERS OF CANE SUGAR.

RULE 1. All possible sugar must be extracted.—The refiner shall operate his plant in such manner as to secure the largest extraction of sugar possible from the raw sugar, and shall not deliberately produce sirups or molasses from which sugar can be commercially extracted. The percentage of soft or off-grade sugars produced by refiners in any month in comparison to their total output in that month shall not exceed the percentage produced during the year 1917 without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator.

NOTE.—The attention of the refiner is called to general rule 23 governing all licensees:

RULE 23. Combination sales prohibited.—No licensee shall make or offer to make any combination sales of any food commodity, excepting that he may sell sugar in combination with corn meal at the rate of 1 pound of sugar to 2 or more of corn meal, or wheat flour in combination with one or more wheat flour substitutes as prescribed by the Wheat Conservation Rules: Provided, That in making any such combination sales the licensee shall name and charge a price for each of the articles so sold, which shall not represent more than a normal prewar margin over cost of any one of such articles.

"A combination sale is (1) any sale or delivery of two or more commodities, or of two or more kinds or sizes of the same commodity, at a price effective only if they are bought at the same time; or (2) any sale or delivery of a commodity upon condition that the purchaser shall buy some other commodity, or some other kind or size of the same commodity."

[VI—B—2, 3.]

RULE 2. Sugar to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.—The manufacturer shall sell his sugar at not more than a fair and reasonable advance over cost.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will announce from time to time what advance it considers fair.

RULE 3. Price of sirups and molasses.—The licensee shall not sell the following products when manufactured from imported raw cane sugar at prices to exceed those named below, which are based on the cost of imported raw sugar to the refiner:

	Per gal- lon, in barrels.	Per gal- lon, in bulk.
	Cents.	Cents.
Refiner's sirups, highest grade (fancy filtered).....	55	50
Refiner's sirups, medium grade (filtered).....	40	35
Refiner's sirups, low grade (unfiltered).....	30	25
Blackstrap molasses.....	23	18

The prices named are f. o. b. cars at primary markets or port of entry, or point of production, if carrying same freight rate as from primary markets, net cash in 10 days without discount, and shall include brokerage and any profit taken by a distributor in tank cars direct from the refinery, but shall not include freight or tank car charges.

NOTE.—Any questions in regard to the grading of fancy, medium, and low grade sirups will be determined by the United States Food Administration committee on sirup valuations.

Preference to domestic orders for sirup.—The Food Administration urgently requests that in accepting and filling orders for refiners' sirups, preference be given domestic customers over exporters. If this is not done voluntarily it will be necessary to consider regulations limiting the export of such shipments.

[VI—B—4, 5. Nov. 7, 1918. Insert this page after VI—B—3.]

RULE 4 (effective Nov. 20, 1918). Priorities on deliveries of refiners' sirups.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, make any deliveries of refiners' sirups after November 20, 1918, to any person until he shall have delivered refiners' sirups to customers of

every class designated by a lower number. This rule shall apply to all deliveries regardless of the date of the contract therefor, and whether heretofore or hereafter made.

Class 1. United States Government, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus.

Class 2. Sirup mixtures for use in filling contracts with parties in class 1.

Class 3. Sirup mixers and wholesale and retail grocers for distribution to household trade, public eating places and for medicinal purposes. Provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, _____, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 3 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the refiners' sirups covered by this order will be resold (will be used for mixing sirups) for the household trade or public eating places (the preparation of medicines) and for no other purpose.

Class 4. Commercial bakers; provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, _____, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 4 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be resold alternatively (used for mixing sirups for commercial baking) and for no other purpose.

Class 5. All others.

RULE 5 (new Nov. 7, 1918). *Specifications for refiners' sirups.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver any refiners' sirups for human consumption unless they contain 55 per cent total sugars and not to exceed 8 per cent ash.

[VI—C—1, 2.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO PRODUCERS OF BEET SUGAR.

RULE 1. *All possible sugar must be extracted.*—The manufacturer shall operate his plant in such manner as to secure the largest extraction of sugar possible from the sugar beet, and shall not deliberately produce molasses from which sugar can be commercially extracted.

RULE 2. *Unreasonable profit prohibited.*—The manufacturer shall sell beet sugar, beet molasses, and beet pulp at not more than a fair and reasonable advance over cost.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will announce from time to time what advance it considers fair. Until further notice any sales of beet sugar at a price in excess of the selling price, at the same time and place of standard granulated sugar made from cane produced in the United States (including insular territories), will be considered evidence of a violation of this rule.

Beet molasses.—Until further notice any sales of beet molasses at a price in excess of 18 cents a gallon in bulk or 23 cents a gallon in barrels f. o. b. factory net cash in 10 days without discount will be considered evidence of a violation of this rule. This price shall include brokerage and any profit taken by a distributor in tank cars direct from factory, but shall not include freight or tank car charges.

[VI—C—1, 2 (a). Sept. 27, 1918. Substitute this for VI—C—1, 2.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO PRODUCERS OF BEET SUGAR.

RULE 1. *All possible sugar must be extracted.*—The manufacturer shall operate his plant in such manner as to secure the largest extraction of sugar possible from the sugar beet, and shall not deliberately produce molasses from which sugar can be commercially extracted.

RULE 2. *Unreasonable profit prohibited.*—The manufacturer shall sell beet sugar, beet molasses, and beet pulp at not more than a fair and reasonable advance over cost.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will announce from time to time what advance it considers fair. Until further notice any sales of beet sugar at a price in excess of the selling price, at the same time and place of

standard granulated sugar made from cane produced in the United States (including insular territories), will be considered evidence of a violation of this rule.

Beet molasses.—Until further notice any sales of beet molasses at a price in excess of 18 cents a gallon in bulk or 23 cents a gallon in barrels f. o. b. factory net cash in 10 days without discount will be considered evidence of a violation of this rule. This price shall include brokerage and any profit taken by a distributor in tank cars direct from factory, but shall not include freight or tank car charges.

Beet pulp.—The Food Administration will regard any sales of beet pulp at prices greater than those named below as a violation of the above rule: Beet pulp wet from factory or from silo within first 30 days after manufacture, 80 cents per ton. Beet pulp out of silo after 30 days therein, \$1.25 per ton. Dried pulp sacked, f. o. b. factory, \$40 per ton.

[VI—D—1, 2. July 31, 1918. Insert after VI—C—1, 2. New—Effective July 31, 1918.]

D. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED, SEMI-REFINED, AND RAW SUGAR PRODUCED FROM SUGAR CANE GROWN ON THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOLD FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION.

RULE 1. All possible sugar must be extracted.—The refiner shall operate his plant in such manner as to secure the largest extraction of sugar possible from the cane or raw sugar, and they shall not deliberately produce sirups of molasses from which sugar can be commercially extracted.

RULE 2. Unreasonable profits prohibited.—The manufacturer shall sell his sugar at not more than a fair and reasonable advance over cost.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will announce from time to time what advance it considers fair in the case of refined, semirefined, raw, and washed sugars.

[VI—D—1, 2 (a). Oct. 21, 1918. Substitute this for VI—D—1, 2.]

D. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED, SEMI-REFINED, AND RAW SUGAR PRODUCED FROM SUGAR CANE GROWN ON THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOLD FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION.

RULE 1. All possible sugar must be extracted. (Repealed September 1, 1918.)

RULE 2. Unreasonable profits prohibited. The Manufacturer shall sell his sugar at not more than a fair and reasonable advance over cost.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will consider as a violation of the above rule any sale of direct consumption sugar at a price in excess of \$9 per 100 pounds f. o. b. seaboard points of production carrying the same freight rate as seaboard points with the customary discounts, terms, and conditions, less the following differentials:

Plantation granulated	-----	No differential.
White clarified	-----	per cwt. \$.10
Off plantation granulated	-----	per cwt. .10
Off white	-----	per cwt. .15
Choice yellow clarified	-----	per cwt. .15
Prime yellow clarified	-----	per cwt. .20
Kettle	-----	per cwt. .20
Off yellow clarified	-----	per cwt. .30
Seconds and thirds:		
First group	-----	per cwt. .80
Second group	-----	per cwt. .90
Third group	-----	per cwt. 1.00
Fourth group	-----	per cwt. 1.10
Fifth group	-----	per cwt. 1.20

The differential on all grades of semirefined direct consumption sugars not listed above shall be the differential indicated for sugars of equal grade, or if of an intermediate grade at the differential of the listed grade next below; and the differential on sugars, the grade and price of which can not be thus determined shall be fixed by the said sugar committee. The above grades shall be determined with reference to the standard samples thereof as fixed by the New Orleans Sugar and Rice Exchange with the approval of the

United States Food Administration and now on file with said Exchange. In case of dispute regarding the grade the final decision shall be made by the Louisiana sugar committee. The Food Administration will further consider as a violation of the above rule any sale of raw sugar at a price delivered at customary Louisiana refining points in excess of \$7.28 per 100 pounds for 96° test, and any sale of washed sugar (which is defined as any first sugar above the grade of raw sugar and below the grade of yellow clarified, and having a color test of not less than 22 Dutch standard) at a price in excess of \$7.68 per 100 pounds with an addition of one-sixteenth cent per pound for every degree or fraction thereof above 96° and a reduction of one-tenth cent per pound for every degree or fraction thereof below 96°.

[VI—D—3. Nov. 7, 1918. Insert this after VI—D—1, 2 (a).]

RULE 3. (New, effective Nov. 7, 1918). *Sucrose requirements for molasses.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person first centrifugal molasses testing less than 38 per cent sucrose, second, centrifugal molasses testing less than 30 per cent sucrose, or third centrifugal molasses testing less than 25 per cent sucrose, or any centrifugal molasses intended for human consumption containing more than 8 per cent ash.

The licensee shall not sell for human consumption any molasses testing less than 30 per cent sucrose unless branded as "blackstrap." Sucrose tests shall be determined by the Clarget method.

EXHIBIT P.

[VII—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. VII-VIII.

CANNERS OF PEAS, TOMATOES, CORN, DRIED BEANS, SALMON, SARDINES, AND TUNA, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TOMATO CATSUP, TOMATO SOUP, AND OTHER TOMATO PRODUCTS—MANUFACTURERS OF CONDENSED, EVAPORATED, OR POWDERED MILK—PACKERS OF DRIED FRUITS.

Effective June 15, 1918.

Licensees governed by the within regulations are also subject to the General License Regulations (No. 1) contained in a separate pamphlet, dated May 3, 1918, and effective as to the above licensees on June 15, 1918. (Including Official Interpretations.)

[VII—A—1, 2.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF CANNING PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES, DRIED BEANS, SALMON, SARDINES, OR TUNA, OR MANUFACTURING TOMATO SOUP, TOMATO CATSUP, OR OTHER TOMATO PRODUCTS.

The following special rules correspond to series B, and in so far as they apply to the canning of peas, corn, tomatoes, dried beans, salmon, or sardines became effective Nov. 1, 1917, unless otherwise noted. They became effective as to tomato catsup and other tomato products other than canned tomatoes on February 28, 1918. They became effective as to canned tuna on June 15, 1918.)

RULE 1. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—All carload shipments of canned peas, canned corn, canned dried beans, canned tomatoes, tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products, canned salmon, or canned tuna shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds, and all carload shipments of canned sardines shall be made in car lots of not less than 45,000 pounds, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator; provided, that when cars of lower carrying capacity

are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to general rule 9, series B. The rule applies to intrastate as well as interstate shipments. The rule prescribes a trade unit and is not a transportation regulation.

RULE 2. *Manufactured products must be sold at not more than reasonable advance over average cost.*—The licensee shall sell goods manufactured and on hand for not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the season's pack without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 4, series B, governing canners. It was amended to its present form January 28, 1918.

[VII—A—1, 2 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for VII—A—1, 2.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENCEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF CANNING PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES, DRIED BEANS, SALMON, SARDINES, OR TUNA, OR MANUFACTURING TOMATO SOUP, TOMATO CATSUP, OR OTHER TOMATO PRODUCTS.

(The following special rules correspond to series B, and in so far as they apply to the canning of peas, corn, tomatoes, dried beans, salmon, or sardines became effective Nov. 1, 1917, unless otherwise noted. They became effective as to tomato catsup and other tomato products other than canned tomatoes on Feb. 28, 1918. They became effective as to canned tuna on June 15, 1918:)

RULE 1. *Carload shipments—Minimum weights.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Manufactured products must be sold at not more than reasonable advance over average cost.*—The licensee shall sell goods manufactured and on hand for not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the season's pack without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 4, series B, governing canners. It was amended to its present form January 28, 1918.

[VII—A—1, 2. Sept. 14, 1918. Insert this after VII—A—1, 2 (a).]

The canned-goods division, under date of September 7, 1918, issued the following announcement:

To canners and distributors of licensed canned vegetables:

In order to make clear the attitude of the Food Administration in regard to the rules and regulations governing canners and distributors of licensed canned vegetables, the following announcement is made in regard to canned corn, canned tomatoes, and canned peas.

1. *Future sales.*—Before invoicing goods which were sold for future delivery, canners have been instructed to review their estimate of cost and if it is determined at the time of shipment that the actual cost is lower than the estimated cost, prices must be revised by the canner so that the margin of profit will not exceed the maximums announced as reasonable.

2. *Revision of prices.*—Revision of prices must occur before invoicing. It would be impracticable to rebate throughout the channels of distribution in order to give the consumer the benefit of lower prices; therefore the canner's invoice price is the final price and no revision after invoicing will be permitted, with this exception:

If the direct customer of a canner will agree to accept delivery and withhold the goods from distribution, the canner will be permitted to bill at the time of shipment at the future contract price, pending the final determination of his cost at the end of his pack. In this case, the purchaser must make payment on the basis of this invoice and in accordance with its terms permitting the canner to make final adjustment, if any, in the form of a rebate. The purchaser must in such cases await the canner's final price before invoicing these goods.

3. *Spot sales.*—Canners who have made delivery in good faith at future contract prices and later find their costs are lower than anticipated, must sell the balance of their pack at such prices as to insure their making more than the

maximum margins on the entire season's output. In these cases purchasers who have already received shipments at the contract price must be given the opportunity of purchasing such surplus at the lower price. This surplus must be offered to such purchasers pro rata up to a quantity equal to their future purchases.

[VII—A—1, 2 (a). Sept. 14, 1918. Substitute this for VII—A—1, 2.]

The canned-goods division, under date of September 7, 1918, issued the following announcement:

To canners and distributors of licensed canned vegetables:

In order to make clear the attitude of the Food Administration in regard to the rules and regulations governing canners and distributors of licensed canned vegetables, the following announcement is made in regard to canned corn, canned tomatoes and canned peas.

1. *Future sales.*—Before invoicing goods which were sold for future delivery, canners have been instructed to review their estimate of cost and if it is determined at the time of shipment that the actual cost is lower than the estimated cost, prices must be revised by the canner so that the margin of profit will not exceed the maximums announced as reasonable.

2. *Revision of prices.*—Revision of prices must occur before invoicing. It would be impracticable to rebate throughout the channels of distribution in order to give the consumer the benefit of lower prices; therefore the canner's invoice price is the final price and no revision after invoicing will be permitted, with this exception:

If the direct customer of a canner will agree to accept delivery and withhold the goods from distribution, the canner will be permitted to bill at the time at the future contract price, pending the final determination of his cost at the end of his pack. In this case, the purchaser must make payment on the basis of this invoice and in accordance with its terms permitting the canner to make final adjustment, if any, in the form of a rebate. The purchaser must, in such cases, await the canner's final price before invoicing these goods.

3. *Spot sales.*—Canners who have made delivery in good faith at future contract prices, and later find their costs are lower than anticipated, must sell the balance of their pack at such prices as to insure their making no more than the maximum margins on the entire season's output. In these cases purchasers who have received shipments at the contract price must be given the opportunity of purchasing such surplus at the lower price. This surplus must be offered to such purchasers pro rata up to a quantity equal to their future purchases.

[VII—A—1, 2 (a) continued. Oct. 25, 1918. Insert this after VII—A—1, 2 (a).]

The canned foods and distribution division issued the following announcement, under date of October 22, 1918:

To Canners and Distributors of Licensed Canned Vegetables:

(Statement Supplementing Announcement of September 9, 1918—Revision of Contract Prices.)

As many inquiries have been received with reference to the proper construction of the announcement made September 9, 1918, as to the revision of contract prices of canned corn, canned tomatoes, and canned peas, it is deemed advisable to make the following general statement:

Where the packer's profits prove to be greater than those permitted by the rules of the Food Administration, he shall remit the excess to the purchaser, who shall credit the amount received by him upon the average cost of goods of the same grade and size of the same commodity then in his possession or invoiced to him.

Attention is called to the fact that the rules permit, but do not require that goods of different brands be averaged. In a spirit of fairness to the packer, therefore, the purchaser should apply the reduction in cost first to goods then in his possession under packer's label, up to an amount in cents per dozen equal to the rebate, before applying the reduction in cost to goods under other labels.

If the purchaser's stock of such goods is so small as to make this impracticable or the price ridiculous, he shall apply to the wholesale section of the Food Administration for instructions.

The packer shall make to the canned foods division of the Food Administration a statement giving the names of the purchasers to whom such payments are made, the amount of each payment, and stating the grade and size of the canned goods on account of which each payment is made.

The purchaser shall also make a written statement to the wholesale section of the Food Administration showing the amounts so received, from whom received, and how the same were credited.

The wholesaler will not be permitted to make any rebate to the retailer on the price of any goods already delivered to the retailer.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the wholesaler can not sell at a price which will enable him to realize more than the prescribed margin of profit over the average cost, reduced as above provided for. The average cost is to be determined in the manner required by the rules and regulations.

[VII—A—3, 4, 5.]

RULE 3. Licensee shall produce fair proportions of announced grades and sizes.—The licensee shall produce a fair proportion of his canned food products in such grade and sizes as may be hereafter required by the United States Food Administrator by public announcement.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 6, series B, governing canners.

RULE 4. Factory and equipment must be kept clean.—The licensee shall at all times keep his factory, machinery, utensils, and raw material, including products to be canned, in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall so regulate his purchases and handling of raw materials as to insure their delivery to the factory in a sound condition and to avoid unnecessary waste.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 10, series B, governing canners. It became effective January 28, 1918.

RULE 5. Full packing of cans required.—The licensee shall pack all cans as full of food as is practicable for packing and processing without injuring the quality or appearance of the contents. No liquor shall be added, except in sufficient quantity to fill the interstices and cover the product. No water shall be added in canning tomatoes.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 11, series B, governing canners, and became effective January 28, 1918.

(Rules 6 to 11 apply to the canning of fresh vegetables and fish only.)

RULE 6. Quotations or sales before February 1 prohibited.—The licensee shall not quote for future packing or delivery or sell any canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes, tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products, canned salmon, canned sardines, or canned tuna before February 1 of the year in which such products are to be canned: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to sales to the Government of the United States.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 1, series B, governing canners. It was amended to its present form January 28, 1918. "Shall not quote for future packing or delivery or sell" includes acceptance of orders subject to approval of price when named. This rule prohibits the acceptance of conditional orders or commitments of any kind.

[VII—A—7, 8, 9.]

RULE 7. Sales of canned peas, corn, or tomatoes must not exceed 75 per cent of yearly average delivery, 1913-1917.—The licensee shall not sell for future delivery to parties other than the Government of the United States any canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes, tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products, in excess of 75 per cent of the yearly average delivery of such articles made by him during the five years next preceding 1918, and in no event shall all sales, including sales to the Government of the United States, exceed 100 per cent of such average delivery, unless otherwise permitted by the special written consent of the United States Food Administrator; such licensee must in all instances have under written contract at the time of making such sales, except sales to the Government of the United States, an acreage which under normal conditions would yield a crop sufficient for filling such future sales.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 2, series B, governing canners. It was amended to its present form January 28, 1918.

RULE 8. Sales of canned salmon or sardines must not exceed 75 per cent of estimated pack.—The licensee shall not sell for future delivery canned salmon, canned sardines, or canned tuna, in excess of 75 per cent of his estimated pack, conservatively figured with regard to his capacity and the supply of fish which can reasonably be expected by him.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 3, series B, governing canners.

RULE 9. Licensee must not buy commodities already sold.—No licensee shall buy or contract to buy any of the vegetables or fish required for the above-mentioned products if he has reason to believe that the seller has already contracted to sell the said materials to other persons. In buying vegetables or fish for such products he shall require the seller to state in writing, in the contract or otherwise, that he has not contracted to sell said vegetables or fish to others.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 5, series B, governing canners.

[VII—A—10, 11, 12.]

RULE 10. Licensee must complete contracts for future delivery.—If a licensee has contracted to sell for future delivery any proportion of his estimated pack he shall not sell any such products for immediate delivery unless he shall have already packed, exclusive of his product so sold for immediate delivery, a sufficient quantity to fill all such contracts for future delivery.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 8, series B, governing canners, and became effective January 28, 1918.

RULE 11. One form of contract must be used.—No licensee shall hereafter use more than one form of contract covering the sale of licensed commodities for future delivery of the pack of any one season without a special permit from the Food Administration.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to rule 9, series B, governing canners, and became effective January 28, 1918.

(Rules 12 to 15 apply to the canning of dried beans only.)

RULE 12. Must not hold more than 60 days' supply of dried beans.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any dried beans and canned dried beans not sold or contracted to be sold in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during the next 60 days.

This rule shall not affect the validity of contracts enforceable at law made in good faith prior to October 15, 1917.

NOTE.—Rules 12, 13, and 14 correspond to general rules 13, 14, and 15 in series B.

[VII—13, 14, 15.]

RULE 13. Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of dried beans.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any canned dried beans without the consent of the United States Food Administration, if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such commodities not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any canned dried beans to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or for any Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload thereof to any licensee having less than a carload lot on hand.

NOTE.—This rule was amended to its present form January 28, 1918.

RULE 14. Must not sell dried beans for delivery more than 60 days after date of contract.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of canned dried beans for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 15. Permit required to can dried beans or dried peas in tin-plate containers.—The licensee shall not can in containers made of tin plate any dried beans or dried peas without a special permit from the United States Food Administrator.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 7, governing canners.

[VII—A—13, 14, 15 (a). Nov. 26, 1918. Substitute this for VII—13, 14, 15.]

RULE 13. Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of dried beans.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any canned dried beans without the consent of the United States Food Administration, if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such commodities not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any canned dried beans to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload thereof to licensee having less than a carload lot on hand.

NOTE.—This rule was amended to its present form January 28, 1918.

RULE 14. Must not sell dried beans for delivery more than 60 days after date of contract.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of canned dried beans for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 15. Permits required to can dried beans or dried peas in tin-plate containers.—(Repealed November 13, 1918.)

[VII—A—13, 14, 15. Nov. 2, 1918. Insert this after VII—13, 14, 15.]

NOTE TO RULE 15.—The canned goods division issued the following announcement on November 1, 1918:

The Food Administration has been able to arrange for a sufficient quantity of tin plate to permit the packing of beans. Permission is herewith granted to canners of beans to pack during the months of November, December, and January a total quantity not in excess of a normal pack for these three months. Canners may use up all odd-sized tins now on hand, but additional purchases of tins smaller than No. 2 size will not be permitted. It is still necessary for all shippers selling beans to canners to secure permits before making sales. Canners may use up all odd-sized tins now on hand, but additional purchases of or beans.

ESTABLISHED PRICES—CANNED GOODS DIVISION.

The canned goods division has prepared the following, which shows what has been done in establishing prices on commodities under its supervision:

CANNED SALMON.

Conferences were held with the State Food Administrators and fishermen on the coast and maximum prices were adopted, which were as follows:

Rare Fish.

ALASKA.	Kings.	Reds.	Cohoos.	Dogs.	Pinks.
Section:					
Bristol Bay.....each.....	\$0.40	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.04	\$0.02
Herendeen Bay.....do.....	.25	.12½	.12½	.08	.04
Central Alaska.....do.....	.50	.12	.12	.05	.04
Yukutat—					
Over 15 pounds.....do.....	.40				
Under 15 pounds.....do.....	.15	.12	.12		.04½
Southeastern Alaska¹.....do.....	.09	.32	.32	.09	.06

¹ Per pound.

Oregon: Columbia River—Chums, 3½ cents. Chinooks, 3½ cents to September 10; 5 cents to September 20; then, 6½ cents. Silversides, 6½ cents. Steelheads 9½ cents. Rogue River—All grades, 6½ cents. Chinooks, 5 cents to September 20.

[Prices in cents per pound.]

	Chinooks.	Cohoos.	Chums.
Washington Coast streams:			
Gray's Harbor.....	6½	6½	3
Willapa Harbor.....	6½	6½	3
Tohola.....	5½	5½	3
Noelips.....	6½	6½	3½
Queets River.....	4½	4½	2½

1 80 cents per box to be paid for hauling to Noelips, including return of empty boxes.

After reaching a basis for maximum prices to be paid to the fishermen, a committee, consisting of three State Food Administrators, Mr. Deming, who represented the Division of Coordination of Purchase, and Mr. Warren, who represented the Canned Foods Division, investigated packing costs in Alaska and the following maximum prices on the different grades were established.

Canned Salmon.

	No. 1 Talls.	No. 1 Talls.	Halves- Flat.
Alaska salmon:			
Reds.....per dozen.....	\$2.35	\$2.50	\$1.65
Medium Reds.....do.....	2.25	2.40	1.60
Pinks.....do.....	1.65	1.80	1.15
Chums.....do.....	1.60	1.75	1.10

Since the Alaska prices were established the following maximum prices have been established for salmon caught in Oregon waters and salmon caught in Washington waters:

	No. 1 talls.	No. 1 flats.	Halves.
Columbia River and Oregon Coast streams:			
Fancy spring chinooks.....per dozen.....	\$3.15	\$3.25	\$2.00
Standard spring and No. 1 fall chinooks.....do.....	2.75	2.85	1.75
Blue backs.....do.....			2.00
No. 2 fall chinooks.....do.....	2.30	2.40	1.50
Silver sides.....do.....	2.40	2.50	1.60
No. 3 chinooks and chums.....do.....	1.75	1.85	1.10
Puget Sound and Washington Coast streams:			
Fancy springs and chinooks.....per dozen.....	3.15	3.25	2.00
Standard springs or chinooks.....do.....	2.75	2.85	1.75
Cohoos.....do.....	2.40	2.50	1.60
Chums.....do.....	1.75	1.85	1.10

CANNED SARDINES.

Eastern.—The Maine State food administrator early in this year called a conference of the fishermen heavily interested and a price of \$25 per hoghead for raw fish was established as the maximum price to be paid by the packers.

A little later a committee, representing a very large proportion of the Maine sardine packers, appeared before Mr. Munn, and a voluntary maximum price was established of \$6.50 per case for one-quarter oil canned sardines. Later the Canadian authorities adopted the American prices as maximums.

Western.—The sardine situation has recently been handled in California by Mr. Munn in conferences held with the fishermen and packers and the basis is as follows:

Maximum prices for raw sardines:

Under 7½ inches.....	\$30
Over 7½ inches.....	15

Based on these raw fish prices, the following maximum canned sardine prices per case were approved:

	Tomato.	Oil.
Quarter round.....	\$3.25	\$3.35
Half round.....	4.00	41.5
Ones round.....	5.75	6.00
Ones oval.....	7.25	-----
One-half oval.....	5.50	-----

CANNED TUNA.

The tuna situation was handled by conferences with the fishermen, at which the maximum prices for raw tuna were established as follows:

Raw Tuna.—One hundred and ten dollars per ton for Albacore and blue tuna, and \$100 per ton for all other tuna. Later the canners were gotten together and the prices on canned tuna were established as follows:

Canned tuna, per doz.

48/1's	\$3.37½
48/1½'s	1.90
48/2's	1.25

CANNED CORN, PEAS, AND TOMATOES.

It has been impossible to reach the grower. The canner, however, has been on the basis of maximum margins of profit as announced in Bulletin No. 38, issued by the Canned Goods Division on May 1, 1918, which reads as follows:

"Based on the views of the Federal Trade Commission of reasonable profit and the Food Administration's valuation of reasonable crop hazard insurance, the following maximum margins in cents per dozen cans are announced for licensed canners between cost and selling price. Excess of these margins will be considered unreasonable under the food control act.

Cost shall not include income and excess profits taxes, interest on investment, interest on long-term notes, or crop hazards.

Corn:

	Cents.
No. 2, standard.....	19
No. 2, extra standard.....	22
No. 2, fancy.....	30

Peas:

No. 2, substandard, average sizes.....	15
No. 2, standard, average all sizes.....	22
No. 2, fancy, average all sizes.....	31

NOTE.—Greater margins on smaller sizes of peas, offsetting less margins on larger sizes, will be allowed, provided the average does not exceed margin announced.

Tomatoes:

	Cents.
No. 2, standard.....	18
No. 2½, standard.....	22
No. 3, standard.....	27
No. 3, fancy.....	31
No. 10, standard.....	90
No. 10, fancy.....	100

NOTE.—From the margins on standard tomatoes a deduction of 5 cents per dozen on Nos. 2, 2½, 3, and of 15 cents per dozen on No. 10 shall be made for the substandard grade.

While profits shall be reasonable, the Food Administration adopts the general principle, applicable to all important producing agencies, that profits must be sufficient to encourage production.

These margins are believed to be ample to provide a fair stimulative profit to the canners, with due consideration to labor difficulties, crop hazards, and the peculiar uncertainties incident to this industry.

We emphasize the fact that the margins are maximum margins and must be considered as guides only. They do not change the rules.

This industry, like all others subject to license, should be guided by the general principle that what would have been a satisfactory profit in the prewar period on an even market, under freely competitive conditions, should be the standard to-day, and no maximum named as a guide should be accepted as an invitation to exceed this former standard.

The practice of selling the pack, or a large proportion of it, in advance of its production is an outgrowth of conditions existing in this industry. It is a safeguard, both for farmers and for canners, and the practice, properly conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Food Administration, tends strongly to remove the dangerous speculative features otherwise incident to the business.

(VII—A—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for VII—A—3, 4, 5; VII—A—7, 8, 9; VII—A—10, 11, 12; VII—A—13, 14, 15 (a).)

RULE 3. Licensee shall produce fair proportions of announced grades and sizes.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 4. Factory and equipment must be kept clean.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 5. Full packing of cans required.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 6. Quotations or sales before February 1 prohibited. The licensee shall not quote for future packing or delivery or sell any canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes, tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products, canned salmon, canned sardines, or canned tuna before February 1 of the year in which such products are to be canned: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to sales to the Government of the United States.

RULE 7. Sales of canned peas, corn, or tomatoes must not exceed 75 per cent of yearly average delivery, 1913-1917.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 8. Sales of canned salmon or sardines must not exceed 75 per cent of estimated pack.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 9. Licensee must not buy commodities already sold.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 10. Licensee must complete contracts for future delivery.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 11. One form of contract must be used.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 12. Must not hold more than 60 days' supply of dried beans.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 13. Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of dried beans.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 14. Must not sell dried beans for delivery more than 60 days after date of contract.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

RULE 15. Permits required to can dried beans or dried peas in tin-plate containers.—(Repealed November 13, 1918.)

[VII—B—1, 2.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING CONDENSED, EVAPORATED, OR POWDERED MILK.

RULE 1. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—All carload shipments of the following commodities shall be made in car lots of not less than the amount prescribed below unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry must be used without such permission:

	Pounds
Evaporated milk and condensed milk	45,000
Powdered milk	40,000

Provided, That when any of the foregoing is shipped in barrels, the car may be loaded to the car-space capacity, barrels on end.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to general rule 9, series B.

RULE 2. Goods must be sold for not more than reasonable advance over average cost.—The licensee shall sell condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk for not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the season's pack without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

[VII—B—1, 2 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for VII—B—1, 2.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING CONDENSED, EVAPORATED, OR POWDERED MILK.

RULE 1. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. Goods must be sold for not more than reasonable advance over average cost.—The licensee shall sell condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk for not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the season's pack without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

[VII—B—3, 4.]

RULE 3. Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply to any person.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk without the consent of the United States Food Administration if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities, not sold or contracted to be sold, in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any food commodities to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload of that commodity to any licensee having less than a carload lot on hand.

NOTE.—Rules 3 and 4 correspond to general rules 14 and 15, series B.

RULE 4. Contracts for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival.

This rule shall not affect the validity of contracts enforceable at law made in good faith prior to October 15, 1917.

[VII—B—3, 4, 5. Sept. 20, 1918. Substitute this for VII—B—3, 4.]

RULE 3. Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply to any person.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk without the consent of the United States Food Administration if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities, not sold or contracted to be sold, in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any food commodities to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a car load of that commodity to any licensee having less than a car-load lot on hand.

NOTE.—Rules 3 and 4 correspond to General Rules 14 and 15, series B.

RULE 4. Contracts for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival.

This rule shall not affect the validity of contracts enforceable at law made in good faith prior to October 15, 1917.

RULE 5 (new Sept. 20, 1918; effective Nov. 1, 1918). *Factory, materials, and products must be kept in clean and sanitary condition.*—The licensee shall at all times keep his factory, machinery, utensils, and raw materials, including products to be canned, in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall so regulate his purchases and handling of raw materials as to insure their delivery to the factory in a sound condition and to avoid unnecessary waste.

[VII—B—3, 4, 5 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for VII—B—3, 4, 5.]

RULE 3. *Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply to any person.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk without the consent of the United States Food Administration if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities, not sold or contracted to be sold, in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any food commodities to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a car load of that commodity to any licensee having less than a car-load lot on hand.

NOTE.—Rules 3 and 4 correspond to general rules 14 and 15, series B.

RULE 4. *Contracts for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival.

This rule shall not affect the validity of contracts enforceable at law made in good faith prior to October 15, 1917.

RULE 5. *Factory, materials, and products must be kept in clean and sanitary condition.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4.]

VIII.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF PREPARING DRIED PEACHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PRUNES, OR DRIED RAISINS.

RULE 1. *Minimum carload shipments, 60,000 pounds.*—All carload shipments of dried peaches, dried apples, dried prunes, or dried raisins shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administration: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used, the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to general rule 9, series B.

RULE 2. *New-crop fruits not to be bought or sold before July 15.*—The licensee prior to July 15 of the year in which new-crop fruits are to be grown and packed, shall not buy, contract to buy, offer for sale, or have outstanding any contract of sale or any commitment for sale, of new-crop fruits not available for spot delivery. A commitment shall include all tentative or conditional orders whether definite prices are named or not.

RULE 3. *Facing of dried fruits prohibited.*—The licensee shall not face or cause to be faced any licensed dried fruits in any package. Such facing will be regarded as a wasteful practice.

RULE 4. *Dried fruits must be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell his products for not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of said products and without regard to market or replacement value at the time of said sale.

[VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4 and VIII—A—5.]

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF PREPARING OR PACKING DRIED PEACHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PRUNES, OR DRIED RAISINS.

RULE 1. *Minimum carload shipments, 60,000 pounds.*—All carload shipments of dried peaches, dried apples, dried prunes, or dried raisins shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administration: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used, the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to general rule 9, series B.

RULE 2. *New-crop fruits not to be bought or sold before July 15.*—The licensee, prior to July 15 of the year in which new-crop fruits are to be grown and packed, shall not buy, contract to buy, offer for sale, or have outstanding any contract of sale or any commitment for sale of new-crop fruits not available for spot delivery. A commitment shall include all tentative or conditional orders whether definite prices are named or not.

RULE 3. *Facing of dried fruits prohibited.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

RULE 4. *Dried fruits must be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell his products for not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of said products and without regard to market or replacement value at the time of said sale.

RULE 5. *Price lists and circulars to be mailed food administration.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5.]

VIII.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF PREPARING OR PACKING DRIED PEACHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PRUNES, OR DRIED RAISINS.

RULE 1. *Minimum carload shipments, 60,000 pounds.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. *New-crop fruits not to be bought or sold before July 15.*—The licensee, prior to July 15 of the year in which new-crop fruits are to be grown and packed, shall not buy, contract to buy, offer for sale, or have outstanding any contract of sale or any commitment for sale of new-crop fruits not available for spot delivery. A commitment shall include all tentative or conditional orders whether definite prices are named or not.

RULE 3. *Facing of dried fruits prohibited.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

RULE 4. *Dried fruits must be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell his products for not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of said products and without regard to market or replacement value at the time of said sale.

RULE 5. *Price lists and circulars to be mailed Food Administration.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[*VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4. Insert after VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4.]

RULE VIII—A—2 is not to be construed as prohibiting the making of a contract whereby a packer or association agrees with a grower to market the grower's crop at the price prevailing when the crop is marketed; nor is the rule to be construed as affecting any such contracts that are already outstanding. (Opinion A-106, July 22, 1918.)

[VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4 (a). Nov. 2, 1918. Substitute this for *VIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4.]

DRIED FRUITS.

The Canned Goods and Dried Fruits Division has prepared the following, which shows what has been done in establishing prices on dried fruits. The dried fruit situation has been handled largely by Mr. Merritt, State food administrator for California, and his conferees. In each instance a large ma-

Jority of the representative growers have been brought together and voluntary agreements have been reached covering the maximum prices. The dried fruit packers were then handled in the same way and adopted a maximum of profit of 4 per cent.

The prices for dried fruits in California are as follows:

Peaches.—Maximum price to grower 11 cents, which includes 8 per cent gain in dip already agreed upon.

Maximum price to trade: Choice yellow, bulk basis, 11½ cents; fancy yellow, bulk basis, 12½ cents; choice Muir, bulk basis, 11½ cents; fancy Muir, bulk basis, 12½ cents. (Add 1 cent per pound for 50's and 1½ cent for 25's.)

Raisins.—Buying price to grower: Muscat, 5½ cents. Selling price to trade: Fancy seeded, \$.0062; choice seeded, \$.00125; bulk seeded, \$.008 per pound in 25-pound boxes; loose 2 Crown \$.0075 per pound in 25-pound boxes; loose 3 Crown, \$.008 per pound in 25-pound boxes.

Prunes.—40–50 bulk basis, 10 cents; 50–60 bulk basis, 9 cents; 70–80 bulk basis, 8½ cents.

The Oregon situation was handled by Mr. Ayer. The Oregon prices on prunes are as follows: 40–50 bulk basis, 10 cents; 50–60 bulk basis, 9 cents; 60–70 bulk basis, 9 cents; 70–80 bulk basis, 8½ cents.

Dried Apples.—While dried apples are licensed, it has been found impossible to reach any general voluntary agreement with the growers owing to the peculiar production feature, in that they are produced practically everywhere. We are, however, attempting to regulate the profits of packers on the 4 per cent maximum basis.

RULE VIII—A—2 is not to be construed as prohibiting the making of a contract whereby a packer or association agrees with a grower to market the grower's crop at the price prevailing when the crop is marketed; nor is the rule to be construed as affecting any such contracts that are already outstanding. (Opinion A-106, July 22, 1918.)

[VIII—A—5.]

RULE 5. Price lists and circulars to be mailed Food Administration.—Licensees quoting dried fruits for shipment in car-load lots shall mail promptly to the Dried Fruits Division of the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., all price lists and circulars relating to prices on dried peaches, apples, prunes, or raisins.

NOTE.—Rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 correspond to special rules 1, 2, 3, and 4, series B, supplement 16, effective March 30, 1918. Rules 4 and 5 were amended to their present form May 24 1918.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

JUNE 15, 1918.

EXHIBIT Q.

[IX—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION—SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. IX.

DEALERS AND BROKERS IN COTTON SEED AND PEANUTS AND COTTON GINNERS—CRUSHERS OF COTTON SEED, PEANUTS, SOYA BEANS, PALM KERNELS, AND COPRA—IMPORTERS OF PEANUTS, PEANUT OIL, SOYA BEANS, SOYA-BEAN OIL, PALM KERNELS, PALM-KERNEL OIL, COPRA, COPRA OIL, AND PALM OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH IMPORTED PRODUCTS—REFINERS OF, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN, COTTON-SEED OIL, PEANUT OIL, SOYA-BEAN OIL, PALM-KERNEL OIL, AND COPRA OIL.

Effective July 1, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special regulations applying to the licensees named above, issued up to and including July 1, 1918. All licensees are also subject to General License Regulations No. 1, issued in a separate pamphlet. General and special regulations of this series supersede all regulations of series B as for the above licensees on July 1, 1918.

[IX—A—1, 2, 3, 4.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. IX.

NOTE.—Application for a permit authorizing an exception to any of the following rules should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES DEALING IN COTTON SEED AND PEANUTS, BROKERS, IN SUCH COMMODITIES, AND COTTON GINNERS.

RULE 1. *Storing facilities must be adequate.*—The licensee shall not receive any commodities specified in his license in excess of his facilities to store same, and shall not store on the ground, in any building, or other place in such a manner that damage or waste will tend to result to such commodities from weather conditions or other causes.

RULE 2. *Cotton seed not to be sold for feed or fertilizers.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, sell or use cotton seed for feed or fertilizers.

NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit the sale of cottonseed meal for fertilizing or feeding purposes.

RULE 3. *Licensee must not pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another.*—No licensee shall pay or offer to pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than he pays or offers to pay for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality in any other market: *Provided, however,* That when zones are established as mentioned in the note to rule B-8, he may pay varying prices in the several zones, but must pay the same price at all points in the same zone on the same day for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality.

RULE 4. *Cotton seed or peanuts to be held only 60 days.—Exceptions.*—The licensee need not store, keep on hand, or have in his possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement, cotton seed or peanuts for a longer period than 60 days: *Provided, however,* That he may store a quantity of less than 20 tons for such longer period as may be necessary for the requirements of his business.

[IX—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IX—A—1, 2, 3, 4 and IX—A—5, 6, 7 (a).]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. IX.

NOTE.—Application for a permit authorizing an exception to any of the following rules should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES DEALING IN COTTON SEED AND PEANUTS, BROKERS IN SUCH COMMODITIES, AND COTTON GINNERS.

RULE 1. *Storing facilities must be adequate.*—(Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Cotton seed not to be sold for feed or fertilizers.*—Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Licensee must not pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another.*—No licensee shall pay or offer to pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than he pays or offers to pay for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality in any other market: *Provided, however,* That when zones are established as mentioned in the note to Rule B-8, he may pay varying prices in the several zones, but must pay the same price at all points in the same zone on same day for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality.

RULE 4. *Cotton seed or peanuts to be held only 60 days.—Exceptions.*—(Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.)

RULE 5. *Cotton seed or peanuts to be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell cotton seed and peanuts at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to him of the particular cotton seed or peanuts sold without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Effective July 1, 1918, and until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any sale of cotton seed at advances greater than

those indicated below over the prices paid for such cotton seed as a violation of the above rule:

(1) Purchase and sale of cotton seed where the licensee provides the necessary facilities and capital, and bears the expenses and risks incident to the business, \$3 per ton (including delivery and loading of seed into cars at mills.)

(2) Purchase and sale of cotton seed where the licensee operates as principal but his capital is furnished by another and his expenses and business risks and facilities in whole or in part are borne by another, or where the licensee operates as agent under his own license or under the license of another, \$1.50 for each ton of cotton seed negotiated by him. The remainder of the margin as provided for in paragraph 1 shall be retained by the party or parties furnishing the capital and facilities and assuming the risks and expenses in whole or in part.

(3) Any margin or commission in excess of 25 cents per ton to a licensee operating either as broker or as dealer who buys and sells cotton seed in car lots will be regarded as unreasonable. Any commission must be paid by either the seller or final buyer out of his spread or margin, and if any dealer in car lots takes a margin for such handling the person who buys from him shall deduct such margin from his own permissible spread or margin unless it has already been deducted by the original seller.

RULE 6. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—(Repealed December 5, said repeal to become effective December 10, 1918.)

RULE 7. Wasteful practices forbidden.—(Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.)

[IX—A—1, 2, 3, 4. Nov. 18, 1918. Insert after IX—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

Peanuts.—On November 13, 1918, the following rules were amended by striking therefrom the word "peanuts." While the special rules governing dealers in peanuts have been canceled, peanuts are still licensed and the general license regulations (No. I) still apply.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES DEALING IN COTTON SEED AND PEANUTS, BROKERS IN SUCH COMMODITIES, AND COTTON GINNERS.

RULE 3. Licensee must not pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another.

RULE 4. Cotton seed or peanuts to be held only 60 days.

RULE 5. Cotton seed or peanuts to be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.

RULE 6. Carload shipments—minimum weights.

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES CRUSHING COTTON SEED, PEANUTS, ETC.

RULE 2: Licensee must not pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another.

RULE 3. Stock of materials and oil limited.

RULE 4. Cotton seed, peanuts, and oil not to be kept over specified time.

RULE 6. Limitations in buying and selling.

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTERS OF PEANUTS, ETC.

RULE 1. Importers must dispose of commodities within 60 days.

[IX—A—5, 6, 7.]

RULE 5. Cotton seed or peanuts to be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee shall sell cotton seed and peanuts at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to him of the particular cotton seed or peanuts sold without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Effective July 1, 1918, and until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any sale of cotton seed at advances greater than those indicated below over the prices paid for such cotton seed as a violation of the above rule:

(1) Purchase and sale of cotton seed where the licensee provides the necessary facilities and capital, and bears the expenses and risks incident to the business, \$3 per ton (including delivery and loading of seed into cars at mills).

(2) Purchase and sale of cotton seed where the licensee operates as principal, but his capital is furnished by another and his expenses and business risks and facilities in whole or in part are borne by another, or where the licensee operates as agent under his own license or under the license of another, \$1.50 for each ton of cotton seed negotiated by him. The remainder of the margin as provided for in paragraph 1 shall be retained by the party or parties furnishing the capital and facilities and assuming the risks and expenses in whole or in part.

(3) Any margin or commission in excess of 25 cents per ton to a licensee operating either as broker or as dealer who buys and sells cotton seed in car lots will be regarded as unreasonable. Any commission must be paid by either the seller or final buyer out of his spread or margin, and if any dealer in car lots takes a margin for such handling the person who buys from him shall deduct such margin from his own permissible spread or margin unless it has already been deducted by the original seller.

RULE 6. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—All carload shipments of cotton seed or peanuts shall be made in cars loaded to their space capacity, but not to exceed truck capacity, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

RULE 7. Wasteful practices forbidden.—Every licensee owning, controlling, or operating a ginnery shall clean seed cotton and separate the seed from the lint in an efficient manner. He shall not add to or mix with any cotton seed any matter which may or may not have been separated in the process of ginning.

NOTE.—Under the above rule such foreign substances as are removed from the seed cotton must not be returned to the seed, but the seed must be kept in a clean condition. Foreign material must not be mixed with cotton seed at any time while it is under the ginner's control or in their possession.

[IX—A—5, 6, 7 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for IX—A—5, 6, 7.]

RULE 5. Cotton seed or peanuts to be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee shall sell cotton seed and peanuts at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to him of the particular cotton seed or peanuts sold without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Effective July 1, 1918, and until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any sale of cotton seed at advances greater than those indicated below over the prices paid for such cotton seed as a violation of the above rule:

(1) Purchase and sale of cotton seed where the licensee provides the necessary facilities and capital, and bears the expenses and risks incident to the business, \$3 per ton (including delivery and loading of seed into cars at mills).

(2) Purchase and sale of cotton seed where the licensee operates as principal but his capital is furnished by another and his expenses and business risks and facilities in whole or in part are borne by another, or where the licensee operates as agent under his own license or under the license of another, \$1.50 for each ton of cotton seed negotiated by him. The remainder of the margin as provided for in paragraph 1 shall be retained by the party or parties furnishing the capital and facilities and assuming the risks and expenses in whole or in part.

(3) Any margin or commission in excess of 25 cents per ton to a licensee operating either as broker or as dealer who buys and sells cotton seed in car lots will be regarded as unreasonable. Any commission must be paid by either the seller or final buyer out of his spread or margin, and if any dealer in car lots takes a margin for such handling the person who buys from him shall deduct such margin from his own permissible spread or margin unless it has already been deducted by the original seller.

RULE 6. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—(Repealed December 5, said repeal to become effective December 10, 1918.)

RULE 7. Wasteful practices forbidden.—Every licensee owning, controlling, or operating a ginnery shall clean seed cotton and separate the seed from the lint in an efficient manner. He shall not add to or mix with any cotton seed any matter which may or may not have been separated in the process of ginning.

NOTE.—Under the above rule such foreign substances as are removed from the seed cotton must not be returned to the seed, but the seed must be kept in

a clean condition. Foreign material must not be mixed with cotton seed at any time while it is under the ginner's control or in their possession.

[IX—A—8, 9.]

RULE 8. *Unreasonable charges by ginner prohibited.*—No licensee owning, controlling, or operating a ginner shall make any unreasonable charge for the service of cleaning seed cotton or separating the seed from the lint.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration may determine and announce a maximum charge that may be made by licensees for performing the service known as ginning.

Ginner shall keep a correct record showing the name and address of each party for whom they gin cotton, the amount of cotton ginned in each case, and the actual charge made for such service. They must also keep a careful record showing the name and address of each party from whom they purchased cotton seed, together with the quantity and price paid for the same. They must at all times be prepared to furnish detailed information to the United States Food Administration.

The charge for ginning should be the same whether or not the cotton or the cotton seed is purchased by the ginner.

Ginner should gin as rapidly as possible consistent with good work all dry seed cotton tendered them, and upon demand they should return to the owner the cotton and cotton seed ginned by them. If cotton seed is purchased by the ginner, he becomes a dealer therein, and must be guided by the margins indicated under Rule 5, above.

RULE 9. *Maximum buying margin below carload market price prescribed.*—A licensee who buys cotton seed in less than carload quantities for sale or shipment in carload quantities shall buy at a gross margin below the carload market price at railroad points, not to exceed \$3 per ton. The cost of hauling from distant points to the railroad may also be deducted.

[IX—B—1, 2, 3.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES CRUSHING COTTON SEED, PEANUTS, SOYA BEANS, PALM KERNELS OR COPRA, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN THE RESULTING OILS.

NOTE.—Crushing mills which buy and sell cotton seed or peanuts are subject in such operations to the foregoing special rules governing dealers. Crushing mills which import raw materials are subject in such operations to rules governing importers following.

Application for a permit authorizing an exception to any of the following rules should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, Cottonseed Division, Washington, D. C.

RULE 1. *Storing facilities must be adequate.*—The licensee shall not receive any commodities specified in his license, in excess of his facilities to store same and shall not store on the ground in any building, or other place in such a manner that damage or waste will tend to result to such commodities from weather conditions or other causes.

RULE 2. *Licensee must not pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another.*—No licensee shall pay or offer to pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than he pays or offers to pay for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality in any other market: *Provided, however,* That when zones are established as mentioned in the note to rule 8 he may pay varying prices in the several zones, but shall pay the same price at all points in the same zone on the same day for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality.

RULE 3. *Stock of materials and oil limited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or in his possession or under his control by contract or other arrangement at any time—

(1) Any greater quantity of cotton seed, domestic peanuts, and domestic soya beans than shall be equivalent to its normal crushing capacity for a period of 60 days, except that a licensee crushing two or more of such commodities may hold without special permission a supply of material for 90 days' crushing if the total amount of no one of such commodities exceeds a 60 days' supply.

(2) Any greater quantity of copra, palm kernels, imported soya beans, or imported peanuts than shall be equivalent to its normal crushing capacity for a period of six months.

(3) Any cottonseed oil, copra oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, or palm-kernel oil that exceeds the equivalent of its production for two months.

NOTE.—Sixty days are considered calendar days, equivalent to 52 working days.

[IX—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IX—B—1, 2, 3, IX—B—4, 5, 6, 7, and IX—B—8, 9 (a).]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES CRUSHING COTTON SEED, PEANUTS, SOYA BEANS, PALM KERNELS OR COPRA, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN THE RESULTING OILS.

NOTE.—Crushing mills which buy and sell cotton seed or peanuts are subject in such operations to the foregoing special rules governing dealers. Crushing mills which import raw materials are subject in such operations to rules governing importers following.

Application for a permit authorizing an exception to any of the following rules should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, Cottonseed Division, Washington, D. C.

RULE 1. *Storing facilities must be adequate.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Licensee must not pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another.*—No licensee shall pay or offer to pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than he pays or offers to pay for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality in any other market: *Provided, however,* That when zones are established as mentioned in the note to rule 8 he may pay varying prices in the several zones, but shall pay the same price at all points in the same zone on the same day for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality.

RULE 3. *Stock of materials and oil limited.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 4. *Cotton seed, peanuts, and oil not to be kept over specified time.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 5. *Licensee not to handle oil produced by others.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 6. *Limitations in buying and selling.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 7. *Cottonseed meal specifications and quotations.*—The licensee shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake testing less than 7 per cent ammonia, or its equivalent of 36 per cent protein, and testing over 7 per cent oil. In making quotations of cottonseed meal or cake, or peanut meal or cake, upon either the protein or fat content or combination thereof, he shall not use any range of percentages, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

RULE 8. *Commodities must be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell the products of cotton seed, peanuts, and soya beans at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to the licensee of the cotton seed, peanuts, or soya beans from which such products are manufactured. A licensee, who operates one or more cotton ginneries or crushing mills shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operations of each; for the purpose of this rule each cotton ginny or crushing mill shall be considered as a unit and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits, or losses between such units.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will divide the cotton-producing territory of the United States into zones and it will determine and announce basic yields of oil, meal, linters, and hulls from cotton seed for each zone, and differentials or spreads to represent the difference between the price paid for cotton seed and the total amount any licensee engaged in the business of crushing cotton seed may receive from the sale of the manufactured products of the cotton seed. The licensee will be permitted to sell all manufactured products in excess of the basic yields without reference to the established margin, provided that the price charged for such excess products shall not exceed the average price that will be indicated for the other products in said yield.

RULE 9. *Carload shipments—Minimum weights.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[IX—B—4, 5, 6, 7.]

RULE 4. Cotton seed, peanuts, and oil not to be kept over specified time.—The licensee shall not store or keep in his possession or under his control by contract or other arrangement—

(1) Any cotton seed or peanuts for a period longer than 60 days, except during the period of actual operation of his mill.

(2) Any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, or copra oil for a period exceeding four months.

RULE 5. Licensee not to handle oil produced by others.—The licensee shall not buy or sell or have in his possession any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, or copra oil other than of his own manufacture: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent a licensee from purchasing any such oil for use in a refinery owned by him and actually in operation.

RULE 6. Limitations in buying and selling.—(a) The licensee shall not buy or sell new-crop cotton seed or peanuts grown in the United States, or any products made or to be made from such cotton seed or peanuts, before August 1 of the year covering such new crop.

(b) The licensee shall not resell or dispose of any peanuts bought or controlled by him except by crushing, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

(c) The licensee shall not make any contract for the purchase or sale of cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, or soya-bean meal for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract.

(d) The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of products extracted from imported commodities, except against actual purchases of the said commodities.

RULE 7. Cottonseed meal specifications and quotations.—The licensee shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake testing less than 7 per cent ammonia, or its equivalent of 36 per cent protein, and testing over 7 per cent oil. In making quotations of cottonseed meal or cake, or peanut meal or cake, upon either the protein or fat content or combination thereof, he shall not use any range of percentage, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

[IX—B—8, 9.]

RULE 8. Commodities must be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee shall sell the products of cotton seed, peanuts, and soya beans at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to the licensee of the cotton seed, peanuts, or soya beans from which such products are manufactured. A licensee who operates one or more cotton ginneries or crushing mills shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operations of each; for the purpose of this rule each cotton ginnyery or crushing mill shall be considered as a unit, and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits, or losses between such units.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will divide the cotton-producing territory of the United States into zones and it will determine and announce basic yields of oil, meal, linters, and hulls from cotton seed for each zone, and differentials or spreads to represent the difference between the price paid for cotton seed and the total amount any licensee engaged in the business of crushing cotton seed may receive from the sale of the manufactured products of the cotton seed. The licensee will be permitted to sell all manufactured products in excess of the basic yields without reference to the established margin, provided that the price charged for such excess products shall not exceed the average price that will be indicated for the other products in said yield.

RULE 9. Car-load shipments—Minimum weights.—All car-load shipments of cottonseed, peanut, soya-bean, copra or palm-kernel oil when made in tank cars must be loaded to capacity, and all car-load shipments of cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, peanut meal, peanut cake, soya-bean meal, soya-bean cake, coconut or copra meal or coconut or copra cake, shall be made in car-loads of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

[IX—B—8, 9 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for IX—B—8, 9.]

RULE 8. *Commodities must be sold at not more than reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell the products of cotton seed, peanuts, and soya beans at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to the licensee of the cotton seed, peanuts, or soya beans from which such products are manufactured. A licensee, who operates one or more cotton ginneries or crushing mills shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operations of each; for the purpose of this rule each cotton ginnery or crushing mill shall be considered as a unit and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits, or losses between such units.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will divide the cotton-producing territory of the United States into zones and it will determine and announce basic yields of oil, meal, linters, and hulls from cotton seed for each zone, and differentials or spreads to represent the difference between the price paid for cotton seed and the total amount any licensee engaged in the business of crushing cotton seed may receive from the sale of the manufactured products of the cotton seed. The licensee will be permitted to sell all manufactured products in excess of the basic yields without reference to the established margin, provided that the price charged for such excess products shall not exceed the average price that will be indicated for the other products in said yield.

RULE 9.—*Carload shipments—Minimum weights.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[IX—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTERS OF PEANUTS, PEANUT OIL, SOYA BEANS, SOYA-BEAN OIL, COPRA, COPRA OIL, PALM KERNELS, PALM KERNEL OIL, AND PALM OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH IMPORTED COMMODITIES.

RULE 1. *Importers must dispose of commodities within 60 days.*—No licensee importing copra, copra oil, or coconut oil, soya beans, or soya-bean oil, palm kernels, palm-kernel oil, or palm oil, peanuts or peanut oil, except licensees for the crushing or refining of said commodities, shall store, keep on hand, or have in his possession or under control by contract any of said imported commodities for a period in excess of 60 days after the arrival of said commodities in the United States without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator.

RULE 2. *Sales can not be made except against actual purchases.*—No licensee importing or dealing in any of the said commodities shall contract to sell any of the said commodities or the products extracted therefrom except against actual purchases of the said commodities.

RULE 3. *Copies of import contracts must be furnished to Food Administration.*—Every licensee importing any of the said commodities shall forward to the United States Food Administration at Washington, D. C., a copy of all contracts for the purchase of any of said commodities within three days after the making thereof.

[IX—C—1, 2, 3 (a). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IX—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTERS OF PEANUTS, PEANUT OIL, SOYA BEANS SOYA-BEAN OIL, COPRA, COPRA OIL, PALM KERNELS, PALM KERNEL OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH IMPORTED COMMODITIES.

RULE 1. *Importers must dispose of commodities within 60 days.*—(Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Sales can not be made except against actual purchases.*—(Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Copies of import contracts must be furnished to Food Administration.*—Every licensee importing any of the said commodities shall forward to the United States Food Administration at Washington, D. C., a copy of all contracts for the purchase of any of said commodities within three days after the making thereof.

[IX—D—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REFINERS OF COTTONSEED OIL, PEANUT OIL, SOYA-BEAN OIL, PALM-KERNEL OIL, PALM OIL, AND COPRA OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH REFINED OIL.

RULE 1. *Cottonseed oil or peanut oil not to be bought or sold before August 1.*—The licensee shall not buy or sell any cottonseed oil or peanut oil made or to be made from new-crop cotton seed or peanuts grown in the United States before August 1 of the year when such crops are grown.

RULE 2. *Refiners must use efficient methods.*—The licensee shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of dible oil.

RULE 3. *Contracts must provide for delivery in four months.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of refined cottonseed oil, refined peanut oil from domestic peanuts, or refined soya-bean oil from domestic soya beans for shipment or delivery more than four months after the making of such contract.

RULE 4. *Imported oil to be sold only against actual purchases.*—The licensee shall not contract to sell refined oil made from imported commodities except against actual purchases of the imported material.

RULE 5. *Domestic oil to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell cottonseed oil, peanut oil manufactured from domestic peanuts, and soya-bean oil manufactured from domestic soya beans, at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to licensee of the crude oil from which such oil was refined. The licensee may consider all refining plants operated by or controlled by such licensees as a single unit. Licensees who control mills crushing oleaginous materials must credit all raw materials obtained from such crushing mills at the same price at which they could purchase the same products in the open market at the time of transfer.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will indicate from time to time what margins it considers fair.

RULE 6. *Carload shipments—Minimum weights.*—All carload shipments of cotton seed oil when in tank cars shall be loaded to capacity unless different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

[IX—D—1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for IX—D—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REFINERS OF COTTONSEED OIL, PEANUT OIL, SOYA-BEAN OIL, PALM-KERNEL OIL, PALM OIL, AND COPRA OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH REFINED OIL.

RULE 1. *Cottonseed oil or peanut oil not to be bought or sold before August 1.*—The licensee shall not buy or sell any cottonseed oil or peanut oil made or to be made from new crop cotton seed or peanuts grown in the United States before August 1 of the year when such crops are grown.

RULE 2. *Refiners must use efficient methods.*—The licensee shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of edible oil.

RULE 3. *Contracts must provide for delivery in four months.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of refined cottonseed oil, refined peanut oil from domestic peanuts, or refined soya-bean oil from domestic soya beans for shipment or delivery more than four months after the making of such contract.

RULE 4. *Imported oil to be sold only against actual purchases.*—The licensee shall not contract to sell refined oil made from imported commodities, except against actual purchases of the imported material.

RULE 5. *Domestic oil to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell cottonseed oil, peanut oil manufactured from domestic peanuts, and soya-bean oil manufactured from domestic soya beans, at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to licensee of the crude oil from which such oil was refined. The licensee may consider all refining plants operated by or controlled by such licensees as a single unit. Licensees who control mills crushing oleaginous materials must credit all raw materials obtained from such crushing mills at the same price at which they could purchase the same products in the open market at the time of transfer.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will indicate from time to time what margins it considers fair.

RULE 6. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—(Repealed December 5, said repeal to become effective December 10, 1918.)

[IX—D—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (b). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IX—D—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (a).]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REFINERS OF COTTONSEED OIL, PEANUT OIL, SOYA-BEAN OIL, PALM-KERNEL OIL, PALM OIL, AND COPRA OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH REFINED OIL.

RULE 1. Cottonseed oil or peanut oil not to be bought or sold before August 1.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 2. Refiners must use efficient methods.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. Contracts must provide for delivery in four months.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 4. Imported oil to be sold only against actual purchases.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 5. Domestic oil to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee shall sell cottonseed oil, peanut oil manufactured from domestic peanuts, and soya-bean oil manufactured from domestic soya beans, at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to licensee of the crude oil from which such oil was refined. The licensee may consider all refining plants operated by or controlled by such licensees as a single unit. Licensees who control mills crushing oleaginous materials must credit all raw materials obtained from such crushing mills at the same price at which they could purchase the same products in the open market at the time of transfer.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will indicate from time to time what margins it considers fair.

RULE 6. Carload shipments—Minimum weights.—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[IX—Supplement.]

EXTRACT FROM SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FEEDING STUFFS, NO. XXV.

So far as those regulations apply to dealers and brokers in cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, copra or coconut meal, soya-bean meal, and palm-kernel meal.

NOTE.—The above licensees are governed by the special regulations applying to dealers in feeding stuffs printed in a separate pamphlet. The material parts are inserted here for the purpose of having all regulations in regard to cottonseed products in one pamphlet.

RULE B—1. Limitation on stock of feed under control.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand, or have in possession, or under control by contract or other arrangements, at any time, any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, cake, hulls, peanut meal, copra meal, soya-bean meal, palm-kernel-meal) in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business, for sale by him during the next 60 days: *Provided*, That between May 1 and November 1 he may accumulate a total stock not at any time in excess of his reasonable requirements for sale within the next 120 days. Any such stock exceeding a 60 days' supply shall not be increased after November 1, but nothing in this rule shall require its reduction to a 60 days' supply until March 1 of the following year.

RULE B—2. Feed delivered shall not give buyer excessive stock.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any feed ingredients or feedings stuffs (cottonseed meal, etc.) without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities in excess of that permitted by Rule B—1: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, etc.) to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload to a licensee having only sufficient of that commodity to last until the arrival of such carload.

[IX—Supplement—Continued (1).]

RULE B-3. Contracts must provide for shipment in 60 days.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, soya-bean meal, copra or cocoanut meal or palm-kernel meal) for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE B-4. Carload shipments—Minimum loading.—All carload shipments of feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE D-1. To be sold at reasonable advance over cost of particular lot sold.—The licensee shall sell cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, copra, or cocoanut meal, soya-bean meal, and palm-kernel meal at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost of the particular commodity sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any resale of cottonseed meal or cake at margins in excess of the following as unreasonable and in violation of the foregoing rule:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft or sight draft.....	per ton.....	\$1. 00
Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival draft terms.....	per ton.....	1. 50
Sale ex-jobber's warehouse, payment cash, sight draft or demand draft, where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse.....	per ton.....	2. 50
Sale ex-jobber's warehouse upon arrival draft terms where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse.....	per ton.....	3. 00

In making sales on credit except to other wholesalers not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

RULE D-2. New crop cottonseed products not to be bought or sold before August 1.—The licensee shall not buy or sell cottonseed or peanut meal, cottonseed cake, or cottonseed hulls, made or to be made from new-crop cotton seed or peanuts, grown in the United States before August 1, of the year in which such cotton crops are grown.

NOTE.—Under special rule B-3, these products can be bought or sold after August 1 for not more than 60 days' delivery.

[IX—Supplement—Continued (1) (a). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for IX—Supplement—Continued (1) and IX—Supplement—Continued (2).]

RULE B-3. Contracts must provide for shipment in 60 days.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, soya-bean meal, copra or coconut meal or palm-kernel meal) for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE B-4. Car-load shipments—Minimum loading.—All car-load shipments of feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE D-1. To be sold at reasonable advance over cost of particular lot sold.—The licensee shall sell cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, copra or coconut meal, soya-bean meal, and palm-kernel meal at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost of the particular commodity sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any resale of cottonseed meal or cake at margins in excess of the following as unreasonable and in violation of the foregoing rule:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft or sight draft	per ton	\$1. 00
Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival draft terms	do	1. 50
Sale ex-jobber's warehouse, payment cash, sight draft, or demand draft, where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse	per ton	2. 50
Sale ex-jobber's warehouse upon arrival draft terms where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse	per ton	3. 00

In making sales on credit except to other wholesalers not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

RULE D-2. *New crop cottonseed products not to be bought or sold before August 1.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE D-3. *Quotations based on protein or fat content.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 12, 1918.)

[IX—Supplement—Continued (2).]

RULE D-3. *Quotations based on protein or fat content.*—Licensees who base quotations of cottonseed or peanut meal or cake upon either the protein or fat content, or combination thereof, shall not use any range or percentages, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

[X—A—1. Dec. 4, 1918. Insert this, which is a new series, after series IX.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. X.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS OF OLEOMARGARINE AND OTHER BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 1. (Effective Dec. 4, 1918.) *Maximum margins for manufacturers.*—The manufacturer shall not sell oleomargarine or other butter substitutes at a greater average advance over the cost of the raw material (in any period of two months beginning Dec. 1), than the sum of his actual manufacturing cost plus a profit not to exceed 10 per cent of the selling price to the wholesale trade. In no case shall the manufacturing cost be figured in excess of \$6.30 per 100 pounds.

Manufacturing costs shall include:

Labor.

Selling expenses.

Advertising.

Administrative expenses.

Depreciation.

Taxes—not including excess profits tax and income tax.

Miscellaneous manufacturing expenses not including interest charges.

The cost of raw materials shall mean the cost delivered at plant of following:

Oils.

Milk.

Salt.

Package.

Color.

Stamps.

Cartons and paper.

Supplies.

NOTE.—The Food Administration does not recognize \$6.30 per hundred pounds as a normal reasonable cost of manufacture, nor 10 per cent net profit as a normal reasonable net profit. These are maximum margins to cover the most expensive legitimate methods of operation.

EXHIBIT R.

[XI—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NOS. XI AND XII.

WHOLESALEERS, JOBBERS, IMPORTERS, RETAILERS, AND BROKERS OF LICENSED NON-PERISHABLE FOOD COMMODITIES (INCLUDING OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS).

Effective June 15, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special regulations applying to the above licensees issued up to June 15, 1918. Such licensees are also subject to General Regulations No. I, dated May 3, 1918, which, together with this pamphlet, supersede, as to the above licensees, all regulations of Series B on June 15, 1918.

[XI—List of licensed nonperishables.]

NOTE.—Wholesaleers, jobbers, importers, retailers, and brokers are governed by the general regulations governing all licensees (Series No. I), as well as by the special license regulations contained herein.

Wholesaleers, jobbers, importers, retailers, or brokers who deal in any licensed commodity not referred to in this pamphlet should obtain from the United States Food Administration a copy of the pamphlet containing the regulations governing dealers in such commodity.

Licensed nonperishable food commodities for the purposes of the within regulations include the following:

Barley flour.

Canned or cured beef, pork, and mutton, including veal, lamb, and ham, canned corn beef, chipped beef, dried beef, sliced bacon, whether in containers or not; excluding beef juice, bologna, canned chili meat, corn beef hash, deviled ham, luncheon tongue, mincemeat, potted meats, sausage, scrapple, tripe, veal loaf.

Canned corn (including canned hulled corn).

Canned dried beans (including canned pork and beans, and chili con carne with beans).

Canned peas.

Canned salmon.

Canned sardines.

Canned tomatoes (including paste, pulp, and purée).

Coffee, green.

Condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk.

Cooking fats (including nut oil for cooking and edible tallow).

Corn flour.

Corn grits.

Corn meal.

Corn oil.

Cornstarch (including laundry starch).

Corn sirup.

Dried or evaporated apples, peaches, prunes, raisins.

Dried beans.

Dried peas, pea seed (including cowpeas).

Glucose.

Hominy (including canned hominy).

Lard.

Lard substitutes (including butterine, coconut-oil butter).

Maple compounds.

Maple sugar.

Maple sirup.

Mixed and self-rising flours containing more than 50 per cent of licensed flours.

Molasses (including beet molasses and sorghum).

Oatmeal.

Oleomargarine.

Oleo oil.

Rice, cleaned.

Rice flour.

Rollod oats.

Rye flour.

Sugar (including refined, clarified, plantation-washed, open-kettle, maple sugar, and corn sugar).

Sirups (including maple sirup; excluding beverage, medicinal, and rock-candy sirups).

Wheat flour (including graham and whole-wheat flour).

[XI—A—1.]

XI. WHOLESALERS, JOBBERS, IMPORTERS, RETAILERS.

A. SPECIAL RULES APPLYING TO LICENSED NONPERISHABLE FOOD COMMODITIES.

(See sections B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, following, for additional special rules for certain commodities.)

RULE 1. *Minimum weights of carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of the following commodities shall be made in car lots of not less than the amount prescribed below unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission:

	Pounds.
Canned peas, meats, tomatoes, beans, corn, salmon-----	60,000
Canned sardines-----	45,000
Evaporated milk and condensed milk-----	45,000
(Exception: Milk in barrels may be loaded to floor space capacity, barrels on end.)	
Powdered milk-----	40,000
Dried beans and peas-----	60,000
Dried apples, peaches, prunes, and raisins-----	60,000
Flour (wheat, barley, corn, rye, and rice)-----	60,000
Sirup (corn, glucose, sugar, molasses) except in barrels or in tank cars-----	60,000
Sirup (corn, glucose, sugar, molasses) in barrels-----	(¹)
Corn meal, corn grits, hominy, oatmeal, rolled oats-----	60,000
Cornstarch-----	60,000
(Exception: Starch in barrels shall be loaded to capacity in tiers on end.)	
Rice-----	60,000
Sugar-----	60,000
Cured beef, cured pork, cured mutton, lard and lard substitutes, straight or mixed, or mixed with fresh meat-----	30,000
Green coffee-----	60,000

NOTES.—This rule does not apply to mixed shipments of commodities that are not grouped in the same classification.

The minimum weight provisions apply to intrastate as well as interstate shipments. These are trade units and not transportation regulations.

Each one of two or more licensees who consolidate their less than carload shipments for carload shipment is obligated to see the car is loaded to at least the prescribed minimum.

[XI—A—1 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XI—A—1.]

XI. WHOLESALERS, JOBBERS, IMPORTERS, RETAILERS.

A. SPECIAL RULES APPLYING TO LICENSED NONPERISHABLE FOOD COMMODITIES.

(See sections B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, following, for additional special rules for certain commodities.)

RULE 1. *Minimum weights of carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Must have only 60 days' supply of food commodities.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand, or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any food commodities, not sold or contracted to be sold, in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during a period of 60 days: *Pro-*

¹ Floor space capacity, barrels on end.

vided, however, That this rule shall not prevent the licensee from storing, or having in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, any of the following commodities in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production: Canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned salmon, canned sardines, dried prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, dried raisins, molasses in bulk, pure maple sugar, pure maple sirup: *Provided,* That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of any commodity in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until arrival of said carload.

NOTES.—See special rule C-1, governing wheat flour, on page 14, which prohibits the licensee from having more than 30 days' supply of wheat flour. See also special rule H-5 as to green coffee.

This rule does not prohibit the storing of commodities for more than 60 days; a quantity that is not in excess of the reasonable requirements of the licensee's business for more than 60 days may be stored for a longer period than 60 days, if necessary.

This rule applies to food commodities obtained before November 1, 1917, and on hand on that date, as well as to commodities obtained after that date.

The words "any food commodities" in this rule and rules 3 and 4 apply only to the commodities listed at the beginning of this pamphlet.

There must a full carload in transit. It is not a compliance with the last proviso of the rule to place an order for one-fourth or one-half of a carload.

Rule 2 corresponds to general rule 13, series B. It became effective November 1, 1917, and was amended January 28, 1918.

[* XI—A—2. Insert after XI—A—2.]

"Molasses in bulk," which is listed among the seasonal commodities in Rules XI—A—2, XI—A—3 and XI—A—4, is considered, for the purposes of those rules, as including cane juice sirup, open kettle molasses, and first and second centrifugal molasses and blackstrap molasses, when sold in tank cars, barrels, half barrels, or kegs.

Therefore the licensee in handling such products in tank cars, barrels, half barrels, or kegs is not required to observe the 60 days' requirements. However, in handling or dealing in molasses in smaller containers, such as tins, the licensee must observe the 60 days' requirements of the above-mentioned rules. (Opinion A—105, July 12, 1918.)

[XI—A—3.]

RULE 3. Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of food commodities.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any food commodities without the consent of the United States Food Administration if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not prevent sales or deliveries to any person of any of the following commodities: Canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned salmon, canned sardines, dried prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, dried raisins, molasses in bulk, pure maple sugar, pure maple sirup, in such quantities as will give such person a sufficient supply of such commodities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production: *And provided further,* That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any food commodities to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload of that commodity to any licensee having on hand only a sufficient supply to last until arrival of said carload.

NOTES.—See special rule C-3 on page 15, governing wheat flour, which prohibits the licensee from selling or delivering more than 30 days' supply of *wheat flour*, and note under special rule B-3 as to the amount of sugar that may be sold.

Rule 3 corresponds to general rule 14, series B, which became effective November 1, 1917, and was amended January 28, 1918.

[XI—A—4.]

RULE 4. Contracts for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the

sale of any food commodities other than canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned salmon, canned sardines, dried prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, dried raisins, molasses in bulk, pure maple sugar, pure maple sirup, for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany: *Provided further*, That an importer may sell goods to be imported for delivery on arrival.

This rule shall not affect the validity of contracts enforceable at law made in good faith prior to October 15, 1917.

NOTES.—See special rule C-2 governing wheat flour, on page 14, which prohibits the making of contracts for the delivery of wheat flour more than 30 days after the making of the contract.

Rule 4 corresponds to general rule 15, series B. It became effective November 1, 1917.

[XI—A—5.]

RULE 5. Must sell at reasonable advance over average purchase price.—The licensee, without regard to market or replacement value at the time of such sale, shall sell the following commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over the average purchase price of all lots of the same grade and size of the same commodity in his possession or invoiced to him, not contracted to be sold: Wheat flour, mixed and self-raising flour, cleaned rice, rice flour, oleo-margarine, lard, lard substitutes, oleo oil, cooking fats, condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk, canned or cured beef, pork, or mutton, canned peas, canned dried beans, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned salmon, canned sardines, dried prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, dried raisins, dried beans, dried peas, rye flour, barley flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn grits, corn meal, hominy, corn flour, cornstarch, corn oil, corn sirup, glucose, sirups, molasses, maple sugar, maple compounds, clarified, plantation-washed, and open-kettle sugars.

The licensee shall keep a record of the manner in which such average has been arrived at, and he shall take as the cost of all stock remaining on hand from lots already averaged the average cost previously arrived at.

In selling commodities not yet invoiced to him he shall sell at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price to him of all lots of the same grade and size of the same commodity purchased by him but not yet invoiced by him.

(This rule corresponds to special rules 1 and 2, series B, governing wholesalers and retailers. It applies to all the commodities listed on page 3 except green coffee, for which see special rules H, following:)

[XI—A—5—Note.]

EXPLANATION.

NOTE.—This rule prohibits speculation in licensed commodities.

The following is an example of the method by which the average cost shall be determined, taking flour as an example:

	Barrels.	Cost per barrel.	Total.
Lot A.....	20	\$10.50	\$210.00
Lot B.....	30	11.00	330.00
Lot C.....	25	10.75	268.75
	75	.....	808.75
Average cost per barrel.....			10.78
Reasonable advance.....			.50
			11.28

Suppose that 35 barrels are then sold at \$11.28 and 15 barrels purchased at \$11. The calculation for further sales will then be made as follows:

	Barrels.	Cost per barrel.	Total.
Barrels remaining on hand from lot previously averaged.....	40	\$10.78	\$431.20
Lot D (new purchase).....	15	11.00	165.00
	55	.....	596.20
Average cost per barrel.....			10.84
Reasonable advance.....			.50
Selling price.....			11.34

Neither the Food Administration nor any other branch of the Government has prescribed uniform cost accounting systems for either wholesale or retail food distributors. The Government has not, therefore, indicated how the licensee, in dealing with a commodity covered by the reasonable profit rule, shall dispose of cartage, interest, or other special charges, but it does expressly forbid the employment of such charges with the purpose, or *with the effect*, of increasing the licensee's profit above his own reasonable prewar level.

The licensee shall not, in calculating cost, include accruals or payments of Federal income, corporation or excess profits taxes.

A wholesaler who also does a retail business is not required to sell to both classes of customers at the same price; and a merchant, if he desires, may make prices in the case of cash sales, or sales upon which he does not have to perform the delivery service, different from his prices when credit is given or delivery made. The test is, are the commodities being sold at not more than a reasonable advance over the average price?

Regarding special discounts to favored customers, see General License Regulations No. 1, rule 5, relating to discriminatory charges. If the consumer does not get the benefit of the discount and the retailer retains it in addition to his allowed profit, then the retailer is selling at an unreasonable advance. The giving of special discounts to favored customers by wholesalers at least tends to cause the wholesaler to sell to other customers at a greater advance than he would if no special discounts to favored customers were given. The United States Food Administration intends to scrutinize all transactions involving special discounts and rebates of every kind given by licensees.

[XI—A—5—Note. Nov. 9, 1918. Insert this after XI—A—5—Note.]

MARGINS FOR CLEAN RICE DEALERS IN SELLING TO WHOLESALERS.

[Issued Nov. 8, 1918.]

Where a rice dealer's business was established prior to August 10, 1917, the Food Administration will permit one such dealer to handle rice between the miller and the wholesale grocer, but no resale of rice between such dealers will be permitted. Except in the case of such established businesses, it is considered that rice should be on the same basis as other manufactured cereal products so far as resale within the trade is concerned. The exception made does not apply to any mill's distributing agency, and all sales of rice made through any distributing company in which the mill is interested must be made at the original mill price. Neither does the exception apply to dealers who were not in business prior to August 10, 1917.

Sales by established dealers referred to above at margins over cost greater than the following maximum margins will be considered a violation of the regulations:

MAXIMUM MARGINS.

1. Carload lots, including mixed cars, shipment direct from mill or reconsigned without unloading, not to exceed 2½ per cent.
2. Pooled cars, shipment direct from mill or reconsigned without unloading, not to exceed 4 per cent.
3. Carload lots, including mixed cars, where dealer unloads and handles through a warehouse, not to exceed 4 per cent.

4. Less than car lots, including pooled cars, where dealer unloads and handles through a warehouse, not to exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the first three cases mentioned any wholesale grocer buying from a dealer may take the same margin as if he had bought direct from the mill. In the fourth case the wholesaler is limited to a 10 per cent margin and may not resell to another wholesaler.

[XI—A—5—Note (a). Nov. 25, 1918. Substitute this for XI—A—5—Note.]

MARGINS FOR CLEAN RICE DEALERS IN SELLING TO WHOLESALERS.

[As amended Nov. 25, 1918.]

Where a rice dealer's business was established prior to August 10, 1917, the Food Administration will permit one such dealer to handle rice between the miller and the wholesale grocer, but no resale of rice between such dealers will be permitted. Except in the case of such established businesses, it is considered that rice should be on the same basis as other manufactured cereal products so far as resale within the trade is concerned. All sales of rice made through any distributing company in which the mill is interested must be made at the original mill price except as specifically provided below for millers' selling agencies.

Sales by established dealers referred to above at margins over cost greater than the following maximum margins will be considered a violation of the regulations:

MAXIMUM MARGINS.

1. Carload lots, including mixed cars, shipment direct from mill or reconsigned without unloading, not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2. Pooled cars, shipment direct from mill or reconsigned without unloading, not to exceed 4 per cent.

3. Carload lots, including mixed cars, where dealer unloads and handles through a warehouse, not to exceed 4 per cent.

4. Less than car lots, including pooled cars, where dealer unloads and handles through a warehouse, not to exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the first three cases mentioned any wholesale grocer buying from a dealer may take the same margin as if he had bought direct from the mill. In the fourth case the wholesaler is limited to a 10 per cent margin and may not resell to another wholesaler.

MILLERS' SELLING AGENCIES.

A company acting as a dealer which was established prior to August 10, 1917, may carry on its own business in accordance with the margins indicated above, although it is owned or controlled by a rice miller, provided that no larger proportion of rice is sold by the miller through such company than the average proportion so sold during the next three preceding years.

Where a miller maintains a branch office which receives rice in car lots on consignments from the mill, warehouses this rice, and distributes it in less than car lots to wholesale grocers, such branch office shall be permitted to add to the miller's maximum prices not more than 3 per cent for the service performed, provided that no larger proportion of the mills' product is thus sold through such branch house than the average proportion so sold during the next three preceding years.

NOTE.—Where a selling company owned or controlled by a miller sells directly to retailers in less than car lots it may add a margin not greater than that added by other licensees performing similar services.

[XI—A—5. Insert after same number.]

Under rule XI—A—5 the licensee is not required to average the purchase price of commodities of different brands that are of a proprietary nature, even though the grade and size are the same. He may average, however, if he desires. (Opinion A—108, July 23, 1918.)

[XI—A—5 (a). Insert after same number, substituting this for XI—A—5.]

Under rule XI—A—5 the licensee is not required to average the purchase price of commodities of different brands that are of a proprietary nature, even

though the grade and size are the same. He may average, however, if he desires. (Opinion A—108, July 23, 1918.)

A wholesaler or jobber in the commodities mentioned in Rule A—5, Special License Regulations XI, who conducts branches in one or more localities should calculate his costs according to each locality and sell at not more than the maximum margins over delivered costs in each particular vicinity. (Opinion A—117, August 26, 1918.)

[XI—A—5—Note—b. Substitute this for XI—A—5 (a).]

Under Rule XI—A—5 the licensee is not required to average the purchase price of commodities of different brands that are of a proprietary nature, even though the grade and size are the same. He may average, however, if he desires. (Opinion A—108, July 23, 1918.)

A wholesaler or jobber in the commodities mentioned in Rule A—5, Special License Regulations XI, who conducts branches in one or more localities should calculate his costs according to each locality and sell at not more than the maximum margins over delivered costs in each particular vicinity. (Opinion A—117, August 26, 1918.)

The Food Administration has determined after careful consideration that it will at present issue no regulations prohibiting the sale of foodstuffs at less than cost. Action will be taken, however, in cases where wholesalers or retailers are selling licensed foods at less than their purchase price plus railroad transportation charges, with the result of stimulating the consumption of such foodstuffs, and increasing the margin which the dealer can charge for other goods. Each case will be considered on its individual merits. It is considered most inadvisable to attempt to limit sales at less than "cost," as ordinarily defined in business, because of the difficulty of calculating overhead expense per unit. The purchase price forms a simple test where the other elements of stimulating consumption and increasing profits in other licensed foodstuffs are present.

It has been pointed out that there are many instances in which dealers may be compelled by the condition of the market or of the goods to sell at considerably less than cost, especially in the case of perishables, and the Food Administration does not regard the practice in such case as unfair. (October 10, 1918.)

[XI—A—5—Note, continued (1).]

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON SALES BY WHOLESALERS TO RETAILERS.

Commodities	Maximum margins.
Sugar-----	15-35 cents per 100 pounds.
Wheat flour-----	50-75 cents per barrel.
Lard, lard substitutes, bulk (packages of 50 pounds or over)-----	1½-2 cents per pound.
Standard hams, bacon-----	1-2 cents per pound.
All flours (except wheat); lard and lard substitutes, in packages (less than 50 pounds); condensed, evaporated milk; blackstrap molasses in barrels-----	8-10 per cent.
Rice, hominy, grits, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, beans, in bulk (packages of 25 pounds or over)-----	10-12½ per cent.
Rice, corn meal, hominy, grits, oatmeal, self-rising and prepared flour, and rolled oats, all in packages; corn oil, corn sirup, sugarhouse sirup, mixed sugar and corn sirup, and cottonseed oil; standard and extra standard licensed canned peas, tomatoes, corn, and canned dried beans, and pink, chum, and red salmon, and all domestic sardines; all licensed dried prunes, apples, peaches, raisins-----	12-15 per cent.

NOTE.—Percentages should be figured on the wholesaler's selling price. The maximum margin on sugar has been increased to 35 cents per 100 pounds for wholesale grocers and food jobbers who actually perform, as to substantially all the sugar handled by them, the functions of buying, warehousing, selling, and distributing. But this maximum margin is not allowed where such service is not performed. Margins for sugar dealers are not changed. Rye flour has been transferred to the 8-10 per cent classification. Prepared flours, sugarhouse sirup, and mixed sugar and corn sirup, have been placed in the 12-15

per cent classification. All domestic sardines and all grades of licensed dried fruits are now included within the 12-15 per cent classification.

Any gross margins above delivered cost upon sales in unbroken cases to retailers in excess of the foregoing margins will be regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and the regulations.

In case the licensee breaks original packages he may add to his cost the actual cost of such repacking, in no case to exceed 5 per cent.

It should be noted that the above differentials are maximum margins, which must not be exceeded by the wholesaler.

Licensed commodities not covered by the above margins shall not be sold at a margin above delivered cost to the wholesaler—average purchase price plus freight to public railway terminal in jobber's city or town—of the particular goods sold which will yield any greater profit than the dealer customarily enjoyed on the same commodity in the prewar period on an even market under freely competitive conditions.

High margins, even if customary during prewar period, are not justifiable now. Unreasonable margins are not excused by lower margins on other transactions in the same commodity or in other commodities.

The margins named are ample to include all ordinary carrying charges. If general conditions should later necessitate the carrying of goods for a longer period than usual, further consideration will be given to this feature. In determining the cost of dried fruit, the licensee may add to his purchase price not more than one-eighth cent per pound per month on dried fruit actually carried in cold storage between May 1 and November 1, not to exceed three-fourths cent per pound, on any particular lot of goods.

Any change from the prewar custom in cash discount terms, cartage, or other charges, which tends to or results in increasing the margin of profit allowed, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

[XI—A—5—Note, continued, (1) (a). Nov. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XI—A—5—Note, continued (1).]

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON SALES BY WHOLESALERS TO RETAILERS.

Commodities.	Maximum margins.
Sugar	15-35 cents per 100 pounds.
Wheat and mixed flour (effective Nov. 4, 1918)	60-90 cents per barrel.
Lard, lard substitutes, bulk (packages of 50 pounds or over)	1½-2 cents per pound.
Standard hams, bacon	1-2 cents per pound.
All flours (except wheat and mixed); lard and lard substitutes, in packages (less than 50 pounds); condensed, evaporated milk; blackstrap molasses in barrels	8-10 per cent.
Rice, hominy, grits, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, beans, in bulk (packages of 25 pounds or over)	10-12½ per cent.
Rice, corn meal, hominy, grits, oatmeal, self-rising and prepared flour, and rolled oats, in all packages; corn oil, corn sirup, sugarhouse sirup, mixed sugar and corn sirup, and cottonseed oil; standard and extra standard licensed canned peas, tomatoes, corn, and canned dried beans, and pink, chum, and red salmon, and all domestic sardines; all licensed dried prunes, apples, peaches, raisins	12-15 per cent.

NOTE.—Percentages should be figured on the wholesaler's selling price. The maximum margin on sugar has been increased to 35 cents per 100 pounds for wholesale grocers and food jobbers who actually perform, as to substantially all the sugar handled by them, the functions of buying, warehousing, selling, and distributing. But this maximum margin is not allowed where such service is not performed. Margins for sugar dealers are not changed. Rye flour has been transferred to the 8-10 per cent classification. Prepared flours, sugarhouse sirup, and mixed sugar and corn sirup, have been placed in the 12-15 per cent classification. All domestic sardines and all grades of licensed dried fruits are now included within the 12-15 per cent classification.

(This paragraph new Nov. 4, 1918.) Maximum margins for jobbers selling wheat or mixed flour on which there is no physical handling are 25 cents per barrel gross when sold in carload lots, and 35 cents per barrel gross when sold in less than carload lots.

Any gross margins above delivered cost upon sales in unbroken cases to retailers in excess of the foregoing margins will be regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and the regulations.

In case the licensee breaks original packages he may add to his cost the actual cost of such repacking, in no case to exceed 5 per cent.

It should be noted that the above differentials are maximum margins, which must not be exceeded by the wholesaler.

Licensed commodities not covered by the above margins shall not be sold at a margin above delivered cost to the wholesaler—average purchase price plus freight to public railway terminal in jobber's city or town—of the particular goods sold which will yield any greater profit than the dealer customarily enjoyed on the same commodity in the prewar period on an even market under freely competitive conditions.

High margins, even if customary during prewar period, are not justifiable now. Unreasonable margins are not excused by lower margins on other transactions in the same commodity or in other commodities.

The margins named are ample to include all ordinary carrying charges. If general conditions should later necessitate the carrying of goods for a longer period than usual, further consideration will be given to this feature. In determining the cost of dried fruit, the licensee may add to his purchase price not more than one-eighth cent per pound per month on dried fruit actually carried in cold storage between May 1 and November 1, not to exceed three-fourths cent per pound, on any particular lot of goods.

Any change from the prewar custom in cash discount terms, cartage, or other charges, which tends to or results in increasing the margin of profit allowed, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

[XI—A—5—note, continued (1) (b). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XI—A—5—note, continued (1) (a); oleomargarine has been added to the list.]

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON SALES BY WHOLESALERS TO RETAILERS.

Commodities.	Maximum margins.
Sugar	15-35 cents per 100 pounds.
Wheat and mixed flour (effective Nov. 4, 1918)	60-90 cents per barrel.
Lard, lard substitutes, bulk (packages of 50 pounds or over)	11-2 cents per pound.
Standard hams, bacon	1-2 cents per pound.
All flours (except wheat and mixed); lard and lard substitutes, in packages (less than 50 pounds); condensed, evaporated milk; blackstrap molasses in barrels	8-10 per cent.
Rice, hominy, grits, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, beans, in bulk (packages of 25 pounds or over)	10-12½ per cent.
Rice, corn meal, hominy, grits, oatmeal, selfrising and prepared flour, and rolled oats, all in packages; corn oil, corn sirup, sugarhouse sirup, mixed sugar and corn sirup, and cottonseed oil; standard and extra standard licensed canned peas, tomatoes, corn, and canned dried beans, and pink, chum, and red salmon, and all domestic sardines; all licensed dried prunes, apples, peaches, raisins	12-15 per cent.
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes (new, Dec. 5, 1918)	2½ cents per pound.

NOTE.—Percentages should be figured on the wholesaler's selling price. The maximum margin on sugar has been increased to 35 cents per 100 pounds for wholesale grocers and food jobbers who actually perform, as to substantially all the sugar handled by them, the functions of buying, warehousing, selling, and distributing. But this maximum margin is not allowed where such service is not performed. Margins for sugar dealers are not changed. Rye flour has been transferred to the 8-10 per cent classification. Prepared flours, sugarhouse sirup, and mixed sugar and corn sirup have been placed in the 12-15 per cent classification. All domestic sardines and all grades of licensed dried fruits are now included within the 12-15 per cent classification.

(This paragraph new Nov. 4, 1918.) Maximum margins for jobbers selling wheat or mixed flour on which there is no physical handling are 25 cents per barrel gross when sold in carload lots, and 35 cents per barrel gross when sold in less than carload lots.

Any gross margins above delivered cost upon sales in unbroken cases to retailers in excess of the foregoing margins will be regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and the regulations.

In case the licensee breaks original packages, he may add to his cost the actual cost of such repacking, in no case to exceed 5 per cent.

It should be noted that the above differentials are maximum margins, which must not be exceeded by the wholesaler.

Licensed commodities not covered by the above margins shall not be sold at a margin above delivered cost to the wholesaler—average purchase price plus freight to public railway terminal in jobber's city or town—of the particular goods sold which will yield any greater profit than the dealer customarily enjoyed on the same commodity in the prewar period on an even market under freely competitive conditions.

High margins, even if customary during prewar period, are not justifiable now. Unreasonable margins are not excused by lower margins on other transactions in the same commodity or in other commodities.

The margins named are ample to include all ordinary carrying charges. If general conditions should later necessitate the carrying of goods for a longer period than usual, further consideration will be given to this feature. In determining the cost of dried fruit, the licensee may add to his purchase price not more than one-eighth cent per pound per month on dried fruit actually carried in cold storage between May 1 and November 1, not to exceed three-fourths cent per pound, on any particular lot of goods.

Any change from the prewar custom in cash discount terms, cartage, or other charges, which tends to or results in increasing the margin of profit allowed, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

[XI—A—5—note, continued (1). Insert after XI—A—5 note, continued (1) (b).]

The maximum margins permitted on sales of nonperishables by wholesalers to retailers prescribed in the announcement of June 6, 1918, and in the note to Rule XI—A—5 include, local cartage, but does not include delivery charges incurred by the wholesaler in delivering by truck to points to which shipment might be made by rail. The actual expense of making such deliveries by truck may be charged by the seller to the parties to whom the sale is made after the price has been fixed by the seller in conformity with said Rule A—5 and announcement of June 6. In no case, however, shall the added charge be in excess of the freight charge. (Opinion A-113, July 26, 1918.)

[XI—A—5—note, continued (2). Insert after XI—A—5 note, continued (1) (b).]

A brokerage may be paid to a broker in a permissible resale from one jobber or wholesaler to another. The brokerage must, however, be deducted from the profit of either the buyer or seller so that the price of the goods in the course of further distribution shall not bear such brokerage. (Opinion A-118, Aug. 26, 1918.)

[XI—A—5, note, continued (1) (a). Nov. 1, 1918. Substitute this for pages XI—A—5—note, continued (1) and XI—A—5—note, continued (2).]

NOTE.—Resales of cornstarch.—Issued October 31, 1918. The attention of the Food Administration has been called to speculation and intertrading in bulk cornstarch. Attention is called to the fact that the resale regulations applying to wholesalers of other groceries apply in full to cornstarch in bulk or in packages. (See Rule XI—A—5, note.) Under general rule 6, the Food Administration considers that a dealer in cornstarch should only sell cornstarch:

1. To a manufacturer using cornstarch in his manufacture (including confectioners and bakers).—

2. To retail grocers and consumers.

3. To small wholesale grocers under one of the following circumstances:

(a) *Continuous service.*—The dealer may customarily and continuously serve in less than carload lots wholesale grocers who are serving retail grocers but who are unable for some sufficient and legitimate reason to purchase direct from the source of supply.

(b) *Carload buying.*—A dealer may enjoy the benefit of carload rates from distant points and sell to smaller wholesale grocers who are unable to buy the commodity in carload lots.

(c) *Warehousing.*—A dealer may continuously and customarily furnish cold storage or other warehousing service and sell to wholesale grocers who have not adequate facilities of that character.

(d) *Surplus stocks.*—A dealer may dispose of surplus stocks bought, not for speculation, but in good faith for the reasonably anticipated requirements of his business under the rules and regulations and which he finds himself unable to dispose of to his regular customers. The fact that such goods have not been warehoused by such dealer will be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that they were not bought in good faith.

Where cornstarch is used by manufacturers in any quantity there should be not more than one dealer between the cornstarch manufacturer and the manufacturer using cornstarch. The greater number of such sales should be made direct without the interposition of any dealer. No manufacturer who purchases cornstarch can resell the same without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator which will be given in proper cases on the condition that the purchaser is not required to pay a total margin over the cornstarch manufacturer's price greater than that permitted to a single dealer plus actual freight.

Margins and profits.—Under Rule XI—A—5, the Food Administration will consider any gross margins above delivered cost in excess of those listed below as *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the statute and regulations, and cause for revocation of a dealer's license.

(a) Where cornstarch is sold in car lots without warehousing, not to exceed 4 per cent.

(b) Where cornstarch is sold in less than car lots to bakers, mixers, manufacturers, or retailers, not to exceed 8 to 10 per cent in bulk or barrels, not to exceed 12 to 15 per cent in packages.

(c) Where cornstarch is sold to a smaller wholesale grocer under the resale provisions given above in less than car lots, not to exceed 7½ per cent in bulk.

(d) Where the dealer breaks original packages he may add to his cost the cost of the new package plus actual cost of repacking, in no case to exceed 5 per cent.

Sale of lard substitutes:

The following ruling has been made by the law department in reply to an inquiry regarding jobbers' margins on lard substitute:

"We beg to acknowledge your letter of September 28 in which you inquire whether it is against the Food Administration regulations for a wholesale jobber to sell lard substitute at less than 24½ cents, tierce basis, which under the stabilized program he purchases at 23 cents. The Food Administration regulations provide a maximum margin for the wholesaler of 1½ to 2 cents per pound over the purchase price delivered at railroad station. A general stabilization program affecting lard substitute and other cottonseed products has now been adopted by the Food Administration for the purpose of eliminating speculation and reducing the margin between the producer of cottonseed and the consumer of lard substitute, and this program has been approved by representatives of all interests concerned who have expressed their desire to cooperate. In view of the circumstances surrounding this program, it will hereafter be considered an unfair practice for any jobber to sell lard substitutes or lard compound in lots of less than 5,000 pounds at a margin over his delivered purchase price less than 1½ cents (or 1½ cents where the jobber purchases in lots of 30,000 pounds or more and receives a concession of one-fourth cent).

"It should be pointed out that this action rests solely on the peculiar circumstances surrounding the cottonseed program. The reasons applying to lard substitute do not apply to any other commodity handled by wholesale grocers; and the policy of the Food Administration and its Distribution Division is decidedly opposed to the application of any similar principle to other commodities.

"It should further be pointed out that the 2-cent maximum margin for jobbers applies on the actual purchase price. The jobber who purchases in lots of 30,000 pounds at 22½ cents must sell at not to exceed 24½ cents."

The maximum margins permitted on sales of nonperishables by wholesalers to retailers prescribed in the announcement of June 6, 1918, and in the note to Rule XI—A—5 include local cartage, but does not include delivery charges incurred by the wholesaler in delivering by truck to points to which shipment might be made by rail. The actual expenses of making such deliveries by truck may be charged by the seller to the parties to whom the sale is made after the price has been fixed by the seller in conformity with said Rule A—5 and announcement of June 6. In no case, however, shall the added charge be in excess of the freight charge. (Opinion A—113, July 26, 1918.)

A brokerage may be paid to a broker in a permissible resale from one jobber or wholesaler to another. The brokerage must, however, be deducted from the profit of either the buyer or seller, so that the price of the goods in the course of further distribution shall not bear such brokerage. (Opinion A—118, Aug. 28, 1918.)

[XI—A—5, note, continued (1) (b), Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for pp. XI—A—5—note, continued (1) (a).]

(New, Nov. 16, 1918.) The maximum margin of from 8 to 10 per cent upon the sale of condensed evaporated milk does not apply to such milk when packed in barrels.

NOTE.—Resales of cornstarch.—Issued October 31, 1918. The attention of the Food Administration has been called to speculation and intertrading in bulk cornstarch. Attention is called to the fact that the resale regulations applying to wholesalers of other groceries apply in full to cornstarch in bulk or in packages. (See Rule XI—A—5 note.) Under general rule 6 the Food Administration considers that a dealer in cornstarch should only sell cornstarch:

1. To a manufacturer using cornstarch in his manufacture (including confectioners and bakers).

2. To retail grocers and consumers.

3. To smaller wholesale grocers under one of the following circumstances:

(A) *Continuous service.*—The dealer may customarily and continuously serve in less than carload lots wholesale grocers who are serving retail grocers, but who are unable for some sufficient and legitimate reason to purchase direct from the source of supply.

(B) *Carload buying.*—A dealer may enjoy the benefit of carload rates from distant points and sell to smaller wholesale grocers who are unable to buy the commodity in carload lots.

(C) *Warehousing.*—A dealer may continuously and customarily furnish cold storage or other warehousing service and sell to wholesale grocers who have not adequate facilities of that character.

(D) *Surplus stocks.*—A dealer may dispose of surplus stocks bought, not for speculation but in good faith, for the reasonably anticipated requirements of his business under the rules and regulations and which he finds himself unable to dispose of to his regular customers. The fact that such goods have not been warehoused by such dealer will be regarded as prima facie evidence that they were not bought in good faith.

Where cornstarch is used by manufacturers in any quantity there should be not more than one dealer between the cornstarch manufacturer and the manufacturer using cornstarch. The greater number of such sales should be made direct, without the interposition of any dealer. No manufacturer who purchases cornstarch can resell the same without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, which will be given in proper cases on the condition that the purchaser is not required to pay a total margin over the cornstarch manufacturer's price greater than that permitted to a single dealer plus actual freight.

Margins and profits.—Under Rule XI—A—5 the Food Administration will consider any gross margins above delivered cost in excess of those listed below as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and regulations, and cause for revocation of a dealer's license:

(A) Where cornstarch is sold in car lots without warehousing, not to exceed 4 per cent.

(B) Where cornstarch is sold in less than car lots to bakers, mixers, manufacturers, or retailers, not to exceed 8 to 10 per cent in bulk or barrels, not to exceed 12 to 15 per cent in packages.

(C) Where cornstarch is sold to a smaller wholesale grocer under the resale provisions given above in less than car lots, not to exceed 7½ per cent in bulk.

(D) Where the dealer breaks original packages he may add to his cost the cost of the new package plus actual cost of repacking, in no case to exceed 5 per cent.

SALE OF LARD SUBSTITUTES.

The following ruling has been made by the law department in reply to an inquiry regarding jobbers' margins on lard substitute:

"We beg to acknowledge your letter of September 28, in which you inquire whether it is against the Food Administration regulations for a wholesale jobber

to sell lard substitute at less than 24½ cents tierce basis which under the stabilized program he purchases at 23 cents. The Food Administration regulations provide a maximum margin for the wholesaler of 1½ to 2 cents per pound over the purchase price delivered at railroad station. A general stabilization program affecting lard substitutes and other cottonseed products has now been adopted by the Food Administration for the purpose of eliminating speculation and reducing the margin between the producer of cottonseed and the consumer of lard substitute, and this program has been approved by representatives of all interests concerned, who have expressed their desire to cooperate. In view of the circumstances surrounding this program it will hereafter be considered an unfair practice for any jobber to sell lard substitutes or lard compound in lots of less than 5,000 pounds at a margin over his delivered purchase price less than 1½ cents (or 1½ cents where the jobber purchases in lots of 30,000 pounds or more and receives a concession of one-fourth cent).

"It should be pointed out that this action rests solely on the peculiar circumstances surrounding the cottonseed program. The reasons applying to lard substitute do not apply to any other commodity handled by wholesale grocers, and the policy of the Food Administration and its distribution division is decidedly opposed to the application of any similar principle to other commodities.

"It should further be pointed out that the 2-cent maximum margin for jobbers applies on the actual purchase price. The jobber who purchases in lots of 30,000 pounds at 22½ cents must sell at not to exceed 24½ cents."

The maximum margins permitted on sales of nonperishables by wholesalers to retailers prescribed in the announcement of June 6, 1918, and in the note to Rule XI—A—5 include local cartage, but does not include delivery charges incurred by the wholesaler in delivering by truck to points to which shipment might be made by rail. The actual expense of making such deliveries by truck may be charged by the seller to the parties to whom the sale is made after the price has been fixed by the seller in conformity with said rule A—5 and announcement of June 6. In no case, however, shall the added charge be in excess of the freight charge. (Opinion A—113, July 26, 1918.)

A brokerage may be paid to a broker in a permissible resale from one jobber or wholesaler to another. The brokerage must, however, be deducted from the profit of either the buyer or seller, so that the price of the goods in the course of further distribution shall not bear such brokerage. (Opinion A—118, Aug. 26, 1918.)

[XI—A—5—Note, continued (2).]

WHAT REALES ARE JUSTIFIABLE.

(The following applies to all licensees governed by the rules contained in this pamphlet.)

General rule 6 reads as follows: "The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice."

Service.—Any transactions that savor of trading in which a profit accrues to the dealer without corresponding service are clear violations of the rule and will subject the offender to revocation of his license and to such other penalty as the law provides. A resale that is in keeping with one of the following principles will be considered lawful under general rule 6:

(a) **Continuous service.**—The seller may customarily and continuously serve in less than carload lots wholesale grocers who are serving retail grocers but who are unable for some sufficient and legitimate reason to purchase direct from the source of supply.

(b) **Carload buying.**—A wholesaler or jobber may enjoy the benefit of carload rates from distant points and sell to smaller wholesale grocers who are unable to buy the commodity in carload lots.

(c) **Warehousing.**—A wholesaler or jobber may continuously and customarily furnish cold storage or other warehousing service and sell to wholesale grocers who have not adequate facilities of that character.

(d) **Surplus stocks.**—A wholesaler may dispose of surplus stocks bought, not for speculation, but in good faith for the reasonably anticipated requirements of his business under the rules and regulations and which he finds himself unable to dispose of to his regular customers. The fact that such goods have

not been warehoused by such wholesaler will be regarded as prima facie evidence that they were not bought in good faith.

Only one resale permitted.—The distributor who purchases from a wholesaler or jobber must not, under any circumstances, resell the goods in question to a wholesaler or jobber, but must distribute directly to retailers or consumers.

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON REALES JUSTIFIED BY PERFORMANCE OF ACTUAL SERVICE SPECIFIED IN A, B, C, AND D, ABOVE.

1. *Seller's margins.*—The margin of profit enjoyed by the wholesaler or jobber selling to another wholesaler or jobber shall in no case exceed one-half of the maximum margin named for the particular commodity in the wholesaler's list above. These margins shall include all cartage, storage, interest, and other charges.

2. *Purchaser's margins.*—The distributor who has thus purchased within the trade shall sell the goods so purchased at not more than the lower margin indicated in the list above.

MAXIMUM MARGIN ON OTHER REALES.

3. On all other resales such as accommodation sales, commonly known in the trade as "pick-ups," only one wholesale profit (as indicated by the above maximum margins) is allowed, but this one allowable profit may be divided between the wholesalers as they determine.

SUGAR REALES.

Sugar must not be resold except in accordance with special sugar rules 1 and 2, governing wholesale dealers in sugar, immediately following.

[XI—A—5—Note, continued (2). Nov. 8, 1918. Insert this after XI—A—5—note, continued (2).]

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON SALES BY RETAILERS TO CONSUMERS.

(Issued Nov. 7, 1918.)

The Food Administration has determined that any sales of food commodities at a gross margin above delivered cost in excess of those indicated below are unreasonable, and will be regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statutes and of the above regulations. Percentage may be calculated on the selling price. Delivered cost shall mean the cost at the railroad, steamboat, or other terminal in the retailer's town. Where the retailer is not located in a railroad or steamboat town, he may include any hauling charge in the delivered cost.

The lesser margin indicated is not a minimum margin, but is a maximum margin for those whose cost of doing business is less, such as stores which do not perform the services of credit and delivery. Any change from the prewar practice in cash discount terms or other changes which tend to or result in increasing the margin of profit allowed will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

The retailer may have the benefit of fractional costs on each transaction; that is, he may calculate the total charge to a customer on any transaction as if fractional costs were not allowed, and if the result is a fraction he may add thereto such fraction of a cent as may be necessary to make a price in even cents. The following table gives an example in the case of eggs, using the cash and carry margin of 7 cents per dozen:

Amount of sale.	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
		<i>Cents.</i>			
1 dozen.....	\$0.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	\$0.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.54
2 dozen.....	.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.07
3 dozen.....	1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1.59 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.60

MAXIMUM MARGINS.

Victory flour, original mill packages, one-half barrel quantities and more, \$1 to \$1.20 per barrel.

Victory flour, original mill packages, one-fourth barrel quantities and less, \$1.35 to \$1.60 per barrel.

Victory flour, broken mill packages, 1½ cents per pound.

Wheat flour, original mill packages, one-half barrel quantities and more, \$1 to \$1.20 per barrel.

Wheat flour, original mill packages, one-fourth barrel quantities and less, \$1.35 to \$1.60 per barrel.

Wheat flour, broken mill packages, 1½ cents per pound.

Barley flour, original mill packages, 18 to 22 per cent.

Barley flour, broken mill packages, 1½ cents per pound.

Rye flour, original mill packages, 18 to 22 per cent.

Rye flour, broken mill packages, 1½ cents per pound.

Corn flour, original mill packages, 18 to 22 per cent.

Corn flour, broken mill packages, 1½ cents per pound.

Rice flour, 18 to 22 per cent.

Corn meal, bulk, 1½ cents per pound.

Corn meal, original mill packages, 18 to 22 per cent.

Hominy, 18 to 22 per cent.

Sugar, all kinds, in bulk, 1½ cents per pound.

Sugar, all kinds, in refiners' original packages, 1 cent per pound.

Evaporated milk, unsweetened, 18 to 22 per cent.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, bulk, 1½ cents per pound.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, original mill packages, 20 to 25 per cent.

Rice, 20 to 25 per cent.

Beans, white or colored, 20 to 25 per cent.

Starch, edible, 20 to 25 per cent.

Corn sirup, tins, 20 to 25 per cent.

Canned corn, peas, and tomatoes, standard grades, 25 to 30 per cent.

Canned salmon—chums, pink, and red, 25 to 30 per cent.

Canned sardines, domestic, 25 to 30 per cent.

Dried fruit, raisins, prunes, and peaches, 25 to 30 per cent.

Lard, pure leaf, bulk, 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Lard, pure leaf, tin, 18 to 22 per cent.

Lard substitutes, bulk, 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Lard substitutes, tins, 18 to 22 per cent.

Breakfast bacon, whole pieces, 6 to 7 cents per pound.

Heavy bacon, whole pieces, 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Hams, smoked, whole, 6 to 7 cents per pound.

In quoting sliced ham and bacon add usual differential to cover actual shrinkage.

"Original mill packages" as used above means where retailer sells product in the same mill container as received by him.

"Broken mill packages" means when retailer removes contents from original mill packages and sells in smaller quantities.

By other special regulations the retailers' maximum margins have also been fixed in accordance with the following list:

Potatoes, white or Irish, 25 to 30 per cent.

Onions, 25 to 30 per cent.

Eggs (whether sold in carton or not), 7 to 8 cents per dozen.

Butter, 6 to 7 cents per pound.

Butter substitutes, oleomargarine, nut margarine, etc., 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Cheese—American, Cheddars, Twins, Flats, Daisies, long Horns, and Y. A.'s, 7 to 8 cents per pound.

[XI—B, Title amended.]

Effective July 1, 1918.

B. The title "Refined sugar" is amended to read as follows: "Cane and beet sugar."

[XI—B—1, 2, 3.]

B. REFINED SUGAR.

RULE 1. *Profit on sugar purchased from refiner.*—No wholesale dealer in refined sugar who purchases such sugar from the producer or refiner, direct or

through a broker, shall sell such sugar at an advance over the refiner's list price at which he purchased such sugar greater than the normal margin charged by wholesale dealers in refined sugar in the same locality or such margin as may hereafter be established by the Food Administration.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 1, series B, governing wholesale dealers in sugar.)

NOTE.—This rule applies to plantation granulated sugar.

RULE 2. *Profit on sugar obtained from other than refiner.*—It will be considered an unreasonable practice if two or more wholesale dealers handle the same sugar at a greater total margin than that prescribed by Rule 1. No wholesale dealer or other licensee who purchases refined sugar from any person other than the producer or refiner shall sell such sugar to a retailer or to a person using such sugar in manufacturing at a price representing an advance over the producer's or refiner's list price on the day of such sale greater than the advance allowed by the preceding rule to a wholesale dealer in the locality where such sale occurs.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 2, series B, governing wholesale dealers in sugar.)

RULE 3. *Retail sales must be made at not more than reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee shall sell sugar at retail at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

[XI—B—3—Note.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND JOBBERS—MARGINS.

See schedule of margins on page 9, under special rule A-5.

RETAIL DEALERS, LICENSED AND UNLICENSED—MARGINS.

The Food Administration has not the power to license retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 a year, but they are nevertheless subject to the other provisions of the statute, including those as to hoarding, speculation, combination, and excessive profits.

The United States Food Administration regards 1 cent a pound as the reasonable margin on sugar sold at retail.

RESTRICTION ON QUANTITIES OF SUGAR TO BE SOLD.

Wholesale grocers should exercise great care, according to the demands of the retailer, and should not sell sugar in quantities in excess of 300 to 1,000 pounds at a time to a buyer. Sugar should not be shipped without a positive order from the buyer. Wholesale grocers should use every precaution at their command to prevent duplication of sales which may give to a retailer the opportunity to have more sugar than is necessary for the conservative distribution.

Retailers: Sugar should be sold to town and city consumers in not more than 2 to 5 pound quantities; to farm and rural customers in not more than 5 to 10 pound quantities.

The Federal food administrator in each State may grant exceptions to the above rule concerning the quantities which wholesale and retail grocers may sell to any customer at one time. The Federal administrator in each State may make such exceptions in accordance with the facts presented to him by the dealer desiring such privilege to sell sugar in quantities larger than above stated, and the administrator should at once report such exceptions to the Distribution Division of the Food Administration at Washington. In no case, however, may sugar be sold in such quantities as to result in hoarding.

Retailers may sell consumers sugar in quantities sufficient for home canning purposes by obtaining a prescribed certificate that the sugar is to be used for such purpose and that any surplus will be returned. For further information consult your Federal food administrator.

Mail-order houses may offer sugar for home canning in 25-pound lots, using the above-mentioned certificate plan.

ADVERTISING.

The Food Administration does not approve of advertisements of sugar naming special prices, deals, schemes, or other inducements that would tend to

lead the consumer to purchase sugar in quantities larger than his ordinary requirements, and we ask that such advertisements be discontinued.

The Food Administration does not object to advertisements directing attention to a particular brand, style, or quality of sugar.

[XI—B—3—Note (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—3—Note.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND JOBBERS—MARGINS.

See schedule of margins under special rule A-5.

RETAIL DEALERS, LICENSED AND UNLICENSED—MARGINS.

The Food Administration has not the power to license retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 a year, but they are nevertheless subject to the other provisions of the statute, including those as to hoarding, speculation, combination, and excessive profits.

The United States Food Administration regards 1 cent a pound as the reasonable margin on sugar sold at retail.

RESTRICTION ON QUANTITIES OF SUGAR TO BE SOLD BY WHOLESALERS.

Wholesale grocers should exercise great care, according to the demands of the retailer, and should not sell sugar in quantities of 300 to 1,000 pounds at a time to a buyer. Sugar should not be shipped without a positive order from the buyer. Wholesale grocers should use every precaution at their command in prevent duplication of sales which may give to a retailer the opportunity to have more sugar than is necessary for conservative distribution.

(The remainder of page XI—B—3—Note was canceled on Dec. 3, 1918. The restrictions upon the advertising of sugar have been removed.)

[XI—B—3—Note (b). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—3—Note (a).]

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND JOBBERS—MARGINS.

See schedule of margins under special rule A-5.

RETAIL DEALERS, LICENSED AND UNLICENSED—MARGINS.

The Food Administration has not the power to license retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 a year, but they are nevertheless subject to the other provisions of the statute, including those as to hoarding, speculation, combination, and excessive profits.

See blue page XI—A—5—Note, (continued), for retailer's margins.

RESTRICTION ON QUANTITIES OF SUGAR TO BE SOLD BY WHOLESALERS.

Rule XI—A—3 applies. (Not more than 60 days' supply.)

ADVERTISING.

The restrictions upon the advertising of sugar have been removed.

[XI—B—4, 5.]

RULE 4. *Sugar to be distributed equitably.*—The wholesaler and retailer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers, so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution.

RULE 5. *Certificates must be furnished by purchasers.*—On and after May 15, 1918, the wholesaler and retailer shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person engaged in any business of manufacturing, bottling, packing, or preparing products in which sugar is used until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates, duly indorsed by the buyer and issued to the buyer by the Federal food administrator for the State in which the buyer is located, certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered will not give the buyer more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States.

This rule shall not apply to shipments or deliveries on bona fide contracts enforceable at law made prior to May 15, 1918.

This rule shall not apply to sales or deliveries to (a) hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, or other public eating places whose products are sold for consumption on the premises; (b) wholesale or retail dealers in sugar holding a license from the United States Food Administration; (c) bakers and cracker manufacturers holding a baker's license from the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—Among the classes in selling to whom certificates must be required are the following, but the list is not absolutely complete:

(a) Manufacturers of apple butter, beverage sirups, candy, catsup, cereals, chewing gum, chili sauce, chocolate, cocoa, condiments, confectionery, flavoring extracts, fruit preserves, fruit sirup, glycerin, honey, invert sugar, ice cream, jam, jelly, meat products, medicines, preserves, pickles, soda water, soft drinks, sirups, tobacco, vinegar, wine.

(b) Canners, preservers, and packers of every kind of vegetables, fruit, milk, and meat.

(c) Soda-water fountains and dispensers of soft drinks.

(d) Bottlers of soft drinks.

(e) Leather tanners and manufacturers of nonedible products (use of sugar prohibited).

Certificates are not required in selling to licensed wholesalers, retailers, or bakers, even though they use sugar in the manufacture of other products, because the use of sugar by such dealers will be controlled directly by license regulation.

Certificates are not required in sales to individual consumers or in sales to unlicensed retailers of sugar not engaged in a manufacturing business.

[XI—B—4, 5, amended.]

Effective July 1, 1918.

RULE 4. *Sugar to be distributed equitably.*—The wholesaler and retailer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers, so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution. He shall not sell sugar to individual consumers residing in towns or cities in more than 2-pound lots, nor to individual consumers in rural or farm communities in more than 5-pound lots, without the written permission of the Federal food administrator of his State, provided that without such permission additional sugar may be delivered for home canning upon the purchaser complying with such requirements as may be issued by the Federal food administrator for the State in question.

RULE 5. *Sugar to be delivered by wholesalers only upon receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the wholesaler or jobber shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person whomsoever until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates issued by a Federal food administrator to some retailer, public eating place, manufacturer, baker, or other person in his State, certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered upon such certificate will not give the person to whom issued more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States. Such certificate shall not be valid unless indorsed by the person to whom issued, and also by any other person through whose hands it has passed.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all deliveries by wholesalers and supersedes former rule 5, effective May 15, which required certificates only in delivering to manufacturers. This rule applies to all deliveries, whether contracts therefor were made before July 1 or not. It applies to all types of cane and beet sugar without exception.

The above rule supersedes rules B—4 and B—5 of the special license regulations that govern wholesalers, retailers, etc., in handling sugar.

[XI—B—4, 5 (b). Oct. 5, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—4, 5, amended.]

RULE 4 (as amended, effective Oct. 15, 1918). *Sugar to be distributed equitably.*—The wholesaler and retailer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution. He shall not deliver from the 1st to the 15th day of any month, nor from the 16th to the last day

of any month, to any individual consumer more than 1 pound for each person in his household or establishment, provided that the Federal food administrator of any State may authorize the monthly allotment of 2 pounds per person to be delivered in any other prescribed manner in any city, county, or district in his State.

NOTE.—The canning season being over, there will be no more allotments for canning.

RULE 5. *Sugar to be delivered by wholesalers only upon receipt of sugar-distribution certificate.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the wholesaler or jobber shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person whomsoever until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates issued by a Federal food administrator to some retailer, public eating place, manufacturer, baker, or other person in his State certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered upon such certificate will not give the person to whom issued more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States. Such certificate shall not be valid unless indorsed by the person to whom issued and also by any other person through whose hands it has passed.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all deliveries by wholesalers and supersedes former rule 5, effective May 15, which required certificates only in delivering to manufacturers. This rule applies to all deliveries, whether contracts therefor were made before July 1 or not. It applies to all types of cane and beet sugar without exception.

[XI—B—4, 5 (c). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—4, 5 (b).]

RULE 4 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918, effective Dec. 1, 1918). *Sugar to be distributed equitably.*—The wholesaler and retailer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution. He shall not deliver from the 1st to the 15th day of any month, nor from the 16th to the last day of any month, to any individual consumer more than 2 pounds for each person in his household or establishment, provided that the Federal food administrator of any State may authorize the monthly allotment of 4 pounds per person to be delivered in any other prescribed manner in any city, county, or district in his State.

RULE 5. *Sugar to be delivered by wholesalers only upon receipt of sugar distribution certificates.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the wholesaler or jobber shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person whomsoever until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates issued by a Federal food administrator to some retailer, public eating place, manufacturer, baker, or other person in his State, certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered upon such certificate will not give the person to whom issued more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States. Such certificate shall not be valid unless indorsed by the person to whom issued and also by any other person through whose hands it has passed.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all deliveries by wholesalers and supersedes former rule 5, effective May 15, which required certificates only in delivering to manufacturers. This rule applies to all deliveries, whether contracts therefor were made before July 1 or not. It applies to all types of cane and beet sugar without exception.

[XI—B—4, 5 (d). Nov. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—4, 5 (c).]

RULE 4 (as amended Nov. 22, 1918, effective Dec. 1, 1918). *Sugar to be distributed equitably.*—The wholesaler and retailer shall distribute sugar equitably among his customers so that no one of such customers receives more than his fair share of the sugar which may then be available for distribution. The retailer shall not deliver during any one month to any individual consumer more than 4 pounds of sugar for each person in the buyer's household or establishment.

RULE 5. *Sugar to be delivered by wholesalers only upon receipt of sugar distribution certificates.*—On and after July 1, 1918, the wholesaler or jobber shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person whomsoever until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates issued by a Federal food administrator to some retailer, public eating place, manufacturer, baker, or other person in his State certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered upon such certificate will not give the person to whom issued more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United

States. Such certificate shall not be valid unless indorsed by the person to whom issued and also by any other person through whose hands it has passed.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all deliveries by wholesalers and supersedes former rule 5, effective May 15, which required certificates only in delivering to manufacturers. This rule applies to all deliveries, whether contracts therefor were made before July 1 or not. It applies to all types of cane and beet sugar without exception.

[XI—B—4, 5, 6, 7. Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—4, 5 (d) and XI—B—6, 7, amended.]

RULE 4. *Sugar to be distributed equitably.* (Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

RULE 5. *"Sugar to be delivered by wholesalers only upon receipt of sugar-distribution certificates."* (Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 6. *"Sugar to be delivered by retailers to public eating places, manufacturers, and bakers only upon receipt of sugar-distribution certificates."* (Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

RULE 7. *"Wholesalers and retailers to buy only upon presenting certificates and to use sugar in their own manufacturing only upon obtaining manufacturer's certificate."* (Repealed Nov. 27, effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

[XI—B—4, 5. Insert this after XI—B—4, 5, amended.]

The rules which prohibit the delivery of sugar except upon the receipt of sugar-distribution certificates from the purchaser apply to sugar to be shipped from the United States to Porto Rico or Hawaii. The refiners located in Porto Rico and Hawaii will be permitted to deliver sugar to buyers in those Territories without such certificates, but shipments from the United States must not be made without the express permission of the Federal food administrators in those Territories. For the present the rules requiring sugar-distribution certificates will not apply to the shipment of sugar to Alaska for the reason that sugar must be distributed to that country only during a short period of the year, owing to traffic blockades during the winter due to climatic conditions. (Effective Aug. 14, 1918.)

[XI—B—6, 7.]

RULE 6. *Canceled certificates to be sent to Federal food administrator.*—The wholesaler or retailer shall cancel immediately upon receipt and mail on the 1st of each month to the Federal food administrator whose name is signed thereto all sugar certificates received by him during the preceding month.

RULE 7. *Wholesaler or retailer not to use sugar in manufacturing without permission of Federal food administrator.*—The wholesaler or retailer shall not, after May 15, 1918, use sugar in the manufacture, bottling, packing, or preparation of any other product until he has obtained from the Federal food administrator of the State where such product is manufactured or prepared certificates that the total amount of sugar to be so used will not exceed his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution. He shall use no sugar in excess of the amount called for by the certificates issued to him. The licensee shall not buy sugar for such purposes without turning in a certificate for the amount purchased. In transferring sugar from his wholesale or retail stock for such purpose he shall cancel certificates representing the amount of sugar so transferred, and shall file them at the end of each month with the Federal food administrator whose name is signed thereto.

NOTE.—Rules 4, 5, 6, and 7 were promulgated May 2, 1918.

[XI—B—6, 7, amended, effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 6. *Sugar to be delivered by retailers to public eating places, manufacturers, and bakers only on receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.*—On and after July 1, 1918, a retailer shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person operating a public eating place, or operating a boarding house or institution serving regularly 25 persons or more, or engaged in the business of manufacturing, bottling, packing, or preparing products (including bakery products) in which sugar is used until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates duly indorsed by the buyer and issued to the buyer by the Federal food administrator for the State in which the buyer is located, certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered will not give the buyer more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States.

NOTE.—The retailer may deliver without a sugar-distribution certificate to individual consumers complying with any agreement made by him in obtaining his own certificates from the Federal food administrator in his State.

RULE 7. Wholesaler and retailer to buy only on presenting certificates, and to use sugar in their own manufacturing only upon obtaining manufacturers' certificates.—The wholesaler or retailer shall not, after July 1, 1918, use sugar in the manufacture, bottling, packing, or preparation of any other product until he has obtained from the Federal food administrator of the State where such product is manufactured or prepared certificates that the total amount of sugar to be so used will not exceed his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution. He shall use no sugar in excess of the amount called for in the certificates issued to him. He shall not buy sugar for any purpose without turning in certificates issued to him or turned in to him by other persons upon deliveries of sugar for the amount purchased.

NOTE.—This rule supersedes former rule 7, effective May 15, 1918.

The above rules supersede rules B-6 and B-7 of the special license regulations that govern wholesalers, retailers, etc., in handling sugar.

[XI—B—8 (new), effective Aug. 1, 1918. July 31, 1918. Insert after XI—B—6, 7.]

RULE 8. Wholesaler to deliver to Federal food administrator certificates in amounts of interim certificates issued to him.—The wholesaler shall deliver to the Federal food administrator of the State where he is located, on or before August 25, 1918, sugar-distribution certificates out of the interim certificates issued to him or out of certificates received by him upon sales of sugar to others, in an amount equal to one-fourth of all interim certificates issued directly to him for the month of July; and on or before October 15 in an additional amount equal to three-fourths of all interim certificates issued directly to him for the month of July. He shall not use any of such certificates for the purpose of buying sugar.

NOTE.—Interim certificates were issued to many wholesalers for the month of July in order to prevent any holdup in the distribution of sugar from the refineries pending the installation of certificate system. Hereafter certificates for each month will be issued before the first of the month, and there is no reason why jobbers should not be able to do business with a stock equal to that held on July 1, to be replenished only when new certificates are turned in by retailers or others.

[XI—B—8, 9 (new), effective Aug. 1, 1918. Sept. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—8.]

RULE 8. Wholesaler to deliver to Federal food administrator certificates in amounts of interim certificates issued to him.—The wholesaler shall deliver to the Federal food administrator of the State where he is located, on or before August 25, 1918, sugar distribution certificates out of the interim certificates issued to him or out of certificates received by him upon sales of sugar to others, in an amount equal to one-fourth of all interim certificates issued directly to him for the month of July, and on or before October 15 in an additional amount equal to three-fourths of all interim certificates issued directly to him for the month of July. He shall not use any of such certificates for the purpose of buying sugar.

NOTE.—Interim certificates were issued to many wholesalers for the month of July in order to prevent any holdup in the distribution of sugar from the refineries, pending the installation of certificate system. Hereafter certificates for each month will be issued before the 1st of the month, and there is no reason why jobbers should not be able to do business with a stock equal to that held on July 1, to be replenished only when new certificates are turned in by retailers or others.

RULE 9. Sale of powdered sugar limited (new, Sept. 20, 1918, effective Oct. 10, 1918).—The licensee shall not sell powdered sugar for domestic consumption or any other purposes other than commercial manufacturing and for commercial baking.

[XI—B—8, 9 (a). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XI—B—8, 9.]

RULE 8. Wholesaler to deliver to Federal food administrator certificates in amounts of interim certificates issued to him. (Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE 9. Sale of powdered sugar limited. (Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

[XI—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. WHEAT FLOUR.

Mixed flour that consists of more than 50 per cent wheat flour is considered to be wheat flour for the purpose of these rules except rules 8, 10, and 12.

RULE 1. *Flour supply limited to 30 days' requirements.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall keep on hand or have in his possession at any time any such flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during the period of 30 days, provided that this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of such flour.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 6, series B, governing dealers in wheat flour.

It is not necessary to dispose of any particular quantity of flour within 30 days after it is received. The rule is complied with if at any given time there is on hand a supply not in excess of reasonable requirements during the period of 30 days next ensuing, and orders may be placed so that the permitted stock may be maintained.

RULE 2. *Contracts for delivery of flour more than 30 days ahead prohibited.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat flour except such contracts as require shipment or delivery within 30 days after the making of such contracts: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal Government or with the government of any nation at war with Germany.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 7, series B, governing dealers in wheat flour.)

RULE 3. *Must not sell or deliver more than 30 days' supply of flour.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall deliver any such flour to any person knowing that such delivery will give such person a supply thereof in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 30 days next succeeding the delivery thereof: *Provided,* That this rule shall not prevent a licensee from selling or delivering to another licensee a carload of such flour.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 8, series B, governing dealers in wheat flour.)

[XI—C—1, 2, 3 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. WHEAT FLOUR.

Mixed flour which consists of more than 50 per cent wheat flour is considered to be wheat flour for the purpose of these rules, except rules 8, 10, and 12.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Flour supply limited to 60 days' requirements.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall keep on hand or have in his possession at any time any such flour not sold or contracted to be sold in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days.

NOTE.—It is not necessary to dispose of any particular quantity of flour within 60 days after it is received. The rule is complied with if at any given time there is on hand a supply not in excess of reasonable requirements during the period of 60 days next ensuing, and orders may be placed so that the permitted stock may be maintained.

RULE 2. *Contracts for delivery of flour more than 30 days ahead prohibited.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat flour, except such contracts as require shipment or delivery within 30 days after the making of such contracts: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal Government or with the government of any nation at war with Germany.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 7, series B, governing dealers in wheat flour.)

RULE 3 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of flour.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall deliver any such flour to any dealer or baker knowing that such delivery will give such person a supply, not sold or contracted to be sold, in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding the delivery thereof.

[XI—C—1, 2, 3 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—1, 2, 3 (a).]

C. WHEAT FLOUR.

NOTE.—Mixed flour that consists of more than 50 per cent wheat flour is considered to be wheat flour for the purposes of these rules.

RULE 1 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Flour supply limited to 90 days' requirements.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall keep on hand or have in his possession at any time any such flour not sold or contracted to be sold in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business, for use or sale by him during the period of 90 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of such flour.

RULE 2 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Contracts for delivery of flour more than 60 days ahead prohibited.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat flour, except such contracts as require shipment or delivery within 60 days after the making of such contracts: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or with the government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 3 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Must not sell or deliver more than 90 days' supply of flour.*—No licensee dealing in wheat flour shall deliver any such flour to any dealer or baker knowing that such delivery will give such person a supply, not sold or contracted to be sold, in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 90 days next succeeding the delivery thereof: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of a carload of such flour to any licensee.

[XI—C—4.]

RULE 4. *Must use prescribed flour contract form.*—The licensee shall not sell any wheat flour in quantities of 25 barrels or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell wheat flour in quantities less than 25 barrels without stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 9, series B, governing dealers in wheat flour.)

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN RULE C—4.

Contract No. _____ Date _____, 19__
 _____, of
 _____ sell, and
 _____ of _____ buy, the
 following articles, on the terms and conditions stated below:
 Time of { Shipment _____
 { Delivery within _____
 Shipment or delivery periods to be _____
 Destination _____
 Routing _____
 Terms payment _____ Draft, through _____
 Bank of _____

No. of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price.	Give rate basis, destination, or place of delivery.

[XI—C—4—(a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—4.]

RULE 4 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Uniform flour contract prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell any wheat flour in quantities of 50 barrels or more except by signed contract in the form prescribed below. The licensee shall not sell wheat flour in quantities less than 50 barrels without stipulating that the terms of the contract prescribed below shall prevail.

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN RULE C—4.

Contract No.----- Date-----19--
 -----, of
 ----- sell, and
 ----- buy, the
 following articles, on the terms and conditions stated below:
 Time of { Shipment-----
 { Delivery within-----
 Shipment or delivery periods to be-----
 Destination-----
 Routing-----
 Terms payment-----Draft, through-----
 Bank of-----

No. of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price.	Give rate basis, destination or place of delivery.
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[XI—C—4—Continued.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—Flour shall be sold upon the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—It is understood that there are no conditions, representations, or warranties, verbal or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract, except as herein stated, and no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipment within 30 days.*—It is understood and agreed that the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 30 calendar days, dated from time when the order is taken.

(5) *Nonextension of time.*—There shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract, except as herein specified.

(6) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder, or fail to file with the seller within 15 days of the date of the order, shipping instructions permitting the seller to ship at his option within the remaining period of the contract, or to perform any of the terms of this agreement, then the seller may, at its option, and upon due notice to the buyer, cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed. The seller may pursue such other remedies as the law may provide. On the refusal or neglect by the buyer to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder and (or) to perform any of the terms of this agreement the seller may treat such refusal or neglect as a breach of the entire contract, for which the seller is entitled immediately to avail himself of any rights in this contract specified; but, except for reason or reasons specified herein, if the shipment or delivery as specified is not executed within 30 days from date of contract, it shall be canceled, and payment of charges above specified shall be made by the buyer to the seller.

(7) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the seller shall fail (except for the reasons herein specified) to make any shipment or delivery as specified within the time indicated by this contract, then the buyer may, at his option, cancel the shipment or delivery, and in event of such default the seller shall,

upon demand, pay to the buyer the sum of 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 50 cents per ton on feed, and the buyer may pursue such other remedies as the law provides.

(8) *Exceptions to seller's responsibility.*—For delay in making shipment or delivery as specified, occurring through the fulfillment of Government contracts, or through fire, strikes, or labor difficulties, or failure of governmental agencies to supply wheat, acts of carriers, or similar causes beyond the control of the seller, the seller is not responsible.

(9) *Package differentials.*—Both buyer and seller agree herewith to accept the basis of package differentials specified on the back hereof.

_____, Seller,
By _____,
_____, Buyer,
By _____.

[XI—C—4 (a)—Continued. Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—4—Continued.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It is understood and agreed—

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—That the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—That the wheat flour and wheat-mill feed covered by this contract is sold on the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—That there are no conditions, representations, or warrants, oral or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract except as herein stated, and that no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipments within 30 days.*—That the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 30 days from the time that the order is confirmed by the seller unless a shorter time is expressly provided.

(5) *Routing.*—That the seller shall have the right to route all shipments unless otherwise stated in this contract.

(6) *Nonextension of time.*—That there shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(7) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the buyer shall fail to file with the seller within 15 days of the date of confirmation of this contract shipping instructions permitting the seller to ship at his option within the remaining period of the contract, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference, provided that if such shipping instructions are received before the expiration of 30 days from the date of confirmation of this contract, and prior to any cancellation being sent, the seller's right to cancel shall cease. If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder or fail to perform any of the other terms of this agreement then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller the entry charge above provided, plus or minus the market difference. In addition thereto the seller may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(8) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the seller shall fail except for the reasons specified in paragraph 9 of this contract to make any shipment or delivery as specified then the buyer may at his option cancel this contract at any time before actual shipment, and the seller shall pay to the buyer the sum of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference. The buyer may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(9) *Exceptions to seller's responsibilities.*—That if this contract can not be performed by the seller within the time specified, because of Government contracts not in contemplation at the time of the contract, or because of fires, strikes, labor difficulties, acts of carriers, or other causes beyond the control of the seller, and if the seller notifies the buyer of such inability, stating the specific cause, as soon as he knows that such inability will prevent performance and in any event on or before the date of shipment or delivery, the seller shall not be responsible for failure to perform. In such event the buyer shall have the option of canceling the contract at the market difference, provided he

exercises such option within 24 hours from the time when he receives notice of the seller's inability to perform. If such option is not exercised the contract time of shipment or delivery shall be extended until a reasonable time after the termination of seller's inability is removed, but not to exceed 30 days beyond the original date of shipment or delivery. At the end of such additional 30 days' period the buyer shall again have the right to cancel as above provided, or the contract shall be similarly extended.

(10) *Buyer's responsibility for final payment.*—That where buyer specifies the bank through which draft is to be presented and to whom payment is to be made by the buyer, the buyer shall be responsible for final payment to the seller.

(11) *Package differentials.*—That both buyer and seller agree to the shipment or delivery of commodities named in this contract on the basis of the package differentials in effect at date of sale as promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

By _____, *Seller*,
By _____,
By _____, *Buyer*,

[XI—C—4—Continued (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Paragraphs (4) and (7) have been changed; substitute this for XI—C—4 (a) continued.]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It is understood and agreed—

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—That the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—That the wheat flour and wheat mill feed covered by this contract is sold on the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—That there are no conditions, representations, or warrants, oral or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract except as herein stated, and that no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipments within 60 days.*—That the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 60 days from the time that the order is confirmed by the seller unless a shorter time is expressly provided.

(5) *Routing.*—That the seller shall have the right to route all shipments unless otherwise stated in this contract.

(6) *Nonextension of time.*—That there shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(7) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the buyer shall fail to file with the seller within 30 days of the date of confirmation of this contract shipping instructions permitting the seller to ship at his option within the remaining period of the contract, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference, provided that if such shipping instructions are received before the expiration of 60 days from the date of confirmation of this contract, and prior to any cancellation being sent, the seller's right to cancel shall cease. If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder or fail to perform any of the other terms of this agreement then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller the entry charge above provided, plus or minus the market difference. In addition thereto the seller may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(8) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the seller shall fail except for the reasons specified in paragraph 9 of this contract to make any shipment or delivery as specified then the buyer may at his option cancel this contract at any time before actual shipment, and the seller shall pay to the buyer the sum of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed, plus or minus the market difference. The buyer may pursue such further remedies as the law may provide.

(9) *Exceptions to seller's responsibilities.*—That if this contract can not be performed by the seller within the time specified, because of Government contracts not in contemplation at the time of the contract, or because of fires, strikes, labor difficulties, acts of carriers, or other causes beyond the control

of the seller, and if the seller notifies the buyer of such inability, stating the specific cause, as soon as he knows that such inability will prevent performance and in any event on or before the date of shipment or delivery, the seller shall not be responsible for failure to perform. In such event the buyer shall have the option of canceling the contract at the market difference, provided he exercises such option within 24 hours from the time when he receives notice of the seller's inability to perform. If such option is not exercised the contract time of shipment or delivery shall be extended until a reasonable time after the termination of seller's inability is removed, but not to exceed 30 days beyond the original date of shipment or delivery. At the end of such additional 30 days' period the buyer shall again have the right to cancel as above provided, or the contract shall be similarly extended.

(10) *Buyer's responsibility for final payment.*—That where buyer specifies the bank through which draft is to be presented and to whom payment is to be made by the buyer, the buyer shall be responsible for final payment to the seller.

(11) *Package differentials.*—That both buyer and seller agree to the shipment or delivery of commodities named in this contract on the basis of the package differentials in effect at date of sale as promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

_____,
Seller,
By _____,
_____,
Buyer,
By _____.

[XI—C—5, 6, 7.]

WHEAT-CONSERVATION RULES.

The following wheat-conservation rules, which correspond to special rules 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, series B, governing wholesalers and retailers of wheat flour are promulgated for the purpose of assuring an adequate supply and equitable distribution of wheat flour for purposes essential to the national security and defense and to the successful prosecution of the war. Under existing conditions, the unrestricted distribution of flour is deemed to be clearly an unjust, unreasonable, and wasteful practice.

RULE 5. *Wheat flour not to be sold or used for purposes other than human consumption.*—No licensee shall sell, use, or deliver to any person wheat flour of any grade for any purpose other than the manufacture of human food, except by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

NOTE.—Requests for such permission shall be made to the United States Food Administration, Distribution Division, Washington, D. C., stating specifically amounts of and purposes for which such flour is to be used.

RULE 6. *Wholesalers must reduce purchases of wheat flour 30 per cent.*—The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, purchase for delivery to him during the three months' periods from February 1 to April 30, and May 1 to July 31, in 1918, more than 70 per cent of his normal requirements of flour for such period. The amount of purchases made in the corresponding three-month periods in 1917 will be regarded as prima facie evidence of such normal requirements.

NOTE.—In calculating wheat flour for the purpose of this rule and rule 7 the licensee shall include the wheat flour contained in mixed flours of any kind which he may handle.

RULE 7. *Must distribute flour equitably.*—The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale should distribute the 70 per cent of his requirements, purchased in accordance with rule 6, through his customary markets and channels of distribution in such manner that each of his customers receives his fair share thereof, and that during the three-month periods from February 1, 1918, to April 30, 1918, and from May 1, 1918, to July 31, 1918, no town, city, State, or district receives from the licensee more than 70 per cent of the amount it received in the corresponding three-month period in the year 1917. He shall not seek new markets or channels of distribution, and sales of large quantities to new customers will be regarded prima facie as a violation of this rule.

NOTE.—See note to rule 6 regarding mixed flours.

[XI—B—6, 7, amended, effective July 1, 1918.]

RULE 6. Sugar to be delivered by retailers to public eating places, manufacturers, and bankers only on receipt of sugar-distribution certificates.—On and after July 1, 1918, a retailer shall not ship or deliver sugar to any person operating a public eating place, or operating a boarding house or institution serving regularly 25 persons or more, or engaged in the business of manufacturing, bottling, packing, or preparing products (including bakery products) in which sugar is used until he has received from such purchaser a certificate or certificates duly indorsed by the buyer and issued to the buyer by the Federal food administrator for the State in which the buyer is located certifying that the total amount of sugar to be sold or delivered will not give the buyer more than his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution in the United States.

NOTE.—The retailer may deliver without a sugar-distribution certificate to individual consumers complying with any agreement made by him in obtaining his own certificates from the Federal food administrator in his State.

RULE 7. Wholesaler and retailer to buy only on presenting certificates and to use sugar in their own manufacturing only upon obtaining manufacturers' certificates.—The wholesaler or retailer shall not, after July 1, 1918, use sugar in the manufacturing, bottling, packing, or preparation of any other product until he has obtained from the Federal food administrator of the State where such product is manufactured or prepared certificates that the total amount of sugar to be so used will not exceed his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution. He shall use no sugar in excess of the amount called for in the certificates issued to him. He shall not buy sugar for any purpose without turning in certificates issued to him or turned in to him by other persons upon deliveries of sugar for the amount purchased.

NOTE.—This rule supersedes former rule 7, effective May 15, 1918.

The above rules supersede rules B-6 and B-7 of the special-license regulations that govern wholesalers, retailers, etc., in handling sugar.

[XI—C—5, 6, 7 (a). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—5, 6, 7 and XI—C—6, 7, repealed.]

RULE 5. "Wheat flour not to be sold or used for purposes other than human consumption." (Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULES 6 AND 7. (Were repealed on July 1, 1918.)

[XI—C—8, 9.]

RULE 8. Retailers or consumers must buy wheat-flour substitutes from licensee or elsewhere.—The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale shall not, without the written permission of the United States food administrator, ship or deliver such flour to any retailer or consumer unless the buyer purchases at the same time, or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased, 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for every pound of wheat flour purchased, or, in the case of whole wheat or graham flour containing at least 95 per cent of the entire wheat, 3 pounds of wheat-flour substitutes for every 5 pounds of such whole wheat or graham flour purchased.

Wheat-flour substitutes for the purpose of this rule and rules 9, 12, and 13 shall include hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible cornstarch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, milo, kafir, and feterita flours and meals.

RULE 9. Retailers and consumers required to buy substitutes with mixed flour from licensee or elsewhere.—No licensee manufacturing or distributing at wholesale mixed flour containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour shall, without the permission of the United States food administrator, sell or deliver any such mixed flour to the retailer or consumer thereof unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased an amount of wheat-flour substitutes sufficient to make the total amount of such substitutes, including the substitutes in the mixed flour, equal to the total amount of wheat flour in such mixed flour.

[XI—C—8, 9 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—8, 9.]

Rules 8 and 9 were repealed on August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

[XI—C—10.]

RULE 10. *Bakers must be required to buy substitutes from licensee or elsewhere.*—The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale shall not, on and after April 14, 1918, ship or deliver to any person engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls any wheat flour, except whole-wheat flour, unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for every 3 pounds of wheat flour purchased.

Wheat-flour substitutes for the purpose of this rule and rule 11 shall include bran, shorts, and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, milo, kafir and feterita flours and meals, soya bean flour, peanut flour, tapioca or cassave flour, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature which may be used in baking.

Graham or whole-wheat flour containing 25 per cent of bran, shorts, or middlings may be sold to persons manufacturing bakery products without substitutes, but if it contains less than 25 per cent it must only be sold with an amount of wheat-flour substitutes which, added to the bran, shorts, and middlings contained in the graham or whole-wheat flour (everything over 75 per cent extraction) will equal the total amount of substitutes required.

Potatoes may be sold to persons manufacturing bakery products as a wheat-flour substitute in the proportion of 4 pounds of potatoes in place of 1 pound of other substitutes.

[XI—C—10 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—10.]

Rule 10 was repealed on August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

[XI—C—10—Note.]

NOTE TO RULES 8 AND 10.—A written statement from the buyer that he has purchased a given quantity and kind of wheat flour substitutes, not balanced by other purchases of wheat flour, may be accepted as satisfactory evidence of the facts stated.

Attention is called to the fact that the list of substitutes set forth in special rule 10 applicable to sales to bakers of bread and rolls is more comprehensive than the list of substitutes set forth in special rule 8 applicable to sales to dealers or consumers. Bran, shorts, and middlings, and several other commodities that are not contained in the list for dealers and consumers are contained in the list for bakers. "Other products of a similar nature" may also be sold to bakers, and wide latitude is permissible in extending the list.

For the purpose of sales to dealers or consumers substitutes are none other than those designated in the list set forth in special rule 8. "Other products of a similar nature" are not to be included. Only products specifically mentioned as to be included. For example:

"Hominy" does not include canned hominy.

"Barley flour" does not include barley.

"Rice" does not include puffed rice.

"Rice flour" does not include rice polish.

"Corn grits" does not include corn flakes.

"Rolled oats" does not include fruited oats.

"Barley flour" does not include barley grits.

Rule 8 specifies certain commodities that, for the purposes of that rule, are wheat-flour substitutes to be sold to retailers and consumers with wheat flour. Wheat-flour substitutes may be sold in cartons or in any other form, and under trade names.

In reply to inquiries as to whether certain preparations of food commodities, such as Jones's Health Bran, Smith's Fruit Oats, Brown's Corn Chips, etc., are wheat-flour substitutes, we can only say that they are substitutes if they are included in the list contained in the above rules. There are innumerable brands of cereal foods; the Food Administration is not familiar with the ingredients contained in many of them. Licensees proposing to sell such prepa-

rations as wheat-flour substitutes must assume the responsibility of determining whether or not they are complying with the rules and regulations.

If a licensee submits a statement of the exact ingredients, with percentages thereof, and process of manufacture, of a particular cereal food a ruling will be made as to whether or not that particular commodity may be sold as a wheat-flour substitute.

The wheat-flour substitutes listed are intended to include only substitutes edible by human beings, and unbolted corn meal, hominy, and other products which are suitable only for cattle feed may not be sold or counted as wheat-flour substitutes.

Red dog feed is considered a substitute under rule 10.

Rules 8 and 10 must be observed in making deliveries on contracts entered into prior to January 28, 1918, since the rules provide that the licensee shall not sell or deliver wheat flour except in accordance with the requirements of the rule.

A licensee in selling or delivering wheat flour to any Federal, State, county, or municipal institution, such as a penitentiary, asylum, hospital, or university, college, or school, or to any private hospital, asylum, sanatorium, university, college, or school, whether charitable or noncharitable, must require the purchaser to buy (or satisfy himself that the purchaser has brought elsewhere) at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for every 3 pounds of wheat flour purchased to be used in baking bread or rolls, and at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each pound of wheat flour purchased for other purposes: *Provided*, That exceptions may be made by Federal food administrators as to hospitals, asylums, and sanatoriums upon written statement of the physician in charge that the health of patients requires a larger allotment of wheat flour than that specified above.

[XI—C—10—note, continued.]

Licensees in selling or delivering wheat flour to ships must conform to the following:

The licensee shall not sell or deliver wheat flour to a ship, whether freight or passenger, under the American flag or to a foreign freight or passenger ship, unless the purchaser buys at the same time, or the licensee satisfies himself that the purchaser has bought since January 28, 1918, 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for every 3 pounds of wheat flour bought to be used in baking bread or rolls, and 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each pound of wheat flour bought for other purposes: *Provided*, That if the ship uses 3 or more barrels of flour and meal a month and has not obtained a baking license or applied for the same, the licensee shall require the purchaser to buy, or satisfy himself that the purchaser has bought since January 28, 1918, 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for each pound of wheat flour bought, whether or not it is to be used in baking bread.

The buyer of wheat flour is not entitled to any credit for purchases of wheat flour substitutes made prior to January 28, 1918, the date on which the rules became effective. If the buyer does not purchase the designated quantity of substitutes from the licensee the licensee must satisfy himself that the buyer has purchased the designated quantity on or after January 28, 1918.

Bakers, including hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, who use less than 3 barrels of flour and meal a month are not required to obtain a baking license. However, such a baker may obtain a license and subject himself to the rules and regulations governing baking licenses. If he does so, he thereupon shall become entitled to purchase wheat flour to be used in baking bread or rolls on the basis of 1 pound of substitutes for every 3 pounds of wheat flour. If he does not subject himself to license, he must purchase, or satisfy the dealer in wheat flour that he has purchased elsewhere, 1 pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour purchased.

A license is not required to sell or deliver wheat flour substitutes when selling or delivering wheat flour to churches to be used in the observance of religious rites that require the use of pure wheat flour.

A licensee selling out his business must require the purchaser, if wheat flour is included in the goods sold, either to buy the designated quantity of wheat flour substitutes, or the licensee must satisfy himself that the purchaser has bought the designated quantity on or subsequent to January 28, 1918.

Licenses in selling or delivering gluten flour must require the purchaser to purchase the required quantities of wheat flour substitutes, except in selling or delivering gluten flour containing not less than 40 per cent gluten to a person engaged in the business of manufacturing for sale gluten bread or other products made entirely from such flour.

[XI—C—11, 12, 13, 14.]

RULE 11. Bakers required to buy substitutes with mixed flour from licensee or elsewhere.—The licensee manufacturing or distributing at wholesale mixed flour containing more than 75 per cent of wheat flour shall not on and after February 24, 1918, sell or deliver to any person engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls any such flour, unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for every 3 pounds of such flour purchased. Mixed flour containing less than 75 per cent of wheat flour may be sold to persons engaged in the business of making bread or rolls without wheat substitutes.

RULE 12. Retailers must sell substitutes.—The licensee dealing in wheat flour at retail shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, sell wheat flour to any person unless such person purchases from him at the same time 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for every pound of wheat flour purchased, or in case of whole wheat or Graham flour containing at least 95 per cent of the entire wheat, six-tenths of a pound of wheat flour substitutes for every pound of such whole wheat or Graham flour purchased.

RULE 13. Retailers of mixed flour required to sell substitutes.—The licensee dealing in mixed flour at retail shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, sell mixed flour containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour to any person, unless such person purchases from him at the same time an amount of wheat-flour substitute sufficient to make the total amount of such substitutes, including substitutes in the mixed flour, equal to the total amount of wheat flour in such mixed flour.

RULE 14. Amount of wheat flour that may be sold to individual consumers limited.—The licensee dealing in wheat flour at retail should distribute the flour which he receives as equitably as possible among his customers in such manner that no one of such customers shall receive more than his fair share thereof. He shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, sell or deliver to individual consumers residing in towns or cities in quantities in excess of 25 pounds, nor to any individual consumer in rural or farm communities in quantities in excess of 50 pounds.

[XI—C—11, 12, 13, 14 (a). Substitute this for XI—C—11, 12, 13, 14.]

Rule 11 was repealed August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

RULE 12 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). Consumers must purchase substitutes.—The licensee shall not, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, ship or deliver wheat flour to any individual consumer, including public eating places, clubs, and boarding houses, unless such person purchases from him at the same time, 1 pound of corn meal, corn flour, or barley flour for each 4 pounds of wheat flour purchased or 2 pounds of pure rye flour for each 3 pounds of wheat flour purchased; provided that if the purchaser, although offered the alternative of at least one of the foregoing combinations, prefers a combination of kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour and meals, rice flour, peanut flour, float flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and buckwheat flour, wheat flour may be sold to him with such flours in proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of such substitutes. This rule shall not apply to the sale of mixed flour, whole wheat, or graham flour if such flour conforms to the specifications prescribed in rule 13 and is labeled Victory mixed flour, or Victory flour, nor to the sale of pancake or self-raising flours which contain less than 80 per cent of wheat flour and have been approved by the United States Food Administration. No corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, rye flour, oat flour, or rice flour shall be sold as a substitute unless it conforms to one of the specifications prescribed by the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—The effect of the foregoing rule is to require any dealer who offers wheat flour for sale at retail to have in stock and offer for sale at all times, at least one of the principal substitutes (corn meal, corn flour, barley flour,

pure rye flour). The special substitute flours can not be forced on any consumer against his wish, and the dealer is not compelled to carry them in stock.

Exchange transactions.—The foregoing rule applies to all custom and exchange transactions as well as direct sales, unless it is modified by special announcement of the Federal food administrator of the State where the dealer is located.

Pancake and self-rising flours.—The manufacture of these flours is forbidden unless application is made to the United States Food Administration, Distribution Division, Washington, D. C., stating the ingredients. At the same time permission to sell without substitutes should be requested if desired.

RULE 13 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Use of term Victory.*—The licensee shall not quote, sell, or label mixed flours as Victory mixed flours unless they conform to one of the following specifications:

Mixed wheat and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 4 pounds wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat, barley, and corn flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 8 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour and 1 pound of barley flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration.

Mixed wheat and rye flour shall be mixed in the proportion of 3 pounds of wheat flour to 2 pounds or more of rye flour, each of such flours conforming to the standards of the United States Food Administration, provided that if such flour contains more than 2 pounds of rye flour to 3 pounds of wheat flour, the percentage of ingredients shall be stated on each package.

The licensee shall not quote, sell, or label whole wheat, entire wheat, or graham flour as Victory flour unless such flour contains at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry.

Mixed flours conforming to the foregoing specifications should be labeled "Victory mixed flour," and whole wheat, entire wheat or graham flour conforming to this rule should be labeled "Victory."

NOTE.—The term "Victory" is a descriptive name indicating that the flour contains substitutes in accordance with the Food Administration requirements. It should be used by all manufacturers and dealers in this flour in a descriptive sense but not as a trade name.

Manufacture of mixed flours.—The wholesaler who manufactures or has manufactured for him, mixed, pancake, or self-rising flours is subject in such manufacture to the rules governing wheat millers and should promptly inform himself regarding those rules.

August 27, 1918.

XI—23.

Rule 14 was repealed August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

[XI—C—11, 12, 13, 14 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XI—C—11, 12, 13, 14 (a).]

RULE 11 was repealed August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

RULE 12. *Consumers must purchase substitutes.*—Repealed November 12, 1918.

RULE 13. *Use of term "Victory."*—Repealed November 12, 1918.

Rule 14 was repealed August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

[XI—D—1.]

D. CORN GRITS, CORN MEAL, HOMINY, CORN FLOUR, REFINED GRITS, RYE FLOUR, AND BARLEY FLOUR.

RULE 1. *Sales contract must contain prescribed terms.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, grits, corn flour, hominy, or refined grits in carload lots except spot sales for cash or upon the terms contained in the form of contract prescribed below. Discount for cash may be allowed by mutual agreement between the parties. *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to sales made to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN SPECIAL RULE D-I.

Contract No. ----- 19--
----- of

sell and
buy the following articles on the terms and conditions stated below :
Time of shipment -----
Shipment periods to be -----
Routing ----- Destination -----
Terms : Cash, sight draft, demand draft, or arrival draft.
Discount for cash -----
Bank of -----

Number of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price sacks included.	Give rate basis, destination, or place of delivery.
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----- Buyer.
----- Seller.

[XI—D—1 (a). Oct. 21, 1918. Substitute this for XI—D—1.]

D. HOMINY, CORN GRITS, CORN MEAL, RAW CORN FLAKES, STARCH FROM CORN, CORN FLOUR, BARLEY FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, OAT MEAL, ROLLED OATS, OAT FLOUR.

RULE 1 (as amended Oct. 20, 1918). *Uniform contract for certain corn, oats, rye, and barley products.*—The licensee shall not sell hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flakes, starch from corn, corn flour, barley flour, rye flour, oat meal, rolled oats, or oat flour in carload lots or less-than-car lots when included in a mixed-car shipment, except spot sales for cash or upon the terms contained in the form of contract prescribed below. Discount for cash may be allowed by mutual agreement between the parties: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to sales made to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

FORM OF CONTRACT REFERRED TO IN RULE 6.

Contract No. -----, 19--
----- of

sell and
buy the following articles on the terms and conditions stated below :
Time of shipment -----
Shipment periods to be -----
Routing ----- Destination -----
Terms : Cash, sight draft, demand draft, or arrival draft.
Discount for cash -----
Bank of -----

Number of packages.	Size.	Kind.	Brand.	Price (sacks included).	Give rate basis, destination, or place of delivery.
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-----, Buyer.
-----, Seller.

[XI—D—1, 2, 3, 4. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for the following pages: XI—D—1 (a), XI—D—1 (a) continued, XI—D—2 (a), XI—D—3 (a), XI—D—3 (a) continued (1), XI—D—3 (a) continued (2), XI—D—3 (a) continued (3) (4).]

D. HOMINY, CORN GRITS, CORN MEAL, RAW CORN FLAKES, STARCH FROM CORN, CORN FLOUR, BARLEY FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, OATMEAL, ROLLED OATS, OAT FLOUR.

RULE 1. *Uniform contract for certain corn, oats, rye, and barley products.*—Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.

RULE 2. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—Repealed December 3, 1918.

RULE 3. *Specifications for corn, oats, rye, and barley products.*—Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.

RULE 4. *Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.*—Repealed December 12, said repeal to become effective December 17, 1918.

[XI—D—1—continued (2).]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—It is understood and agreed that the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—Corn meal, grits, and corn flour, corn hominy, and refined grits shall be sold upon the basis of net weights when packed and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—It is understood that there are no conditions, representations, or warranties, verbal or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract, except as herein stated, and no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipment within 60 days.*—It is understood and agreed that the above order shall be shipped as specified within 60 calendar days, dating from time when order is taken.

(5) *Nonextension of time.*—There shall be no extension of time of shipment under this contract except as herein specified.

(6) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment as specified hereunder or fail to file with the seller specifications with the order for immediate, quick, or prompt shipment or within 15 days of time of shipment, if sold for later than prompt shipment, or to perform any of the terms of this agreement, then the seller may at its option and upon due notice to the buyer cancel this contract, and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 2½ per cent on corn products plus the actual market difference. The seller may pursue such other remedies as the law may provide. On the refusal or neglect by the buyer to accept any shipment made in compliance with the contract as specified hereunder or to perform any of the terms of this agreement, the seller may treat such refusal or neglect as a breach of the entire contract for which the seller is entitled immediately to avail himself of any rights in this contract specified; but, except for reason or reasons specified herein, if the shipment as specified is not executed within 60 days from date of contract, it shall be canceled and payment of charges above specified shall be made by the buyer to the seller.

(7) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—If the seller shall fail (except for reasons herein specified) to make any shipment as specified in accordance with the terms of the contract within the time indicated by this contract, then the buyer may at his option cancel the shipment and in the event of such default the seller shall upon demand pay to the buyer entry charge of 2½ per cent on corn products plus the actual market difference and the buyer may pursue such other remedies as the law provides.

(8) *Exceptions to seller's responsibility.*—For delay in making shipment as specified, occurring through the fulfillment of Government contracts, or through fire, strikes, or labor difficulties, acts of carriers, car supply, or similar causes beyond the control of the seller, the seller is not responsible.

RULE 2. *Packages sold must be of prescribed size.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, or hominy after April 1, 1918, for domestic use in the United States, except in packages containing 1½ pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, or 100 pounds net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—This rule corresponds to special rule 21, Series B, Governing Dealers in Corn Meal, Corn Grits, and Hominy. It applies only to commercial packages put up by manufacturers or wholesalers, and not to sales by retailers

[XI—D—1 (a) continued. Oct. 21, 1918. Substitute this for XI—D—1 continued (2).]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It is understood and agreed:

(1) *Food Administration regulations.*—That the buyer and seller shall conform to all regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

(2) *Net weights.*—That the corn, oats, rye, or barley products covered by this contract are sold on the basis of net weights when packed, and the determining factor as to weight shall be a moisture content not in excess of Government allowance.

(3) *Contract not subject to change.*—That there are no conditions, representations, or warrants, oral or otherwise, and that there shall be no assignment or cancellation of this contract except as herein stated, and that no agent or representative has authority to modify the printed terms of this contract.

(4) *Shipments within 60 days.*—That the above order shall be shipped or delivered as specified within 60 days from the time that the order is confirmed by the seller unless a shorter time is expressly provided.

(5) *Routing.*—That the seller shall have the right to route all shipments unless otherwise stated in this contract.

(6) *Nonextension of time.*—That there shall be no extension of the time of shipment or delivery under this contract except as herein specified.

(7) *Buyer's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the buyer shall fail to file with the seller specifications and shipping instructions with the order, if the order provides for immediate, quick, or prompt shipment, or 15 days prior to the specified time for shipment if sold for later than prompt shipment, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller an entry charge of 2½ per cent on the corn, oats, rye, or barley products, plus or minus the market difference, provided that if such shipping instructions are received before the date specified for shipment and prior to any cancellation being sent, the seller's right to cancel shall cease. If the buyer shall refuse to accept any shipment or delivery as specified hereunder or fail to perform any of the terms of this agreement, then the seller may cancel this contract and the buyer shall pay to the seller the entry charge above provided, plus or minus the market difference. In addition thereto the seller may pursue such further remedy as the law may provide.

(8) *Seller's nonfulfillment of contract.*—That if the seller shall fail, except for the reason specified in paragraph 9 of this contract, to make any shipment or delivery as specified, then the buyer may at his option cancel this contract at any time before actual shipment, and the seller shall pay to the buyer an entry charge of 2½ per cent on the corn, oats, rye, or barley products covered by the contract, plus or minus the market difference. The buyer may pursue such further remedy as the law may provide.

(9) *Exceptions to seller's responsibilities.*—That if this contract can not be performed by the seller within the time specified, because of Government contracts not in contemplation at the time of the contract, or because of fires, strikes, labor difficulties, acts of carriers, or other causes beyond the control of the seller, and if the seller notifies the buyer of such inability, stating the specific cause, as soon as he knows that such inability will prevent performance and in any event on or before the date of shipment or delivery, the seller shall not be responsible for failure to perform. In such event the buyer shall have the option of canceling the contract at the market difference, provided he exercises such option within 24 hours from the time he receives notice of the seller's inability to perform. If such option is not exercised, the contract time of shipment or delivery shall be extended until a reasonable time after the termination of the seller's inability is removed, but not to exceed 30 days beyond the original date of shipment or delivery. At the end of such additional 30 days' period the buyer shall again have the right to cancel as above provided or the contract shall be similarly extended.

(10) *Buyer's responsibility for final payment.*—That where buyer specified the bank through which draft is to be presented and to whom payment is to be made by the buyer, the buyer shall be responsible for final payment to the seller.

(11) *Package differentials.*—That both buyer and seller agree to the shipment or delivery of commodities named in this contract on the basis of the package differentials in effect at date of sale as promulgated by the United States Food Administration.

 By ----- (Seller.)

 By ----- (Buyer.)

[XI—D—2. Oct. 9, 1918. Insert this after XI—D—1—continued—(2); it supplements rule 2 on that page.]

RULE 2 (as amended Oct. 1, 1918). *Uniform packages prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell corn meal, corn grits, or hominy after April 1, 1918, or corn flour, barley flour, oat flour, rye flour, corn flakes, or starch from corn after October 1, 1918, for domestic use in the United States in packages packed or repacked by the licensee, except packages containing 1 pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight; nor rolled oats nor oat meal after October 1, 1918, except in packages containing 1½ pounds, 3½ pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration: *Provided*, That so long as the Food Administration regulations require that 1 pound of substitutes be sold with every 4 pounds of wheat flour, or 2 pounds of rye flour with every 3 pounds of wheat flour, the licensee may sell corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, and oat flour in packages containing 6 pounds or 12 pounds, or rye flour in packages containing 16 pounds or 32 pounds, without such special permission: *Provided further*, That rolled oats and oatmeal may be sold in packages containing 22 ounces if such packages are manufactured prior to December 1, 1918.

[XI—D—2 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XI—D—2.]

RULE 2. “*Uniform packages prescribed.*”—Repealed December 3, 1918.

[XI—D—2. Oct. 21, 1918. Insert this after XI—D—2 (a).]

Note to Rule XI—D—2.—This rule applies to retailers who pack or repack corn meal, etc., but does not apply to retailers who buy in bulk and sell in bags or other unlabeled packages. The intention is to require all licensees putting up commercial packages to conform to the size requirements but it is not the intention to require a retailer who, for instance, buys corn meal in bulk and sells it in paper bags, to sell in packages of the prescribed sizes.

[XI—D—3.]

RULE 3. *Specifications for hominy, grits, corn meal, and corn flour.*—On and after August 1, 1918, the licensee shall not knowingly quote, sell, or label products of corn under the following designations unless the products conform to the specifications indicated thereunder. In cases where the licensee, after an inspection of the goods, has no reason to suspect a failure to conform to specifications, he shall not be held to violate this rule if he quotes or sells products under the designation used by the miller in selling to him.

Pearl, or table hominy.—Shall be degerminated hulled corn, screened or dusted over a No. 10 wire cloth or 5/64-inch perforated metal, and shall not contain more than 14 per cent moisture and 1 per cent fat, by ether extraction.

Coarse table grits.—Shall be made from hominy or clean, sound corn, ground and screened through No. 12 wire cloth and dusted over No. 16 wire cloth, and shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat, by ether extraction.

Medium table grits.—Shall be made from hominy or clean, sound corn, ground and screened through No. 14 wire cloth and dusted over No. 20 wire cloth, and shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and 1½ per cent fat, by ether extraction.

Fine table grits.—Shall be made from hominy or clean, sound corn, ground and screened through No. 16 wire cloth and dusted over No. 28 wire cloth,

and shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction.

Cream meal.—Shall be made from hominy or grits, screened through No. 22 wire cloth and dusted over No. 72 grits gauze, and shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat.

Corn flour.—This shall be made from hominy, grits, or cream meal, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 75 per cent will sift through No. 9XX bolting silk and balance shall sift through No. 72 grits gauze; shall be of an even color, and shall contain not more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and 2 per cent fat.

[XI—D—3 (a). Oct. 21, 1918. Substitute this for XI—D—3.]

RULE 3 (as amended Oct. 1, 1918). Specifications for corn, oats, rye, and barley products.—The licensee shall not quote, sell, or label products of corn, rye, or barley on and after August 1, 1918, or products of oats on and after October 1, 1918, under the following designations unless the products conform to the specifications indicated thereunder. No barley flour, barley meal, rye flour, rolled oats, oat meal, oat flour, hominy, hominy grits, corn grits, corn flour, corn meal, or hominy feed shall be sold for interstate shipment or for export, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce unless manufactured in accordance with one of the following specifications. When sold for interstate or export shipment or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, the licensee shall print, stamp, or stencil on each package the name indicated for such product in this rule.

In cases where the licensee, after an inspection of the goods, has no reason to suspect a failure to conform to specifications, he shall not be held to violate this rule if he ships, quotes, or sells products under the designation used by the miller in selling to him.

The texture of the product shall be determined by sifting with hand sieves clothed with the cloth specified, which shall be the standard bolting cloths now in use, whether of woven wire, grits gauze, or bolting silk.

The analyses of products for moisture, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, ash, or other quality or content shall be made by the official methods of the American Association of Agricultural Chemists, except when they have no established method by such method as is approved by the United States Food Administration.

Not to exceed 70 pounds of hominy, grits, cream meal, or corn flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound corn, based upon a moisture content of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This extraction shall be reduced proportionately when corn with higher moisture content is used and may be increased proportionately when corn of lower moisture content is used but shall not in any case exceed 72 pounds.

[XI—D—3, continued, 4.]

Standard meal shall be made from clean, sound corn, with approximately 10 per cent of feed removed and approximately 45 per cent of cream meal or grits extracted, and if sold for export shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Pearl meal shall be made from clean, sound corn, with approximately 15 per cent of the bran and germ removed, and shall contain not more than 11 per cent moisture and 3 per cent fat by ether extraction.

Bolted meal shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 5 per cent of bran and germ removed, and if sold for export shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

"Old-fashioned" or "water-ground" meal shall be clean, sound corn, ground to a "soft" meal, and if sold for export shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

The texture of products shall be determined by sifting with hand sieves clothed with the cloth specified, which shall be the standard bolting cloths now in use, whether of woven wire, grits gauze, or bolting silk.

The analyses of products for moisture, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, ash, or other quality or content shall be made by the official methods of the American Association of Agricultural Chemists.

NOTES.—These specifications became effective for corn millers on July 1, 1918.

The moisture content for hominy, grits, cream meal, and corn flour has been

placed at the outside limit, and is not intended to limit contracts expressly providing for a lower moisture content. Exporters customarily require one-half per cent lower than the above limitations, and many domestic buyers also properly demand the lower maximum. The Food Administration has fixed the maximum at the higher level with a view to protecting the smaller millers with less complete equipment engaged in local trade in which durability is not so essential. Jobbers should note the advisability of requiring the lesser maximum in protecting their customers and their own trade.

RULE 4. Corn products must arrive in good condition.—The licensee shall ship all corn products in such condition that except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper they shall arrive at destination point in the United States cool and sweet and in merchantable condition, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary.

[XI—D—3 (a), continued (1). Oct. 21, 1918. Substitute this for XI—D—3, continued, 4.]

Pearl or table hominy shall be degerminated, hulled corn, screened, or dusted over a No. 10 wire cloth or five sixty-fourths inch perforated metal or equivalent, and shall contain not to exceed 15 per cent of moisture and fat in the aggregate, the moisture in no event to exceed 14 per cent or the fat $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by ether extraction.

Grits shall be made from hominy or clean sound corn, ground to a granulation fine enough to sift through a No. 12 wire cloth, and shall be dusted over a No. 28 wire cloth or equivalent, and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

NOTE.—Grits may be made inside these limits of granulation and labeled "coarse," "medium," or "fine," according to granulation.

Cream meal shall be made from hominy, grits, or clean sound corn, screened through No. 22 wire cloth or equivalent, and dusted over No. 72 grits gauze, and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

Corn flour shall be made from hominy, grits, cream meal, or clean sound corn, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 75 per cent will sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance shall sift through No. 72 grits gauze, shall be of an even color and shall contain not more than 15 per cent moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture, and in no event to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat by ether extraction.

Standard meal shall be made from clean sound corn with approximately 45 per cent of cream meal or grits and approximately 10 per cent of feed extracted. If sold for interstate shipment, it shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture, and if sold for export it shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

[XI—D—3 (a), continued (2). Oct. 21, 1918. Insert this after new page XI—D—3 (a), continued (1).]

Pearl meal shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 15 per cent of the bran and germ removed, and shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture and 3 per cent fat by ether extraction.

Bolted meal shall be made from clean, sound corn with approximately 5 per cent of bran and germ removed, and if sold for interstate shipment or shipped in interstate commerce shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture. If sold for export, it shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Old-fashioned or water-ground meal shall be clean, sound corn ground to a "soft" meal, and if sold for interstate shipment or shipped in interstate commerce shall contain not more than 12 per cent moisture. If sold for export, it shall contain not more than 9 per cent moisture.

Barley flour shall be milled from clean, sound barley, and shall be of a texture fine enough to sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk; and shall be of a uniform color, and shall contain not more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction; and not more than 55 pounds of barley flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound barley.

Rye flour shall be milled from clean, sound rye, and shall be of a texture fine enough so that not less than 85 per cent shall sift through No. 9 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 8 XX silk; shall be of a uniform color, and shall

not contain more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent moisture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat, by ether extraction; and not more than a total of 70 pounds of white, straight, or dark rye flour shall be made from 100 pounds of clean, sound rye. If this product is separated into patent and dark rye flour, not more than 70 per cent of the extracted flour shall be labeled or sold as "patent." The dark rye flour which results shall not be subjected to further separation or division, but may contain not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat.

[XI—D—3 (a), continued (3), 4. Oct. 21, 1918. Insert this after XI—D—3 (a), continued (2).]

Rolled oats shall be milled from oat groats made from clean, sound oats, steamed and rolled to flakes, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and not to exceed 2 per cent fiber.

Oatmeal shall be milled from oat groats made from clean, sound oats, ground or cut to a granular texture, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and not to exceed 2 per cent fiber.

Oat flour shall be milled from oat groats, made from clean, sound oats, or from rolled oats or oatmeal, and shall be ground to a texture fine enough so that not less than 70 per cent will sift through No. 7 XX bolting silk and balance through No. 52 grits gauze, and shall contain not to exceed 10 per cent moisture and 2 per cent fiber.

NOTE.—The moisture content for hominy, grits, cream meal, and corn flour has been placed at the outside limit, and is not intended to limit contracts expressly providing for a lower moisture content. Exporters customarily require one-half of 1 per cent lower than the above limitations and many domestic buyers also properly demand the lower maximum. The Food Administration has fixed the maximum at the higher level with a view to protecting the smaller millers with less complete equipment engaged in local trade in which durability is not so essential. The larger millers with wider distribution should note the advisability of adhering to the lesser maximum in protecting their customers and their own trade. Any corn, rye, or barley content of any mixed or blended flour must conform with these specifications.

RULE 4 (as amended Oct. 20, 1918). *Corn, rye, and barley products must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all corn, barley, and rye products in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States cool, sweet, and in merchantable condition, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Corn meal, grits, hominy, corn flour, barley flour, and rye flour intended for human consumption shall not be considered to comply with this rule if they have an acidity exceeding 40° , or hominy feed, corn, rye, or barley feeds if they have an acidity exceeding 80° . Cornstarch shall not be considered to comply with this rule if it contains more than five one-thousandths of 1 per cent of sulphur dioxide.

[XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

E. DRIED BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.

RULE 1. *Future dealing in new crop beans prohibited.*—The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop dried beans grown in the United States of America, except for seed, before September 1 of the year covering such new crop.

NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit a licensee from guaranteeing a certain price for a crop to be planted; however, sales against such an arrangement can not be made before September 1.

RULE 2. *Future dealing in new crop peas prohibited.*—The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop dried peas grown in the United States of America, except for seed, before July 1 of the year covering such new crop.

NOTE.—While this rule permits the guaranteeing of a price for a crop, no sales can be made by the licensee before July 1.

RULE 3. *Contracts for delivery of imported beans or peas beyond 60 days after arrival prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of imported dried beans or dried peas for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after arrival in the United States, except for seed and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the government of any nation at war with Germany.

NOTE.—Sales of domestic beans or peas are subject to Special Rule A—4 on page 7.

RULE 4. *Permission required to can in tin-plate containers.*—The licensee shall not sell any dried beans or dried peas knowing or having reason to believe that

they are to be canned in tin-plate containers, unless he obtains a special permit from the United States Food Administrator.

RULE 5. Quotations by pound.—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell all dried beans and dried peas by the pound.

NOTE.—This rule applies to dried beans and dried peas which are held for seeding purposes, and which are sold in commercial lots, but does not apply to sales of seed by wholesalers or retailers in the customary small seed packages or bags.

RULE 6. Prompt unloading required.—The licensee shall not, without reasonable justification, refuse to accept and unload promptly any dried beans or dried peas purchased by him.

[XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

E. DRIED BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.

RULE 1 (as amended July 24, 1918). Future dealing in new crop beans prohibited.—The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop dried beans except for seed, or for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the government of any nation at war with Germany, before September 1 of the year covering such new crop if grown in the United States of America, Japan, Manchuria, China, or Asiatic countries, or before June 1 if grown in South America, Porto Rico, or Mexico.

NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit a licensee from guaranteeing a certain price for a crop to be planted; however, sales against such an arrangement can not be made before September 1.

RULE 2 (as amended July 24, 1918). Future dealing in new crop peas prohibited.—The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop dried peas grown in the United States of America, Japan, Manchuria, China, or Asiatic countries, except for seed, or for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the government of any nation at war with Germany, before July 1 of the year covering such new crop. If grown in South America, Porto Rico, or Mexico, such new crop shall not be sold before April 1.

NOTE.—While this rule permits the guaranteeing of a price for a crop, no sales can be made by the licensee before July 1.

RULE 3. Contracts for delivery of imported beans or peas beyond 60 days after arrival prohibited.—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of imported dried beans or dried peas for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after arrival in the United States, except for seed and excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the government of any nation at war with Germany.

NOTE.—Sales of domestic beans or peas are subject to Special Rule A-4 on page 7.

RULE 4. Permission required to can in tin-plate containers.—The licensee shall not sell any dried beans or dried peas knowing or having reason to believe that they are to be canned in tin-plate containers, unless he obtains a special permit from the United States Food Administrator.

RULE 5. Quotations by pound.—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell all dried beans and dried peas by the pound.

NOTE.—This rule applies to dried beans and dried peas which are held for seeding purposes, and which are sold in commercial lots, but does not apply to sales of seed by wholesalers or retailers in the customary small seed packages or bags.

RULE 6. Prompt unloading required.—The licensee shall not, without reasonable justification, refuse to accept and unload promptly any dried beans or dried peas purchased by him.

[XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (a) and XI—E—7 (a).]

E. DRIED BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.

All the following rules were repealed on December 3, 1918:

RULE 1. Future dealing in new crop beans prohibited.

RULE 2. Future dealing in new crop peas prohibited.

RULE 3. Contracts for delivery of imported beans or peas beyond 60 days after arrival prohibited.

RULE 4. Permission required to can in tin-plate containers.

RULE 5. Quotations by pound.

RULE 6. Prompt unloading required.

RULE 7. Grade must equal contract requirements.

[XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (a). Insert after XI—E—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

Rules XI—E—1 and XI—E—2 do not prohibit the licensee from buying or selling, upon or after actual maturity, new crop dried beans that mature prior to September 1, or new crop dried peas that mature prior to July 1. (Opinion A-110, July 26, 1918.)

[XI—E—7.]

RULE 7. Grade must equal contract requirements.—The licensee shall not knowingly ship dried beans or dried peas which are not equal to the grade, quality, or condition called for in the contract of sale.

NOTE.—The above rules correspond to the special rules, series B, governing dealers in dried peas and dried beans.

"Dried beans" includes "dried lima beans."

PROFIT ON IMPORTED BEANS OR PEAS.

A merchant importing dried beans or dried peas may sell such commodities at a gross margin above c. i. f. cost not exceeding 10 per cent, provided such merchant actually furnishes the credit for the particular importation in question; a merchant is not considered an importer of these commodities unless he furnishes credit or does his own buying in foreign countries.

[XI—E—7 (a). Aug. 17, 1918. Substitute this for XI—E—7.]

RULE 7. Grade must equal contract requirements.—The licensee shall not knowingly ship dried beans or dried peas which are not equal to the grade, quality, or condition called for in the contract of sale.

NOTE.—The foregoing rules correspond to the special rules, series B, governing dealers in dried peas and dried beans.

"Dried beans" includes "dried lima beans."

MAXIMUM MARGINS.

Under Special Rule XI—A—5 speculation in dried beans or dried peas is prohibited.

(Effective Aug. 20, 1918.) The Food Administration will regard any sales of dried beans or dried peas at a gross margin above delivered cost (purchase price plus freight) in excess of the margins indicated in the following table as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and the rules.

These margins are guides only. They do not change the rules. The margins of profit are still limited to a reasonable advance over the average purchase price of the goods sold without regard to the market or replacement value, and a smaller margin may be considered reasonable where the licensee has a lower cost than customary by reason of his failure to perform any part of the services customarily performed by dealers of that class.

High margins, even if customary during prewar periods, are not justifiable now. Unreasonable margins are not excused by lower margins on other transactions in the same commodity or in other commodities.

Class.	Services rendered.	Maximum margin.	Interpretations.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
1. Importer.....	Furnishes letter of credit and buys direct for import.	10	Importers who buy on c. i. f. terms or bank guarantee of payment after arrival of shipment, or who do not assume the direct risk of buying in foreign countries, fall in class 3 and are entitled only to maximum margin of profit for that class.
2. Elevator or cleaning warehouse.	Buys from grower, elevates, cleans, handpicks, and sacks.	12	The difference between the selling price and the actual cost on a hand-picked or recleaned basis should be used in arriving at these margins.
	Buys from grower, elevates, recleans, and sacks—does not handpick.	10	These margins have been determined by taking the average cost and expense of operating in different sections of the country.
3. Bean factor.....	Buys from retail elevator (or importer) and finances to destination.	5	Elevators and warehouses which buy as agents for larger concerns and do not prepare for the market, are not entitled to more than a reasonable commission for the services rendered, which must be included in the allowed margin of his principal.
	Buys from grower and has recleaned by railroad or public warehouse.	7	

WHAT REALES ARE JUSTIFIABLE.

"General Rule 6.—The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice."

Service.—Any transactions that savor of trading in which a profit accrues to the dealer without corresponding service are clear violations of the rule and will subject the offender to revocation of this license and to such other penalty as the law provides.

The handling of dried beans and dried peas by wholesale grocers, including those sometimes referred to as "bean jobbers" when such jobbers are not located in the bean-producing sections, and do not buy from or finance retail elevators, is dealt with in the circular of June 6, 1918, on "Maximum margins on sales by wholesalers to retailers and by merchandise brokers; and justifiable resales for such dealers." The contents of this circular are also to be found in the note to Rule XI—A—5, effective June 15. The provisions regarding importers of beans in the circular of June 6 are superseded by this circular.

Resales between bean factors, commonly known as bean jobbers, located in the bean-producing sections who buy from the retail elevators and finance stock to destination are prohibited unless the sum of the gross profits obtained by such factors does not exceed the maximum reasonable profit for that group.

Resales between elevators or cleaning warehouses are also prohibited unless the sum of the gross profits obtained by such warehouse does not exceed the maximum reasonable profit for that group.

Elevators and importers may resell to bean factors, but the effect of the resale rule is:

(1) That imported beans shall in no event reach the wholesaler or merchandise-broker class dealt with in the circular of June 6 at an advance of more than 5 per cent over the price received by the importer plus freight.

(2) That domestic beans shall reach the wholesaler or merchandise-broker class dealt with in the circular of June 6 at an advance of not more than 5 per cent (or 7 per cent as the case may be) plus freight, over the price received by the elevator.

It may be noted that by the provisions of the circular of June 6, after the beans reach the wholesale grocery or merchandise-broker class they must be sold direct to retailers, except in certain specified cases where one resale at a small margin is permitted.

[XI—F—1, 2.]

F. DRIED FRUITS.

RULE 1. *New-crop fruits that are not available for spot delivery not to be bought or sold before July 15.*—The licensee, prior to July 15 of the year in which new-crop fruits are to be grown and packed, shall not buy, contract to buy, offer for sale, or have outstanding any contract of sale or any commitment of sale of new-crop fruits not available for spot delivery. A commitment shall include all tentative or conditional orders whether definite prices are named or not.

NOTE.—This rule and the following rule correspond to rules 4 and 5, series B, supplement 28, which became effective May 7, 1918, and were amended to their present form May 24, 1918.

RULE 2. *Facing of packages prohibited.*—The licensee shall not face or cause to be faced any licensed dried fruits in any package. Such facing shall be regarded as a wasteful practice.

[XI—F—1, 2 (a). Dec. 12, 1918. Substitute this for XI—F—1, 2.]

F. DRIED FRUITS.

RULE 1. *New-crop fruits that are not available for spot delivery not to be bought or sold before July 15.*—The licensee prior to July 15 of the year in which new-crop fruits are to be grown and packed shall not buy, contract to buy, offer for sale, or have outstanding any contract of sale or any commitment for sale of new-crop fruits not available for spot delivery. A commitment

shall include all tentative or conditional orders whether definite prices are named or not.

NOTE.—This rule and the following rule correspond to rules 4 and 5, series B, supplement 28, which became effective May 7, 1918, and were amended to their present form May 24, 1918.

RULE 2. *Facing of packages prohibited.* (Repealed Dec. 10, 1918, said repeal to become effective Dec. 16, 1918.)

[XI—G—1.]

G. CANNED PEAS, CANNED CORN, CANNED TOMATOES, CANNED SALMON, AND CANNED SARDINES.

RULE 1. *Canned goods not to be quoted before February 1.*—The licensee shall not quote for future delivery any canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes, canned salmon, or canned sardines before February 1 of the year when such products are to be canned.

(This rule corresponds to special rule 3, series B, supplement, page 6, governing wholesalers and retailers.)

[XI—H—1.]

H. GREEN COFFEE.

NOTE.—Under the President's proclamation of January 30, 1918, which requires all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of importing or distributing green coffee to obtain a license, the following classes must obtain licenses and observe the rules and regulations governing licenses:

Persons, etc., importing green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Wholesalers, jobbers, roasters, and all others who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Retailers who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it, whose total gross sales of all food or feed commodities exceed \$100,000 a year.

Brokers.

In other words, all persons, firms, corporations, and associations who import, and all others (except retailers whose gross sale of food or feed commodities do not exceed \$100,000 a year) who buy or otherwise deal in or handle green coffee, are required to obtain a license.

RULE 1. *Licensees entitled to reasonable profit.*—The licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit for such sale over the average cost of his stock on hand or under contract, not at that time contracted to be sold, and in arriving at the cost he shall take into consideration the gain or loss resulting from any actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange. For the purpose of this rule an actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange shall only include transactions in which the sale or purchase made is finally closed. In calculating the profit permitted by this rule the licensee shall not include the gain or loss from more than one hedging transaction on the same lot or stock of coffee, but the position of this transaction may be switched from one month to another provided that all profits or losses from any hedging transaction and all facts regarding the switching of any hedge from one month to another are included in the licensee's reports. The licensee shall keep any speculative account on the coffee exchange entirely separate from such hedging transactions, and the gain or loss resulting therefrom shall not be considered in determining the cost of his hedged stock of coffee.

[XI—H—1 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XI—H—1.]

H. GREEN COFFEE.

NOTE.—Under the President's proclamation of January 30, 1918, which requires all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of importing or distributing green coffee to obtain a license, the following classes must obtain licenses and observe the rules and regulations governing licenses:

Persons, etc., importing green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Wholesalers, jobbers, roasters, and all others who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Retailers who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it, those total gross sales of all food or feed commodities exceed \$100,000 a year.

Brokers.

In other words, all persons, firms, corporations, and associations who import, and all others (except retailers whose gross sale of food or feed commodities do not exceed \$100,000 a year), who buy or otherwise deal in or handle green coffee, are required to obtain a license.

RULE 1 (as amended July 24, 1918). *Licensees entitled to reasonable profit.*—The licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit over the average cost of his entire stock of coffee, including spot coffee, in transit and coffee to be shipped within 40 days after date of purchase contract and for which vessel room and insurance have been closed: *Provided, however,* That in averaging he shall not include any coffee contracted to be sold.

Unshipped coffee for which freight and insurance have not been provided or unshipped coffee bought f. o. b. in country of origin shall not be included in averaging cost. Each growth of coffee shall be averaged separately.

The licensee in arriving at the cost shall include any gain or loss resulting from any actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange. For the purpose of this rule an actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange shall only include transactions in which the sale or purchase made is finally closed or offset.

In calculating the profit permitted by this rule the licensee shall not include the gain or loss from more than one hedging transaction on the same lot or stock of coffee, but the position of this transaction may be switched from one month to another, provided that all profits or losses from any hedging transaction and all facts regarding the switching of any hedge from one month to another are included in the licensee's report.

The licensee shall keep any speculative account of the coffee exchange entirely separate from such hedging transactions and the gain or loss resulting therefrom shall not be considered in determining the cost of his hedged stock of coffee.

NOTE.—Attention is called to general rule 23, governing all licensees, which prohibits the making of combination sales. Under that rule combination sales of two growths of coffee, for example, Rio and Guatemala, at an average price or at separate prices that would give an excessive profit on either, are prohibited.

[XI—H—1 (b). Sept. 11, 1918. Substitute this for XI—H—1 (a).]

H. GREEN COFFEE.

NOTE.—Under the President's proclamation of January 30, 1918, which requires all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of importing or distributing green coffee to obtain a license, the following classes must obtain licenses and observe the rules and regulations governing licensees:

Persons, etc., importing green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Wholesalers, jobbers, roasters, and all others who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it.

Retailers who buy or otherwise deal in green coffee, whether or not they roast it before disposing of it, those total gross sales of all food or feed commodities exceed \$100,000 a year.

Brokers.

In other words, all persons, firms, corporations, and associations who import, and all others (except retailers whose gross sale of food or feed commodities do not exceed \$100,000 a year), who buy or otherwise deal in or handle green coffee, are required to obtain a license.

RULE 1 (as amended Sept. 11, 1918). *Licensees entitled to reasonable profit.*—The licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit over the cost of the particular coffee sold, provided that any sale of spot coffee shall be made at not more than a reasonable profit over the average

cost of his entire stock of spot coffee. Each growth of coffee shall be averaged separately.

The licensee in arriving at the cost shall include any gain or loss resulting from any actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange. For the purpose of this rule an actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange shall only include transactions in which the sale or purchase made is finally closed or offset.

In calculating the profit permitted by this rule the licensee shall not include the gain or loss from more than one hedging transaction on the same lot or stock of coffee, but the position of this transaction may be switched from one month to another, provided that all profits or losses from any hedging transaction and all facts regarding the switching of any hedge from one month to another are included in the licensee's report.

The licensee shall keep any speculative account of the coffee exchange entirely separate from such hedging transactions, and the gain or loss resulting therefrom shall not be considered in determining the cost of his hedged stock of coffee.

NOTE 1.—Attention is called to general rule 23, governing all licensees, which prohibits the making of combination sales. Under that rule combination sales of two growths of coffee, for example, Rio and Guatemala, at an average price or at separate prices that would give an excessive profit on either, are prohibited.

NOTE 2.—This amendment applies to all sales made after the date thereof.

[XI—H—1 (c). Dec. 7, 1918. Substitute this for XI—H—1 (b).]

H. GREEN COFFEE.

RULE 1 (as amended Dec 5, 1918).—*Licensees entitled to reasonable profit.* Licensees in selling coffee, which is owned by any licensee, spot or afloat, on or before December 15, 1918, shall not take more than a reasonable profit over the cost of the particular coffee sold, provided that any sale of spot coffee shall be made at not more than a reasonable profit over the average cost of his entire stock of spot coffee. Each growth of coffee shall be averaged separately. Every invoice or contract covering the sale of coffee subject to this rule shall be marked:

"The seller of the coffee covered by this invoice or contract hereby certifies that same has been sold subject to special rules 1, 2, and 3 of the Food Administration."

The licensee in arriving at the cost of such coffee shall include any gain or loss resulting from any actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange. For the purpose of this rule, an actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange shall only include transactions in which the sale or purchase made is finally closed or offset.

In calculating the profit permitted by this rule the licensee shall not include the gain or loss from more than one hedging transaction on the same lot or stock of coffee, but the position of this transaction may be switched from one month to another, provided that all profits or losses from any hedging transaction and all facts regarding the switching of any hedge from one month to another are included in the licensee's reports.

The licensee shall keep any speculative account of the coffee exchange entirely separate from such hedging transactions, and the gain or loss resulting therefrom shall not be considered in determining the cost of his hedged stock of coffee.

NOTE.—The above rule applies only to coffee owned by any licensee, spot or afloat, on or before December 15, 1918.

[* XI—H—1. Insert after XI—H—1.]

In view of the present embargo on the export of green coffee and the impossibility of determining whether any particular coffee will actually be exported in the future, sales for future export must be governed by the margins governing licensees in domestic transactions unless a formal export license has been issued. (Opinion A-109, July 25, 1918.)

[XI—H—1 (a). Dec. 7, 1918. Substitute this for XI—H—1.]

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON SALES OF COFFEE NOT OWNED BY ANY LICENSEE, SPOT OR AFLOAT, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 15, 1918.

(Issued Dec. 5, 1918.) The Food Administration in determining whether a coffee dealer in selling coffee other than that governed by rules 1, 2, and 3 is taking an unreasonable profit in violation of the food-control act, and the regulations of the Food Administration, will consider it to be prima facie evidence of a violation in any case where a dealer receives an average gross margin over the purchase price of such coffee during any period of three months beginning December 1, 1918, exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross sales plus such charges as are actually incurred by the licensee on such coffee. If drafts against purchase are drawn in pounds sterling, only the actual amount paid shall be used in figuring the cost.

Reports must be made of the total sales of such coffee and the average gross profits over each period of three months within 15 days after the termination of the period. A report in the form prescribed by the Food Administration will be required every 30 days.

The specific margins over cost of particular lots indicated in rules 1, 2, and 3 have been arranged to apply only to coffee owned by any licensee, spot or afloat, on or before December 15, 1918, but the Food Administration will also direct its attention to any exorbitant profits on particular sales of other coffee.

In view of the present embargo on the export of green coffee and the impossibility of determining whether any particular coffee will actually be exported in the future, sales for future export must be governed by the margins governing licensees in domestic transactions unless a formal export license has been issued. (Opinion A-109, July 25, 1918.)

[XI—H—2, 3, 4.]

RULE 2. *Importer limited to profit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.*—For the purposes of rule 1 a reasonable profit for an importer shall not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent gross margin over cost, plus any brokerage or commission, and the usual exship or instore, and shipping charges, actually incurred by the licensee. An importer shall be any person who buys for shipment from the producing country, whether or not on c. and f., c. i. f., exship or instore contract, and who resells his invoice as shipped, in any position, as a whole or in divided quantities not less than 500 bags without selection of specified chops. A jobber dealing in this manner shall be considered an importer.

RULE 3. *Jobber limited to profit of 5 per cent.*—For the purposes of rule 1 a reasonable profit for a jobber shall be 5 per cent gross margin over cost, plus brokerage or commission, and the usual exship or instore and shipping charges actually incurred by the licensee. A jobber shall be a person who customarily sells coffee in one or more chops to wholesale grocers or roasters.

NOTE.—The prescribed profit must not be exceeded in any transaction involving more than 25 bags of green coffee, whether or not the jobber customarily sells in one or more chops.

RULE 4. *Resales within same trade forbidden.*—The licensee in selling green coffee shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice. Where reasonable justification exists for a resale, any importer purchasing coffee from another importer shall resell the same at a gross margin of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over cost, plus any brokerage or commission actually incurred by the licensee, and a jobber purchasing coffee from another jobber shall resell such coffee at a gross margin not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over cost, plus any brokerage or commission actually incurred.

NOTE.—More than one resale will be permitted only under very exceptional conditions. The Food Administration realizes that at certain periods there may be sufficient justification to warrant resales, and full consideration will be given to exceptional conditions constituting such justification when they occur.

[XI—H—2, 3, 4 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XI—H—2, 3, 4.]

RULE 2 (as amended July 24, 1918). *Importer limited to profit of 5 per cent.*—For the purpose of rule 1 a reasonable profit for an importer shall not exceed 5 per cent gross margin over cost, plus any brokerage or commission actually paid, and the usual exship or instore, and shipping charges actually incurred by the licensee on such coffee. If drafts against purchase are drawn in pounds sterling, only the actual amount paid shall be used in figuring the cost.

For the purposes of this rule, an importer is one who buys coffee in the country of origin, or coffee in transit to this country, irrespective of terms or conditions of delivery, and who resells such purchase as shipped, in any position, as a whole or in divided quantities, without selection of specified chops. A jobber dealing in the foregoing manner shall be considered an importer.

NOTE.—An importer's transaction is one in which an invoice is sold practically as shipped. For example, a sale of 450 bags, more or less, out of an invoice of 500 bags, in order to enable the seller to obtain the profit allowed to jobbers, will be considered as a violation of the regulations.

RULE 3 (as amended July 24, 1918). *Jobber limited to profit of 7½ per cent.*—For the purposes of rule 1 a reasonable profit for a jobber shall be 7½ per cent gross margin over cost, such cost and charges to be computed as prescribed in rule 2. A jobber, for the purpose of this rule, is one who customarily sells coffee in one or more chops to wholesalers, roasters, or other licensed green coffee dealers.

NOTE.—The prescribed margin of profit does not apply to sales of 25 bags or less.

RULE 4 (as amended July 24, 1918). *Resales, with certain exceptions, forbidden.*—The licensee in selling green coffee shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice. One resale from one importer to another is permissible, and on such resale the gross margin of profit shall not exceed 2½ per cent over cost, plus such charges as are stated in rule 2. One resale from one jobber to another is permissible and on such resale the gross margin shall not exceed 3½ per cent over cost, plus such charges as are stated in rule 2.

NOTE.—More than one resale will be permitted only under very exceptional conditions. The Food Administration realizes that conditions may arise where sufficient justification may be found to warrant further resales. Such resales, however, can only be made with the permission of the Food Administration. Full consideration for the issuing of such permission will be given when sufficient justification can be shown.

[XI—H—2, 3, 4 (b). Dec. 7, 1918. Substitute this page for XI—H—2, 3, 4 (a).]

RULE 2 (as amended Dec. 5, 1918). *Importer limited to profit of 5 per cent.*—For the purpose of rule 1, a reasonable profit for an importer shall not exceed 5 per cent gross margin over actual purchase price, plus any brokerage or commission actually paid, and the usual ex-ship or in store and shipping charges actually incurred by the licensee on such coffee. If drafts against purchases are drawn in pounds sterling, only the actual amount paid shall be used in figuring the cost.

For the purpose of this rule, an importer is one who buys coffee in the country of origin, or coffee in transit to this country, irrespective of the terms or conditions of delivery, and who resells such purchase as shipped, in any position, as a whole or in divided quantities without buyer's selection of chops. A jobber dealing in the foregoing manner shall be considered an importer.

NOTE.—The above rule applies only to coffee owned by any licensee, spot or afloat, on or before December 15, 1918.

An importer's transaction is one in which an invoice is sold practically as shipped. For example, a sale of 450 bags, more or less, out of an invoice of 500 bags, in order to enable the seller to obtain the profit allowed to jobbers, will be considered as a violation of the regulations.

RULE 3 (as amended Dec. 5, 1918). *Jobber limited to profit of 7½ per cent.*—For the purpose of rule 1, a reasonable profit for a jobber shall be 7½ per cent gross margin over actual purchase price, plus any brokerage or commission actually paid, and the usual ex-ship or in store, and shipping charges actually

incurred by the licensee on such coffee, such price and charges to be computed as prescribed in rule 2.

A jobber, for the purpose of this rule, is one who customarily sells coffee in one or more chops to wholesalers, roasters, or other licensed green coffee dealers.

NOTE.—The above rule applies only to coffee, owned by any licensee, spot or afloat, on or before December 15, 1918.

The prescribed margin of profit does not apply to sales of 25 bags or less.

RULE 4 (as amended Dec. 5, 1918). *Resales, with certain exceptions, forbidden.*—The licensee in selling green coffee shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice. One resale from one importer to another is permissible, and on such resale the gross margin of profit shall not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over cost plus such charges as are stated in rule 2. One resale from one jobber to another is permissible and on such resale the gross margin shall not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over cost plus such charges as are stated in rule 2.

The above rule shall apply only to coffee owned by any licensee, spot or afloat, on or before December 15, 1918. In the case of any other coffee the prohibition against more than one resale shall apply but the specific margins above shall not apply.

NOTE.—More than one resale will be permitted only under very exceptional conditions. The Food Administration realizes that conditions may arise where sufficient justification may be found to warrant further resales. Such resales, however, can only be made with the permission of the Food Administration. Full consideration for the issuing of such permission will be given when sufficient justification can be shown.

[XI—H—2, 3, 4. Dec. 14, 1919. Insert this after XI—H—2, 3, 4 (b).]

On July 24, 1918, announcement was made that the maximum profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent prescribed by special rule 3 for jobbers of green coffee did not apply to sales of 25 bags or less. That announcement must not be taken advantage of by dealers defined as jobbers in said special rule 3 (namely, those who customarily sell coffee in one or more chops. Such jobbers are entitled to not more than a maximum profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, no matter in what quantity they sell.

As to profits of dealers who customarily sell 25 bags or less, the Food Administration considers any such sale at an advance of more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the purchase price, plus charges allowed by said special rule 3, as a violation of general rule 5, which prohibits unreasonable profits, and any licensee exceeding this maximum will be proceeded against in the manner provided by the food-control act. (Issued to green coffee licensees Dec. 13, 1918.)

[XI—H—5, 6, 7.]

RULE 5. *Must not have more than 90 days' supply.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other agreement, at any time, green coffee in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of 90 days: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of green coffee in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until arrival of said carload.

NOTE.—Green coffee to be imported into this country but which has not yet arrived shall not be included in calculating the 90 days' supply under this rule.

It may be found necessary to amend the above rule, requiring on proper notice a further reduction of stocks.

The reasonable requirements of the license shall be based *prima facie* upon the amount of green coffee handled by the license in the years 1916 and 1917.

RULE 6. *Must not sell or deliver more than 90 days' supply.* The license shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, sell or deliver to any person any green coffee if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of green coffee in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 90 days next succeeding

such sale or delivery: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of green coffee to the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or to the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload of green coffee to any licensee having less than a carload lot on hand.

RULE 7. *Must not charge more than the customary brokerage.*—The licensee shall not charge, directly or indirectly, a commission or brokerage on the sale of green coffee in excess of that which ordinarily and customarily prevails, under normal conditions, in the locality in which the broker's business is conducted.

[XI—H—5, 6, 7—Note. Oct. 14, 1918. This should be inserted after XI—H—5, 6, 7.]

NOTE TO RULE 5.—The attention of all dealers in green coffee is called to the food control act approved August 10, 1917, and the regulations issued under this act with regard to hoarding of food commodities.

Holding coffee for a period of over 90 days will be considered by the Food Administration evidence of a violation of the act and the regulations and will be dealt with accordingly. This applies to any and all coffee now in the United States or which may hereafter arrive. (Effective October 10, 1918.)

[XI—H—8.]

RULE 8. *Only one brokerage permitted.*—Brokers shall not receive more than one brokerage on any sale, nor shall they receive an overage except where by force of circumstances they may have become principals through a misunderstanding or delay. When a broker closes out or sells coffee upon which he receives an overage he must send to the buyer, and enter in his reports to the Food Administration, full particulars regarding such transaction. In cases where first-hand dealers (i. e., importers, jobbers, or licensees holding green coffee on commission) employ one broker as their exclusive broker, and such goods are placed to the interior trade through a local broker acting there as the representative of the sole broker of the principal, the licensee under rules 2, 3, and 4 may include under the item of brokerage such extra brokerage or commission as has been heretofore customary for the local broker. All invoices rendered by licensees to buyers of green coffee shall state the entire amount of brokerage paid, if any, on the transaction, and included in the price paid by the buyer.

NOTE.—In the green coffee trade it has been customary for brokers, representing exclusively first-hand dealers, to handle these accounts through outside brokers for the interior trade, and these first-hand dealers cover the cost to them of these outside brokers by an additional price, secured from the purchaser. As this custom has been long established, the Food Administration, pending further notice, will permit it to continue, but requires that the full amount of all commissions paid on a transaction shall be shown on the coffee invoices rendered by the seller to the buyer in every case.

Dealers also governed by general rules.—Dealers in green coffee are also governed by the general regulations governing all licensees. Particular attention is directed to general rule 22 which prohibits a licensee from buying green coffee from or selling green coffee to any person subject to license who has not obtained a license.

Roasted coffee.—Although roasted coffee itself has not been licensed it must be carefully noted that all persons selling roasted coffee are subject to the food control act of August 10, 1917, and that this law expressly forbids unreasonable or excessive charges. If it is found that the trade is violating this law as to reasonable profits upon roasted coffee, prompt action will be taken and the Food Administration will also find it necessary to place roasted coffee under license.

[* XI—H—8. Oct. 31, 1918. Insert this after XI—H—8.]

Note regarding roasted coffee.—The attention of the Food Administration has been called to the practice of roasters of coffee and other dealers in roasted coffee in negotiating contracts of sale which provide for delivery more than 90 days after the contract.

Section 6 of the food-control act renders it unlawful to hoard necessities and provides that necessities shall be deemed to be hoarded when held, contracted,

or arranged for by any person or by a dealer in excess of reasonable requirements for a reasonable time.

The Food Administration will consider such contracts as violative of the above section of the food-control act and subjecting the offender to the various penalties prescribed. This ruling applies to all contracts covering roasted coffee which provide for delivery more than 90 days after the making of the contract.

This ruling is directed particularly to contracts hereafter executed. It does not give authority to take advantage of market conditions and cancel contracts heretofore entered into in good faith. If it is sought to cancel such contracts, a complete statement of the facts should first be presented to the Coffee Division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C. (Opinion A—123, Oct. 25, 1918.)

[XI—H—8 (a). Nov. 21, 1918. Substitute this for XI—H—8.]

Profits on roasted coffee.—The attention of all persons dealing in roasted coffee is called to the fact that section 4 of the food-control act of August 10, 1917, makes it unlawful for any person to make any unjust or unreasonable charge in handling or dealing in or with any foods.

The Food Administration considers that anyone handling or dealing in roasted coffee who takes a greater profit than the normal average profit that he obtained prior to July 1, 1914, is violating the above provision of the food-control act and all coffee roasters and dealers in roasted coffee must govern themselves accordingly and must be prepared to show what were their prewar profits when called upon by the Food Administration to do so. (Issued Nov. 19, 1918.)

Hoarding.—The attention of the Food Administration has been called to the practice of roasters of coffee and other dealers in roasted coffee in negotiating contracts of sale which provide for delivery more than 90 days after the contract.

Section 6 of the food-control act renders it unlawful to hoard necessities and provides that necessities shall be deemed to be hoarded when held, contracted, or arranged for by any person or by a dealer in excess of reasonable requirements for a reasonable time.

The Food Administration will consider such contracts as violative of the above section of the food-control act and subjecting the offender to the various penalties prescribed. This ruling applies to all contracts covering roasted coffee which provide for delivery more than 90 days after the making of the contract.

This ruling is directed particularly to contracts hereafter executed. It does not give authority to take advantage of market conditions and cancel contracts heretofore entered into in good faith. If it is sought to cancel such contracts, a complete statement of the facts should first be presented to the Coffee Division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C. (Opinion A—123, Oct. 25, 1918.)

[XI—J—1, 2. Oct. 25, 1918. Insert this after XI—H—8.]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF OLEOMARGARINE OR OTHER BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 1 (new, Oct. 25, 1918). *Oleomargarine must not be sold at retail at more than reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee dealing in oleomargarine or other butter substitutes at retail shall not sell at more than a reasonable advance over cost without regard to market or replacement value at the time of sale. Cost shall include purchase price plus transportation charges, if any. The licensee may average the cost of all oleomargarine or other butter substitutes of the same kind and grade in his possession at the point from which the sale is made which has not already been contracted to be sold, and may take such average cost as the cost of any particular lot. When new lots are added and a new average calculated the licensee shall include in the new averaging all stock remaining on hand of lots already averaged at the average cost of such lots previously determined. If the cost of any oleomargarine or butter substitutes is averaged the cost of all such products must be averaged. When costs are averaged the licensee must keep a record of the manner in which such average has been arrived at.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will regard any advance in excess of 5 cents to 6 cents per pound over cost as unreasonable and as evidence of violation of the above rule. The 5 cents per pound represents the maximum margin for stores conducted on the cash and carry or no-service plan, while 6

cents per pound is the maximum margin for the extra-service stores extending credit and delivery.

In determining margins at 5 cents and 6 cents per pound on oleomargarine with the fractional costs in favor of the dealer, the United States Food Administration has given due consideration to the rising costs of operation which must be met by the dealer.

Retailer may have benefit of fractional cost on any transaction.—Retailers whose delivered terminal costs figure in fractions may have the benefit of such fractional costs. For example, if oleomargarine costs at terminal delivery $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, the selling price may be figured as follows:

Cash and carry stores.

Amount of sale.	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1 pound.....	32½	5	37½	½	38
2 pounds.....	65	10	75	None.	75
3 pounds.....	97½	15	112½	½	113

The maximum selling price for the extra-service or credit and delivery stores would be 1 cent per pound higher.

RULE 2 (new, Oct. 17, 1918). *The manufacture and sale of prints of oleomargarine or other butter substitutes weighing less than 1 pound prohibited.*—On and after January 1, 1919, no licensee shall manufacture or sell units of oleomargarine or any other butter substitute in print form that weigh less than 1 pound: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent a retailer from cutting a unit weighing 1 pound or more and selling a portion thereof to a consumer.

[XI—J—1, 2 (a). Nov. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XI—J—1, 2.]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF OLEOMARGARINE OR OTHER BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 1 (new, Oct. 1918) *Oleomargarine must not be sold at retail at more than reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee dealing in oleomargarine or other butter substitutes at retail shall not sell at more than a reasonable advance over cost without regard to market or replacement value at the time of sale. Cost shall include purchase price plus transportation charges, if any. The licensee may average the cost of all oleomargarine or other butter substitutes of the same kind and grade in his possession at the point from which the sale is made which has not already been contracted to be sold, and may take such average cost as the cost of any particular lot. When new lots are added and a new average calculated the licensee shall include in the new averaging all stock remaining on hand of lots already averaged at the average cost of such lots previously determined. If the cost of any oleomargarine or butter substitutes is averaged the cost of all such products must be averaged. When costs are averaged the licensee must keep a record of the manner in which such average has been arrived at.

NOTE.—The United States Food Administration will regard any advance in excess of 5 cents to 6 cents per pound over cost as unreasonable and as evidence of violation of the above rule. The 5 cents per pound represents the maximum margin for stores conducted on the cash and carry or no service plan, while 6 cents per pound is the maximum margin for the extra service stores extending credit and delivery.

In determining margins at 5 cents and 6 cents per pound on oleomargarine with the fractional costs in favor of the dealer, the United States Food Administration has given due consideration to the rising costs of operation which must be met by the dealer.

Retailer may have benefit of fractional cost on any transaction.—Retailers whose delivered terminal costs figure in fractions may have the benefit of such fractional costs. For example, if oleomargarine costs at terminal delivery $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, the selling price may be figured as follows:

Amount of sale.	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1 pound.....	32½	5	37½	½	38
2 pounds.....	65	10	75	None.	75
3 pounds.....	97½	15	112½	½	113

The maximum selling price for the extra service or credit and delivery stores would be 1 cent per pound higher.

RULE 2.—*The manufacture and sale of prints of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes weighing less than 1 pound prohibited.*—(Repealed Nov. 25, 1918.)

[XI—K—1. Nov. 7, 1918. Insert this after XI—J—1, 2.]

K. SIRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Effective November 7, 1918.

RULE 1. *No sale of sirups or glucose except for purposes pledged.*—The licensee who obtains glucose or refiners' sirups by representing that it is required for purposes named in class 1, 2, 3, or 4 of the United States Food Administration sirup priorities regulations shall not use or sell glucose or sirups so obtained for any purpose except that for which the licensee stated it would be used. The licensee shall sell no mixed sirups containing glucose or refiners' sirups except for distribution to parties of Class 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the order named.

NOTE.—The sirup regulations prescribe that refiners, manufacturers and sirup dealers give priority to orders for refiners' sirups and glucose to the following classes in the order named.

Class 1.—United States Government, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus.

Class 2.—Sirup mixers for use in filling contracts with parties in Class 1.

Class 3.—Sirup mixers and wholesale and retail grocers for distribution to household trade, or public eating places, and for medicinal purposes; provided, that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, _____, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in Class 3 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be { resold
used for mixing sirups
for { the household trade or public eating places
the preparation of medicines
and for no other purposes.

Class 4.—Commercial bakers, provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, _____, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in Class 4 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be { resold alternatively
used for mixing sirups for commercial baking
and for no other purpose.

Class 5. All others.

[XI—K—2, 3, 4.]

RULE 2. *Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all sirups and molasses in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper, they shall arrive at destination point in the United States sound and sweet and in merchantable condition, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Sirups and molasses

shall not be considered to comply with this rule if the licensee knows or has reason to believe (without actually testing) that the Baumé test shows less than the following:

	Degrees.
Pure glucose	41
Cane-juice sirup	38
Maple sirup, pure or mixed with beet or cane sugar	35
All other sirups and molasses for human consumption	40

The standard for Baumé test, where specified, shall be the official Baumé scale of the United States Bureau of Standards, modulus 145, calculated to a temperature of 20° C. (Circular of the Bureau of Standards No. 44).

RULE 3. *Sucrose requirements for molasses.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any centrifugal molasses intended for human consumption if he knows or has reason to believe (without actually testing) that it contains more than 8 per cent ash or tests less sucrose than the following:

	Per cent sucrose.
First centrifugal molasses	38
Second centrifugal molasses	30
Third centrifugal molasses	25

The licensee shall not sell any molasses or any mixture containing molasses which molasses he knows or has reason to believe would test less than 30 per cent sucrose, unless branded as "blackstrap" or "mixture of blackstrap and _____." Sucrose tests shall be determined by the Clerget method.

RULE 4. *Specifications for refiners' sirups.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver any refiners' sirups for human consumption if he knows or has reason to believe (without actually testing) that they do not contain 55 per cent total sugars, or contain more than 8 per cent ash.

[XI—K—5.]

RULE 5. *Specifications for mixed sirups.*—On and after November 20, 1918, the licensee shall not quote, sell, or label mixed sirups or molasses, either for domestic or export trade, if he knows or has reason to believe (without actually testing) that such sirups or molasses are not manufactured in accordance with one of the following specifications, or are not in accordance with the number under which they are sold.

NOTE.—The wholesaler who manufactures or mixes sirup is subject to the sirup-mixers' rules, and is obliged to test.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The Baumé scale shall show 40° on all mixtures unless otherwise specified. The various ingredients used shall conform to the Baumé test prescribed for such ingredient when sold separately.

No. 77 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 10 per cent nor more than 15 per cent of refiners' sirups.

No. 78 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 15 per cent nor more than 25 per cent A or B grade refiners' sirup.

No. 79 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 25 per cent nor more than 50 per cent of A or B grade refiners' sirups.

No. 80 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 10 per cent nor more than 20 per cent of cane sugar, beet sugar, corn sugar, maple sugar, first centrifugal molasses, second centrifugal molasses, cane-juice sirup, maple sirup, sorghum, or honey, either separately or in combination. Baumé not less than 40°, except for mixtures of corn sirup with maple sugar, or maple sirup Baumé test not less than 37°.

No. 81 mixture: Shall be made from second centrifugal molasses mixed with not less than 25 per cent or more than 50 per cent of corn sirup.

No. 82 mixture: Shall be made from first centrifugal molasses, second centrifugal molasses, open-kettle molasses, cane-juice sirup, or sorghum, separately or in combination, mixed with not less than 25 per cent nor more than 50 per cent of corn sirup. The combined cane products in any mixture to test not less than 40 per cent sucrose.

No. 83 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 30 per cent nor more than 60 per cent of West India or Muscovado molasses containing not less than 40 per cent sucrose.

No. 84 mixture: Shall be made from first centrifugal molasses mixed with second centrifugal molasses, open-kettle molasses, or can-juice sirup, either separately or in combination, and may contain not to exceed 50 per cent of A or B grade refiners' sirup, the finished blend to test not less than 38 per cent sucrose.

No. 85 mixture: Shall be made from cane or beet sugar, either separately or in combination, mixed with not less than 25 per cent of maple sirup or maple sugar. The sucrose test of the maple sirup used in mixing shall be equal to that of the beet or cane sugar sirup used.

No. 86 mixture: Shall be the same as No. 85 mixture, but the cane or beet sugar may be replaced by corn sirup to the extent of not more than 50 per cent of the finished mixture.

Each item of each invoice sold by the licensee shall include a notation of the number of the mixture shown in the above specifications.

[XI—K—5—Continued.]

Where percentages of mixtures are specified, the percentages shall be by weight and calculated on the basis of equal Baumé test for the different ingredients of any mixture. Percentages indicated are percentages of the finished product. The standard for Baumé test where specified shall be the Official Baumé Scale of the United States Bureau of Standards, Modulus 145, calculated to a temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade (Circular of the Bureau of Standards, No. 44). Sucrose tests shall be determined by the Clerget method. Flavoring extracts may be used in addition to the ingredients mentioned in the above specifications when used in conformity to Federal and State pure food laws.

NOTE.—*Resale of glucose and refiners' sirups.*—The usual resale rules apply to resales of glucose and refiners' sirups, but it should be pointed out that a wholesale grocer who buys pure refiners' sirups or glucose from a dealer may not resell the same to another wholesale grocer. It should also be pointed out that in such case the wholesaler stands in the position of a wholesaler buying from another wholesaler and is entitled only to the minimum margin prescribed for sirups and glucose.

[XI—K—1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for the following: XI—K—1, XI—K—2, 3, 4, XI—K—5, XI—K—5—Continued.]

H. SIRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The following rules were repealed on December 12, said repeals to become effective December 17, 1918:

- RULE 1. No sale of sirups or glucose except for purposes pledged.
- RULE 2. Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.
- RULE 3. Sucrose requirements for molasses.
- RULE 4. Specifications for refiners' sirups.
- RULE 5. Specifications for mixed sirups.

[XI—L—1, 2, 3. Nov. 1, 1918. Insert this after XI—J—1, 2. Section K will be issued later.]

L. CLEAN RICE.

RULE 1. (New, effective Oct. 31, 1918). *Contracts for delivery of imported clean rice beyond 60 days after arrival prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of imported clean rice for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after arrival in the United States, excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

NOTE.—Sales of domestic clean rice are subject to special rule XI—A—4.

RULE 2. *Quotations of imported clean rice by the pound only.*—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell all imported clean rice by the pound only.

NOTE.—This rule applies to imported clean rice which is held for export.

RULE 3. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell clean rice, for domestic use in the United States, except in packages containing 1 pound, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, or 100 pounds, net weight, without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

[XI—L—1, 2, 3 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XI—L—1, 2, 3.]

L. CLEAN RICE.

RULE 1 (New, effective Oct. 31, 1918). *Contracts for delivery of imported clean rice beyond 60 days after arrival prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of imported clean rice for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after arrival in the United States, excepting contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

NOTE.—Sales of domestic clean rice are subject to special rule XI—A—4.

RULE 2. *Quotations of imported clean rice by the pound only.*—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell all imported clean rice by the pound only.

NOTE.—This rule applies to imported clean rice which is held for export.

RULE 3. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[XII—1, 2, 3.]

XII. BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF LICENSED NONPERISHABLE FOOD COMMODITIES.

A broker or auctioneer in a transaction concerning any licensed food commodity is responsible for any violation by the principal of the regulations governing such transaction. Brokers and auctioneers should, therefore, familiarize themselves with the general regulations and any special regulations governing principals for whom they act.

A list of the special rules issued will be found on page 3 of pamphlet No. I (general license regulations).

Brokers and auctioneers in all licensed nonperishable food commodities must also conform to the following brokers' rules:

RULE 1. *Commission or brokerage charges limited.*—A licensee shall not charge directly or indirectly a commission or brokerage on the sale of food commodities in excess of that which ordinarily and customarily prevails under normal conditions in the locality in which the broker's, commission merchant's, or auctioneer's business is conducted and in the particular branch of trade in question.

RULE 2. *Prompt remittance required.*—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of food commodities received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

NOTE.—A commission merchant can not divide his commission with the buyer unless he shows on the account of sales rendered to the consignor that he has done so.

RULE 3. *Charging of both brokerage and overage prohibited.*—The licensee shall not charge or receive for himself, on the sale of any food commodities, both a commission or brokerage and an overage or profit.

[XII—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4. *Sales to self forbidden without written consent of principal.*—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly sell consigned food commodities, or food commodities with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business without the written permission of his principal.

RULE 5. *Only one brokerage on sugar permitted.*—No licensee shall charge a commission or brokerage on any sugar on which one brokerage or commission has already been charged.

RULE 6. *Commissions on sugar can not be split with buyer or seller.*—The licensee may split with other brokers commissions or brokerage received on the sale of sugar, but shall not split such commissions or brokerage with the buyer or seller of the sugar.

NOTE.—The payment by a sugar broker of charges incurred by him for telephone and telegraph messages received by him from a buyer does not constitute the splitting of his commission with the buyer. Money so paid out is an expense of the brokerage business.

MARGINS FOR BROKERS WHO BUY AND SELL FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

Subject to the provisions of general rules 6, 7, and 8 and the above rules governing commission merchants and brokers, brokers may in proper and necessary transactions, buy and sell for their own account. Transactions of this kind should be confined to the smallest possible volume and in every case must be justified by the necessity of completing cars or dividing carloads among smaller buyers; such merchants engaged in this business should be guided by the following suggested margins, which are to be regarded as maximum gross profits but are not permitted unless corresponding service is rendered:

	Per cent.
All flour (except wheat and rye flour), hominy, grits, corn meal, oatmeal, rolled oats, beans, rice.....	4
Licensed cereals in packages, licensed canned goods, licensed dried fruits	5

These margins shall be inclusive of any brokerage received.

In every case where a broker sells for his own account any nonperishable goods that he has purchased from a particular principal, and has received, or is entitled to receive, a brokerage on such goods, he must deduct such brokerage before fixing his margin of profit as a jobber.

[XII—4, 5, 6 (a). Aug. 16, 1918. Substitute for XII—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4. Sales to self forbidden without written consent of principal.—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly sell consigned food commodities, or food commodities with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business without the written permission of his principal.

RULE 5. Only one brokerage on sugar permitted.—No licensee shall charge a commission or brokerage on any sugar on which one brokerage or commission has already been charged.

RULE 6 (as amended Aug. 15, 1928; effective Aug. 20, 1918). Commissions must not be split with buyer.—The licensee may split with other brokers commissions or brokerage received on the sale of food commodities, but shall not split such commissions or brokerage with the buyer of the food commodities, or any employee of the buyer.

NOTE.—The payment by a broker of charges incurred by him for telephone and telegraph messages received by him from a buyer does not constitute the splitting of his commissions with the buyer. Money so paid out is an expense of the brokerage business.

MARGINS FOR BROKERS WHO BUY AND SELL FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

Subject to the provisions of general rules 6, 7, and 8, and the above rules governing commission merchants and brokers, brokers may in proper and necessary transactions, buy and sell for their own account. Transactions of this kind should be confined to the smallest possible volume and in every case must be justified by the necessity of completing cars or dividing carloads among smaller buyers; such merchants engaged in this business should be guided by the following suggested margins which are to be regarded as maximum gross profits, but are not permitted unless corresponding service is rendered:

	Per cent.
All flour (except wheat and rye flour), hominy, grits, cornmeal, oatmeal, rolled oats, beans, rice.....	4
Licensed cereals in packages, licensed canned goods, licensed dried fruits.....	5

These margins shall be inclusive of any brokerage received.

In every case where a broker sells for his own account any nonperishable goods that he has purchased from a particular principal, and has received, or is entitled to receive, a brokerage on such goods, he must deduct such brokerage before fixing his margin of profit as a jobber.

EXHIBIT S.

[XIII—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XIII—MANUFACTURERS OF BAKERY PRODUCTS (INCLUDING OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS.)

This pamphlet contains all special regulations applying to manufacturers of bakery products issued up to and including May 3, 1918, and supersedes Bakers' Regulations, Series D. Such licensees are also subject to General Regulations No. 1, issued as a separate pamphlet.

[XIII—A—1.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XIII.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL LICENSEES MANUFACTURING BAKERY PRODUCTS.

RULE A-1. Consumption of wheat flour in bakery products, except bread and rolls, not to exceed 70 per cent of 1917 consumption.—No licensee shall, during any one of the months of February, March, April, May, June, or July, 1918, use in the manufacture of any bakery products, except bread and rolls, an amount of wheat, or any products of wheat other than bran, shorts, or middlings, in excess of one-sixth of 70 per cent of the amount thereof used by him between February 1, 1917, and July 31, 1917: *Provided*, That if the licensee shall so elect and give written notice of his election to the United States Food Administrator before February 15, 1918, he shall not be subject to the foregoing limitation, but to the following limitation: He shall not during the months of February, March, April, May, June, or July, 1918, use in the manufacture of any bakery products, except bread and rolls, an amount of wheat or any products of wheat other than bran, shorts, or middlings, in excess of 70 per cent of the amount thereof that he used in the corresponding month of the year 1917.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to bread and rolls, but does apply to all other bakery products.

[XIII—A—1 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—1 (a).]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XIII.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL LICENSEES MANUFACTURING BAKERY PRODUCTS.

Rule A-1 was repealed on August 27, 1918, effective September 1, 1918.

[XIII—A—2, 3, 4.]

RULE A-2. Wheat flour substitutes defined.—Wheat flour substitutes, for the purposes of the baking regulations, shall include bran, shorts, and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet-potato flour, tapioca flour, milo, kaffir and feterita flours and meals, soy bean meal, peanut meal, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature, but shall not include rye flour or rye meal of any kind.

Potatoes also are a wheat flour substitute. Four pounds of raw potatoes will be considered the equivalent of 1 pound of the above-mentioned substitutes.

If Graham flour or so-called whole wheat flour is used there must be added to such flour an amount of wheat flour substitutes, which, added to the bran, shorts, and middlings contained in the Graham or whole wheat flour, will equal the total amount of substitutes required.

RULE A-3. Vegetable shortening defined.—Vegetable shortening, for the purposes of the baking regulations, shall include vegetable fats or oils exclusively, or compounds which do not contain hog fat.

RULE A-4. Returns of bakery products must not be accepted.—The licensee shall not directly nor indirectly accept, under any guise or arrangement whatever, returns of bread or other bakery products, from any person, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer or other person for any unsold bread

or other bakery products; nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or other bakery products for other bread or other bakery products previously sold by him.

[XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—2, 3, 4.]

RULE A-2 (as amended July 19, 1918). *Wheat flour substitutes defined.*—Wheat flour substitutes, for the purposes of the baking regulations, are bran, shorts, and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet-potato flour, tapioca flour, milo, kafir and feterita flours and meals, soy bean meal, peanut meal, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature.

Rye flour or rye meal is a partial wheat flour substitute on the following basis: One-fifth of the wheat flour substitutes used in any mixture may be rye flour or rye meal.

Potatoes also are a wheat flour substitute. Four pounds of raw potatoes will be considered the equivalent of 1 pound of the above-mentioned substitutes.

If Graham flour or so-called whole wheat flour is used there must be added to such flour an amount of wheat flour substitutes, which, added to the bran, shorts, and middlings contained in the Graham or whole wheat flour, will equal the total amount of substitutes required.

RULE A-3. *Vegetable shortening defined.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

RULE A-4. *Returns of bakery products must not be accepted.*—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly accept, under any guise or arrangement whatever, returns of bread or other bakery products, from any person, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer or other person for any unsold bread or other bakery products; nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or other bakery products for other bread or other bakery products previously sold by him.

[XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (a).]

RULE A-2 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Wheat flour substitutes defined.*—Wheat flour substitutes, for the purposes of the baking regulations, are bran, shorts, and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oat meal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet-potato flour, tapioca flour, milo, kafir and feterita flours and meals, soy bean meal, peanut meal, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature.

Rye flour is not a substitute except as specifically indicated for products of class 1 and class 2.

NOTE.—Mixed flours and Graham and whole wheat flours manufactured in accordance with the specifications of the United States Food Administration and labeled "Victory mixed flour" or "Victory flour" may be used without substitutes.

RULE A-3. *Vegetable shortening defined.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

RULE A-4. *Returns of bakery products must not be accepted.*—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly accept, under any guise or arrangement whatever, returns of bread or other bakery products, from any person, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer or other person for any unsold bread or other bakery products; nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or other bakery products for other bread or other bakery products previously sold by him.

[XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (c). Sept. 14, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (b).]

RULE A-2 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *Wheat flour substitutes defined.*—Wheat flour substitutes, for the purposes of the baking regulations, are bran, shorts and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour sweet-potato flour, tapioca flour, milo, kafir and feterita flours and meals, soy bean meal, peanut meal, taro flour, banana flour, and other products of a similar nature, but shall not include edible cornstarch purchased after September 17, 1918.

Rye flour or rye meal is a partial wheat flour substitute on the following basis: One-fourth of the wheat flour substitutes used in any mixture may be rye flour or rye meal.

NOTE.—Mixed flours and Graham and whole wheat flours manufactured in accordance with the specifications of the United States Food Administration

and labeled "Victory mixed flour" or "Victory flour" may be used without substitutes.

RULE A-3. Vegetable shortening defined.—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

RULE A-4. Returns of bakery products must not be accepted.—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly accept, under any guise or arrangement whatever, returns of bread or other bakery products, from any person, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer or other person for any unsold bread or other bakery products; nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or other bakery products for other bread or other bakery products previously sold by him.

[XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (d). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (c).]

RULE A-2. Wheat flour substitutes defined.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE A-3. Vegetable shortening defined.—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

RULE A-4. Returns of bakery products must not be accepted.—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly accept, under any guise or arrangement whatever, returns of bread or other bakery products, from any person, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer or other person for any unsold bread or other bakery products; nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or other bakery products for other bread or other bakery products previously sold by him.

[XIII—A—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—2, 3, 4 (d); XIII—A—5, 6, 7 (b); and XIII—A—8 (b).]

RULE A-2. Wheat flour substitutes defined.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE A-3. Vegetable shortening defined.—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

RULE A-4. Returns of bakery products must not be accepted.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE A-5. Stocks of wheat flour, sugar and shortening limited.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE A-6. When name "Victory" may be used.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE A-7. Public eating places must serve limited portions.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE A-8. Baker shall not use sugar without obtaining certificates from Federal food administrator.—(Repealed Nov. 27, said repeal to become effective Dec. 1, 1918.)

NOTE.—All regulations in Series XIII have now been repealed. However, bakers are still subject to General License Regulations No. 1.

[XIII—A—5, 6, 7.]

RULE A-5. Stocks of wheat flour, sugar, and shortening, limited.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, wheat flour or sugar in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 30 days, or shortening in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient flour or sugar or shortening to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein fixed.

NOTE.—Only in cases in which peculiar circumstances demand it, will permission be given to a licensee to keep more than 30 days' supply of flour or sugar or more than 60 days' supply of shortening on hand or under control. A licensee who desires to make an application for such permission should present his case to the Federal Food Administrator for the State in which the bakery for which permission is asked is located.

This rule does not prohibit a licensee who is entitled to use butter from holding or arranging for a season's supply.

RULE A-6. When name "Victory" may be used.—No licensee manufacturing bakery products shall use the name "Victory" in connection with the advertising or sale of the same, unless the total wheat flour and substitute content of such bakery products contains at least the percentage of wheat flour substitutes stated below:

Class 1, bread and rolls.....	25
Class 2, sweet yeast dough goods.....	33½
Class 3a, crackers.....	33½
Class 3b, biscuits, cookies, and ice-cream cones.....	33½
Class 4a, cakes.....	33½
Class 4b, pies.....	33½
Class 4c, fried cakes.....	33½
Class 4d, pastry.....	33½
Class 5, quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes, and waffles.....	66½

RULE A-7. *Public eating places must serve limited portions.*—No licensee operating a hotel, restaurant, dining car, steamship, boarding house, or other public eating place, or club, shall serve to any person at any meal more than 2 ounces of bread or rolls of class 1, or 4 ounces of muffins, corn bread, Boston brown bread, baking powder biscuits, or quick breads of class 5, or of other breads containing 33½ per cent or less of wheat flour.

NOTE.—No limit has been placed upon the amount of wheatless bread that may be served.

[XIII—A—5, 6, 7 (a). Sept. 14, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—5, 6, 7.]

RULE A-5 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *Stocks of wheat flour, sugar, and shortening limited.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession at any time, cane or beet sugar in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 30 days, or wheat flour, wheat flour substitutes, or shortening in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to butter, nor shall it prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient sugar or flour or shortening to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein fixed.

NOTE.—Only in cases in which peculiar circumstances demand it, will permission be given to a licensee to keep more than 30 days' supply of sugar or more than 60 days' supply of flour, substitutes, or shortening on hand or under control. A licensee who desires to make an application for such permission should present his case to the Federal food administrator for the State in which the bakery for which permission is asked is located.

RULE A-6 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *When name "Victory" may be used.*—No licensee manufacturing bakery products shall use the name "Victory" in connection with the advertising or sale of the same, unless the total wheat flour and substitute content of such bakery products contains at least the percentage of wheat flour substitutes stated below:

	Per cent.
Class 1, bread and rolls.....	20
Class 2, sweet yeast dough goods.....	20
Class 3a, crackers.....	10
Class 3b, biscuits, cookies and ice cream cones.....	20
Class 4a, cakes.....	20
Class 4b, pies.....	20
Class 4c, fried cakes.....	20
Class 4d, pastry.....	20
Class 5, quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes and waffles.....	50

RULE A-7 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *Public eating places must serve limited portions.*—No licensee operating a hotel, restaurant, dining car, steamship, boarding house, or other public eating place, or club, shall serve to any person at any meal more than 2 ounces of bread or rolls of class 1, or 4 ounces of breads of class 5, or 4 ounces of any other breads: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, or to rye bread which contains at least 50 per cent of rye flour.

[XIII—A—5, 6, 7 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—5, 6, 7 (a).]
[XIII—A—8.]

RULE A-5 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). *Stocks of wheat flour, sugar, and shortening limited.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand

or have in possession at any time, cane or beet sugar in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 30 days, or wheat flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 90 days, or shortening in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to butter, nor shall it prevent the licensee from having on hand not to exceed a carload of wheat flour.

RULE A-6. *When name "Victory" may be used.* (Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE A-7 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *Public eating places must serve limited portions.*—No licensee operating a hotel, restaurant, dining car, steamship, boarding house, or other public eating place, or club, shall serve to any person at any meal more than 2 ounces of bread or rolls of class 1, or 4 ounces of breads of class 5, or 4 ounces of any other breads: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, or to rye bread which contains at least 50 per cent of rye flour.

RULE A-8. *Baker shall not use sugar in making confectionery or products other than bakery products without obtaining certificates from the Federal food administration.*—The licensee shall not, after May 15, 1918, use sugar in the manufacture, bottling, or preparation of any products other than bakery products, until he has obtained from the Federal food administrator of the State where such product is manufactured or prepared, certificates that the total amount of sugar to be so used will not exceed his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution. The licensee shall not buy sugar for such purposes without turning in a certificate for the amount purchased. In transferring sugar from his baker's stock for such purposes he shall cancel certificates representing the amount of sugar so transferred and shall file them at the end of each month with the Federal food administrator whose name is signed thereto.

NOTE.—The above rule was promulgated May 2, 1918. It does not affect licensees who manufacture only bakery products.

[XIII—A—8 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—8.]

RULE A-8 (as amended June 25, 1918). *Baker shall not use sugar without obtaining certificates from Federal food administrator.*—The licensee shall not after July 1, 1918, use sugar in the manufacture or preparation of any bakery products or other products containing sugar until he has obtained from the Federal food administrator of the State where such products are manufactured, or prepared, certificates that the total amount of sugar to be so used will not exceed his fair share of the sugar then available for distribution. The licensee shall not buy sugar without turning in a certificate for the amount purchased, issued to him by the Federal Food Administrator of his State.

NOTE.—The above rule supersedes rule A-8 issued May 2, 1918. It now applies to all sugar used by any person manufacturing bakery products.

For the present sugar certificates will be issued by the Federal food administrators of the several States on the basis of 70 per cent of the licensee's consumption during the month of June, 1918; or at the licensee's option 70 per cent of the amount used by him during the corresponding quarter of 1917 if shown by the actual records of his business.

[XIII—A—8 (b). Dec. 12, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—A—8 (a).]

RULE 8. *Baker shall not use sugar without obtaining certificates from Federal food administrator.*—(Repealed Nov. 27, 1918.)

[XIII—B—1.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 1, BREAD AND ROLLS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, bread and rolls are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, and with or without leavening agents, salt, shortening, milk, eggs, sweetening, grain extracts, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, such as pan bread, hearth bread, wheat bread, rye bread, graham bread, raisin bread, and similar breads and hard rolls, soft rolls, milk rolls, Parker House rolls, finger rolls, lunch rolls, bread rolls, and similar rolls.

RULE 1. *Twenty-five per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 1 without using in the manufac-

ture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 3 pounds of wheat flour so used.

NOTE.—Rye bread must contain at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 3 pounds of wheat flour used in it. No substitutes are required for the rye-flour used.

[XIII—B—1 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—B—1.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 1, BREAD AND ROLLS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, bread and rolls are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal or similar products, with water, and with or without leavening agents, salt, shortening, milk, eggs, sweetening, grain extracts, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, such as pan bread, hearth bread, wheat bread, rye bread, Graham bread, raisin bread, and similar breads and hard rolls, soft rolls, milk rolls, Parker House rolls, finger rolls, lunch rolls, bread rolls, and similar rolls.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). Twenty per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 1 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used or 2 pounds of rye flour for each 3 pounds of wheat flour so used.

[XIII—B—1 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—B—1 (a).]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 1, BREAD AND ROLLS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, bread and rolls are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, and with or without leavening agents, salt, shortening, milk, eggs, sweetening, grain extracts, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, such as pan bread, hearth bread, wheat bread, rye bread, Graham bread, raisin bread, and similar breads and hard rolls, soft rolls, milk rolls, Parker House rolls, finger rolls, lunch rolls, bread rolls, and similar rolls.

RULE 1. Twenty per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

[XIII—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for the following: XIII—B—1 (b); XIII—B—2; XIII—B—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (b).]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 1, BREAD AND ROLLS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, bread and rolls are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, and with or without leavening agents, salt, shortening, milk, eggs, sweetening, grain extracts, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, such as pan bread, hearth bread, wheat bread, rye bread, Graham bread, raisin bread, and similar breads and hard rolls, soft rolls, milk rolls, Parker House rolls, finger rolls, lunch rolls, and similar rolls.

RULE 1. Twenty per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE 2. Weight of loaves.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. Maximum weight of rolls, 2 ounces.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 4. Amount of sugar limited.—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE 5. Use of shortening limited.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 6. Milk may be used if price of bread is not increased thereby.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 7. Sugar or shortening must not be added to dough.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

NOTE.—All regulations in Series XIII have now been repealed. However, bakers are still subject to General License Regulations No. 1.

[XIII—B—2.]

RULE 2. Weight of loaves.—No licensee shall manufacture bread except in the following weights, which shall be net weights 12 hours after baking: Three-quarters pound, 1 pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 4 pounds, 5 pounds, or other pound weights.

Provided, That rye bread, the flour and meal content of which contains 40 per cent or less of wheat flour, need not conform to the foregoing weight requirements if such rye bread is sold to the consumer by weight and not by the loaf.

Variations at the rate of 1 ounce per pound over and 1 ounce per pound under the above-specified unit weights are permitted in individual loaves, but the average weight of not less than 25 loaves of any one unit of any one kind shall be not less than the weight prescribed by these regulations for such unit.

The licensee may only bake twin or multiple loaves on the following conditions: If the twin or multiple loaf is wrapped at the bakery and sold to the consumer wrapped and undivided, the loaf must conform to the above weight requirements; if the twin or multiple loaf is unwrapped or divided before being sold to the consumer, each unit of the loaf must conform to the above weight requirements.

NOTES.—A twin or multiple loaf is one that is made of two or more portions of dough baked in one pan.

Single units weighing less than three-quarters pound must not be baked.

Although a licensee may manufacture loaves only of the weights prescribed, he may cut and sell a portion of a loaf to a consumer.

Bread may be sold at any time after baking. It is not required that bread should remain unwrapped for any specified length of time after baking.

[XIII—B—3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

RULE 3. *Maximum weight of rolls, 2 ounces.*—No licensee shall manufacture rolls except in units weighing not to exceed 2 ounces, net weight, 12 hours after baking.

NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit the baking of pans of rolls if the units conform to the weight requirements. There is no minimum weight requirement for rolls.

RULE 4. *Amount of sugar limited.*—No licensee, in making products of class 1, shall use more than 6 pounds of cane or beet sugar, or 7 pounds of corn sugar, or 7 pounds of invert sugar to 196 pounds of any flour or meal or any mixture thereof. In reckoning the above amounts the licensee shall include added sugars contained in milk, grain extracts, and other ingredients.

NOTE.—The use of grain extracts, molasses, and other refiners' products, from which granulated sugar can not be obtained commercially is not limited, except in respect to added sugars.

RULE 5. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—No licensee making products of class 1 shall use any shortening except vegetable shortening. Not more than 2 pounds of vegetable shortening may be used to 196 pounds of any flour or meal or any mixture thereof.

NOTE.—The 2 pounds of shortening permitted do not include fats used in greasing pans.

RULE 6. *Milk may be used if price of bread is not increased thereby.*—The licensee in making products of class 1 may use milk therein in any form or in any quantity, except as the amount of added sugar is limited by rule 4, provided that the price at which he sells such bread or rolls is no greater than the price at which he sells bread or rolls made without milk.

NOTE.—The added sugar in sweetened condensed milk shall be computed as one-third of the weight of such sweetened condensed milk.

RULE 7. *Sugar or shortening must not be added to dough.*—The licensee in making products of class 1 shall not add sugar or shortening to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked.

[XIII—B—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—B—3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

RULE 3. *Maximum weight of rolls, 2 ounces.*—No licensee shall manufacture rolls except in units weighing not to exceed 2 ounces, net weight, 12 hours after baking.

NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit the baking of pans of rolls if the units conform to the weight requirements. There is no minimum weight requirement for rolls.

RULE 4. *Amount of sugar limited.*—No licensee, in making products of class 1, shall use more than 6 pounds of cane or beet sugar, or 7 pounds of corn sugar, or 7 pounds of invert sugar to 196 pounds of any flour or meal or any mixture thereof. In reckoning the above amounts the licensee shall include added sugars contained in milk, grain extracts, and other ingredients.

NOTE.—The use of grain extracts, molasses, and other refiners' products from which granulated sugar can not be obtained commercially is not limited, except in respect to added sugars.

RULE 5 (as amended July 19, 1918). *Use of shortening limited.*—No licensee in making products of class 1 shall use more than 2 pounds of shortening to 196 pounds of any flour or meal or any mixture thereof.

NOTE.—The 2 pounds of shortening permitted do not include fats used in greasing pans.

RULE 6. *Milk may be used if price of bread is not increased thereby.*—The licensee in making products of class 1 may use milk therein in any form or in any quantity, except as the amount of added sugar is limited by rule 4, provided that the price at which he sells such bread or rolls is no greater than the price at which he sells bread or rolls made without milk.

NOTE.—The added sugar in sweetened condensed milk shall be computed as one-third of the weight of such sweetened condensed milk.

RULE 7. *Sugar or shortening must not be added to dough.*—The licensee in making products of class 1 shall not add sugar or shortening to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked.

[XIII—B—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—B—3, 4, 5, 6, 7(a).]

RULE 3. *Maximum weight of rolls, 2 ounces.*—No licensee shall manufacture rolls except in units weighing not to exceed 2 ounces, net weight, 12 hours after baking.

NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit the baking of pans of rolls if the units conform to the weight requirements.

There is no minimum weight requirement for rolls.

RULE 4. *Amount of sugar limited.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

RULE 5 (as amended July 19, 1918). *Use of shortening limited.*—No licensee in making products of class 1 shall use more than 2 pounds of shortening to 196 pounds of any flour or meal or any mixture thereof.

NOTE.—The 2 pounds of shortening permitted do not include fats used in greasing pans.

RULE 6. *Milk may be used if price of bread is not increased thereby.*—The licensee in making products of class 1 may use milk therein in any form or in any quantity, except as the amount of added sugar is limited by rule 4, provided that the price at which he sells such bread or rolls is no greater than the price at which he sells bread or rolls made without milk.

NOTE.—The added sugar in sweetened condensed milk shall be computed as one-third of the weight of such sweetened condensed milk.

RULE 7. *Sugar or shortening must not be added to dough.*—The licensee in making products of class 1 shall not add sugar or shortening to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked.

[XIII—C—1, 2.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 2, SWEET-YEAST DOUGH GOODS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, sweet-yeast dough goods are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, yeast, salt, and sweetening, and with or without milk, shortening, eggs, fruits, nuts, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, and filling, such as apple, peach, apricot, plum, cherry, and huckleberry cake, cheese cake, coffee cake, coffee rings, coffee half moons, coffee wreaths, coffee loaf, cinnamon rolls, strussels zwieback, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 2 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—The licensee shall use no shortening except vegetable shortening in products of class 2.

[XIII—C—1, 2 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—C—1, 2 (a).]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 2, SWEET-YEAST DOUGH GOODS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, sweet-yeast dough goods are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with

water, yeast, salt, and sweetening, and with or without milk, shortening, eggs, fruits, nuts, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, and filling, such as apple, peach, apricot, plum, cherry, and huckleberry cake, cheese cake, coffee cake, coffee rings, coffee half moons, coffee wreaths, coffee loaf, cinnamon rolls, strussels, zweiback, rusks, and similar products.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of Class 2 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used or 2 pounds of rye flour for each 3 pounds of wheat flour so used: *Provided*, That in zweiback and rusks 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 9 pounds of wheat flour may be used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—C—1, 2 (c). Sept. 14, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—C—1, 2 (b).]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 2, SWEET-YEAST DOUGH GOODS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, sweet-yeast dough goods are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, yeast, salt, and sweetening, and with or without milk, shortening, eggs, fruits, nuts, seeds, spices, or other flavoring materials, and filling, such as apple, peach, apricot, plum, cherry, and huckleberry cake, cheese cake, coffee cake, coffee rings, coffee half moons, coffee wreaths, coffee loaf, cinnamon rolls, strussels, zweiback, rusks, and similar products.

RULE 1 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of Class 2 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used: *Provided*, That in zweiback and rusks 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 9 pounds of wheat flour may be used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—C—1, 2 (c). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—C—1, 2 (c); XIII—D—1, 2 (b); XIII—E—1, 2 (b); XIII—F—1 (a); XIII—G—1, 2 (b); XIII—H—1, 2 (b); XIII—I—1 (a); XIII—J—1, 2 (c).]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 2, SWEET-YEAST DOUGH GOODS.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3a, CRACKERS.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

E. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3b, BISCUITS, COOKIES, AND ICE-CREAM CONES.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

F. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4a.—CAKES.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

G. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4b.—PIES.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

H. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4c.—FRIED CAKES.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

I. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4d.—PASTRY.

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—(Repealed Nov. 12, 1918.)

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 5.—QUICK BREADS, ETC.

RULE 1. *Fifty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*

[XIII—D—1, 2.]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3A, CRACKERS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, crackers (sponge and plain goods) are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water and with or without leavening agents, salt, and shortening, such as soda crackers, hard bread, matzoth, pretzels, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Fifteen per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 3a without using in the manufacture thereof at least 15 pounds of wheat-flour substitutes for each 85 pounds of wheat flour so used: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to hard bread and Navy biscuit manufactured for the United States Government.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats limited.*—Not more than 50 per cent of the shortening used in products of class 3a shall be animal fat.

[XIII—D—1, 2 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—D—1, 2.]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3A, CRACKERS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, crackers (sponge and plain goods) are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water and with or without leavening agents, salt, and shortening, such as soda crackers, hard bread, matzoth, pretzels, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Fifteen per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 3a without using in the manufacture thereof at least 15 pounds of wheat-flour substitutes for each 85 pounds of wheat flour so used: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to hard bread and Navy biscuit manufactured for the United States Government.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats limited.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—D—1, 2 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—D—1, 2 (a).]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3A, CRACKERS.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, crackers (sponge and plain goods) are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water and with or without leavening agents, salt, and shortening, such as soda crackers, hard bread, matzoth, pretzels, and similar products.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Ten per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 3a without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 9 pounds of wheat flour so used: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to hard bread and Navy biscuit manufactured for the United States Government or matzoth manufactured for the Passover.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats limited.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—E—1, 2.]

E. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3B, BISCUITS, COOKIES, AND ICE-CREAM CONES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, biscuits, cookies, and ice-cream cones (sweet goods) are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water and sweetening, and with or without leavening agents, salt, flavoring, filling, topping, icing, shortening, eggs, milk, gelatin, grains, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or cocoa, and their products, such as gingersnaps, cookies, honey cakes, fig bars, vanilla wafers, graham biscuits, iced goods, sugar wafers, ice-cream cones, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 3b without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats limited.*—Not more than 50 per cent of the shortening used in products of class 3b shall be animal fat.

[XIII—E—1, 2 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—E—1, 2.]

E. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3B, BISCUITS, COOKIES, AND ICE-CREAM CONES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, biscuits, cookies, and ice-cream cones (sweet goods) are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water and sweetening, and with or without leavening agents, salt, flavoring, filling, topping, icing, shortening, eggs, milk, gelatin, grains, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or cocoa, and their products, such as gingersnaps, cookies, honey cakes, fig bars, vanilla wafers, Graham biscuits, iced goods, sugar wafers, ice-cream cones, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 3b without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats limited.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—E—1, 2 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—E—1, 2 (a).]

E. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 3B, BISCUITS, COOKIES, AND ICE-CREAM CONES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, biscuits, cookies, and ice-cream cones (sweet goods) are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water and sweetening, and with or without leavening agents, salt, flavoring, filling, topping, icing, shortening, eggs, milk, gelatin, grains, nuts, fruits, seeds, spices, or cocoa, and their products, such as gingersnaps, cookies, honey cakes, fig bars, vanilla wafers, Graham biscuits, iced goods, sugar wafers, ice-cream cones, and similar products.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 3b without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats limited.*—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—F—1.]

F. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4A, CAKES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, cakes are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water, leavening agents, and sweetening, and with or without shortening, eggs, milk, fruits, nuts, spices, or other flavoring materials, such as soft cake, box cake, wine cake, form cake, sponge cake, layer cake, cup cake, drop cake, pound cake, fruit cake, angel food, devil food, and similar cakes; and cream puffs, eclairs, macaroons, kisses, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4a without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

[XIII—F—1 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—F—1.]

F. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4A, CAKES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations, cakes are defined as follows: Baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products with water, leavening agents, and sweetening, and with or without shortening, eggs, milk, fruits, nuts, spices, or other flavoring materials, such as soft cake, box cake, wine cake, form cake, sponge cake, layer cake, cup cake, drop cake, pound cake, fruit cake, angel

food, devil food, and similar cakes; and cream puffs, eclairs, macaroons, kisses, and similar products, and plum pudding.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4a without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used.

[XVII—F—1, 2. July 31, 1918. Substitute for XVII—F.]

New; effective August 1, 1918.

F. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSED FISHERMEN OPERATING IN THE "ATLANTIC COAST INSIDE WATER."

RULE 1. Licensees shall fish freely—Exceptions.—The licensee shall conduct his fishing operations in such places in the "Atlantic coast inside waters" at such times and by the use of such gear and equipment as will result in the greatest possible production of edible fish:

Provided, That these regulations shall not authorize (1) the placing, setting, or operation of fish traps, pounds, or weirs in any location forbidden by the War Department, or (2) the fishing operation by any enemy, alien enemy, or ally of enemy fishermen without compliance with all regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice, or (3) any fishing operation in violation of other laws of the United States, or of State or local laws or regulations which do not prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described by special rules following.

RULE 2. Closed seasons and size restrictions.—Licensees conducting fishing operations in Atlantic coast inside waters shall not market or unnecessarily destroy in fishing operations salt-water fish or smaller sizes than are authorized by the laws of the State in whose water such fish are caught or landed, and shall comply with any State laws prescribing closed season on any variety of salt-water fish, except as such restrictions or closed seasons are modified by regulations hereinafter issued.

NOTE—Modification of State laws.—Whenever in any State the Federal food administrator and the State fish commission decide that a modification of the size restrictions or closed seasons, or permitting fishing in certain waters without permits from the local authorities, is in the interest of increased production or the avoidance of waste supplemental regulations may be issued containing such modifications, and the licensee will then be governed by these supplemental regulations in pursuing his fishing operations and may fish and market his catch in accordance therewith.

[XIII—G—1, 2 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute for XIII—G—1, 2.]

G. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4B, PIES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations pies are defined as follows: Articles consisting of one or more baked crusts with filling. Pie crust consists of baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, shortening, and salt, and with or without sweetening or milk.

RULE 1. Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4b without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—G—1, 2 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute for XIII—G—1, 2 (a).]

G. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4B, PIES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations pies are defined as follows: Articles consisting of one or more baked crusts with filling. Pie crust consists of baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, shortening, and salt, and with or without sweetening or milk.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4b without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.—(Repealed July 19, 1918.)

[XIII—H—1, 2.]

H. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4C, FRIED CAKES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations fried cakes are defined as follows: Mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, salt, leavening agents, and shortening, and with or without sweetening, fruits, eggs, milk, nuts, spices, or other flavoring materials, made by cooking in fat, such as doughnuts, crullers, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4c without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—The licensee shall use no shortening except vegetable shortening in products of class 4c, or in the cooking thereof.

[XIII—H—1, 2 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—H—1, 2.]

H. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4C, FRIED CAKES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations fried cakes are defined as follows: Mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, salt, leavening agents, and shortening, and with or without sweetening, fruits, eggs, milk, nuts, spices, or other flavoring materials, made by cooking in fat, such as doughnuts, crullers, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4c without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—Repealed July 18, 1918.)

[XIII—H—1, 2 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—H—1, 2 (a).]

H. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4C, FRIED CAKES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations fried cakes are defined as follows: Mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, salt, leavening agents, and shortening, and with or without sweetening, fruits, eggs, milk, nuts, spices, or other flavoring materials, made by cooking in fat, such as doughnuts, crullers, and similar products.

RULE 1 (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Twenty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4c without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—(Repealed July 18, 1918.)

[XIII—I—1.]

I. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4D, PASTRY.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations pastry is defined as follows: Articles consisting wholly or in part of baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, leavening agents, sweetening, shortening, and with or without eggs and milk, such as tarts, cream rolls, and slices, apple and other fruit slices, apple dumplings, patties, puff paste, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4d without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour so used.

[XIII—I—1 (a). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—I—1.]

I. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 4D, PASTRY.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations pastry is defined as follows: Articles consisting wholly or in part of baked mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water, leavening agents, sweetening, shortening, and

with or without eggs and milk, such as tarts, cream rolls and slices, apple and other fruit slices, apple dumplings, patties, puff paste, and similar products.

Rule 1 is hereby amended, effective September 1, 1918:

RULE 1. *Twenty per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 4d without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for each 4 pounds of wheat flour so used.

[XIII—J—1, 2.]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 5, QUICK BREADS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD, BATTER CAKES, AND WAFFLES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes, and waffles, are defined as follows: Baked or fried mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water and with or without leavening agents, sweetening, shortening, eggs, and milk, such as quick breads, Boston brown bread, corn bread, muffins, baking-powder biscuits, batter cakes, butter cakes, griddle cakes, waffles, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 5 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 2 pounds of wheat-flour substitutes for each 1 pound of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—The licensee shall use no shortening except vegetable shortening in products of class 5.

[XIII—J—1, 2 (a). July 30, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—J—1, 2.]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 5, QUICK BREADS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD, BATTER CAKES, AND WAFFLES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes, and waffles, are defined as follows: Baked or fried mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water and with or without leavening agents, sweetening, shortening, eggs, and milk, such as quick breads, Boston brown bread, corn bread, muffins, baking-powder biscuits, batter cakes, butter cakes, griddle cakes, waffles, and similar products.

RULE 1. *Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 5 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 2 pounds of wheat-flour substitutes for each 1 pound of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—(Repealed July 18, 1918.)

[XIII—J—1, 2 (b). Aug. 27, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—J—1, 2 (a).]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 5, QUICK BREADS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD, BATTER CAKES, AND WAFFLES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes, and waffles, are defined as follows: Baked or fried mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water and with or without leavening agents, sweetening, shortening, eggs, and milk, such as quick breads, Boston brown bread, corn bread, muffins, baking-powder biscuits, batter cakes, butter cakes, griddle cakes, waffles, and similar products.

RULE 1. (as amended Aug. 27, 1918, effective Sept. 1, 1918). *Fifty per cent of wheat flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 5 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat flour substitutes for each 1 pound of wheat flour so used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—(Repealed July 18, 1918.)

[XIII—J—1, 2 (c). Sept. 14, 1918. Substitute this for XIII—J—1, 2 (b).]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO CLASS 5, QUICK BREADS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD, BATTER CAKES, AND WAFFLES.

Definition.—For the purposes of these regulations quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes, and waffles are defined as follows: Baked or fried

mixtures of flour, meal, or similar products, with water and with or without leavening agents, sweetening, shortening, eggs, and milk, such as quick breads, Boston brown bread, corn bread, muffins, baking-powder biscuits, batter cakes, butter cakes, griddle cakes, waffles, and similar products.

RULE 1 (as amended Sept. 1, 1918, effective immediately). *Fifty per cent of wheat-flour substitutes must be used.*—No licensee shall manufacture any products of class 5 without using in the manufacture thereof at least 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 1 pound of wheat flour so used: *Provided*, That in griddle cakes and waffles 1 pound of wheat-flour substitutes for each 2 pounds of wheat flour may be used.

RULE 2. *Shortening—Use of animal fats prohibited.*—(Repealed July 18, 1918.)

[XIII—K.]

K. PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRING BAKERS TO BE LICENSED.

Extract from the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated November 7, 1917.—"All persons, firms, corporations, and associations who manufacture for sale bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, or other bakery products (excepting, however, those whose consumption of any flour and meal in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than 10 barrels a month) are hereby required to procure a license on or before December 10, 1917. This includes hotels, restaurants, other public eating places, and clubs who serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking."

Extract from the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 30, 1918.—"All persons, firms, corporations, and associations who manufacture for sale bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, or other bakery products (excepting, however, those already licensed and whose consumption of any flour and meal in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than 3 barrels a month) are hereby required to procure a license on or before February 4, 1918. This includes hotels, restaurants, other public eating places, and clubs which serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking."

NOTE.—Under the proclamation of November 7, 1917, all bakers using 10 or more barrels of flours, meals, and substitutes a month are required to obtain a license. Under the proclamation of January 30, 1918, all bakers using 3 barrels or more of flours, meals, and substitutes a month are required to obtain a license, unless they already have a license.

The within regulations govern all licensees manufacturing bakery products. These include bakers, hotels, restaurants, dining cars, boarding houses, and other public eating places, and clubs, which serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking.

[XIII—K—Continued.]

Government institutions.—No institution conducted by the United States Government or by a State or any political subdivision thereof is required to obtain a baking license if it does not sell any of its bakery products for consumption outside the institution.

Hospitals.—No hospital or sanatorium or similar institution, whether public or private, or charitable or noncharitable, is required to obtain a license if it does not sell any of its bakery products for consumption outside the institution.

Charitable institutions.—No charitable institution, whether public or private, is required to obtain a license if it does not sell any of its bakery products for consumption outside the institution.

NOTE.—A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is not a charitable institution within the meaning of the term as here used.

Schools.—A university, college, or school that is not conducted by the United States or by a State or political subdivision thereof, and which is not a charitable institution, is required to obtain a baking license if it operates a bakery that consumes 3 or more barrels of flours, meals, and substitutes a month.

Boarding camps—Employees' eating places.—Persons or companies supplying meals to employees, whether for cash or as part compensation for labor or services—for example, lumber, mining, or contracting companies—are subject to license if 3 or more barrels of flours, meals, and substitutes are used a month in baking for employees by such person or company. In calculating

the quantity of flours, meals, and substitutes used the total amount used in baking in all camps operated by one person or company should be included. One license to such person or company will cover all camps operated by it. The foregoing principles apply to all commercial and industrial institutions serving meals to employees as well as to companies operating camps.

Bakers using less than 3 barrels per month.—Bakers, including hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, who use less than 3 barrels of flours, meals,

[XIII—K—Continued.]

and substitutes a month are not required to obtain a baking license. However, such a baker may obtain a license and subject himself to the regulations governing baking licensees. If he does so, he shall thereupon become entitled to purchase wheat flour to be used in baking bread or rolls on the basis of 1 pound of substitutes for every 3 pounds of wheat flour. If he does not subject himself to license, he must purchase 1 pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour purchased.

Ships.—All ships under the American flag, other than those in the United States Navy, which use 3 or more barrels of flours, meals, and substitutes a month in baking are required to obtain a baking license. Companies operating more than one ship must obtain a separate license for each ship that uses 3 or more barrels of flours, meals, and substitutes a month. Foreign ships, of course, can not be required to obtain a license, but if a foreign ship does obtain a license and agrees to observe the regulations governing baking licensees it is accorded the privilege of buying wheat flour and substitutes on a 3 to 1 basis for baking bread.

[XIII—General information.]

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Licensees whose methods of doing business or whose kinds and forms of products are not in conformity with the within regulations must adjust themselves to conform to them.

The United States Food Administration has not fixed any price at which bakery products must be sold. They must, however, be sold at not more than a reasonable profit.

The United States Food Administration disapproves of all kinds of rebates or discounts to favored customers.

[XIII—Recommendations.]

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BAKERS BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

The United States Food Administrator, in view of the necessity for conserving wheat flour for shipment to the Allies and our soldiers abroad, earnestly urges all bakers to reduce their allotted consumption of wheat flour and to use more wheat-flour substitutes than is required by these regulations, and, because of the unusual demands on or supplies of cane and beet sugars and all fats, to reduce their consumption of these sugars and shortening below the amounts permitted by the baking regulations.

The United States Food Administrator earnestly urges all wholesale bread bakers to establish as the wholesale prices of their products the prices at which they will offer such products for sale in lots of 25 pounds or more, unwrapped, for cash, at the bakery door, the prices so established to be subject to such additional charges as may be fair for wrapping and delivering when such services are performed by the baker. The United States Food Administrator requests that, when such wholesale prices are established, the licensee report this fact and state such prices to the Federal food administrator in the State where his bakery is located.

Inasmuch as some wholesale bakers in certain communities are now retailing bread at their plants direct to the consumer, unwrapped, undelivered, and for cash, at wholesale prices, the United States Food Administrator recommends that this practice be extended wherever bakers find it possible to do so, adding only sufficient extra charge to cover the extra expense.

Believing that frequent deliveries are uneconomical and tend to enhance prices, bakers are urged to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one a day over each route, and to consolidate deliveries or zone their territories in order to reduce the expense of deliveries as far as possible.

EXHIBIT T.

[XIV—A—1]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. XIV.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALERS IN GLUCOSE, REFINER'S SIRUPS, MAPLE SIRUP, SORGHUM, CANE JUICE SIRUP, CENTRIFUGAL MOLASSES, OPEN-KETTLE MOLASSES, WEST INDIA MOLASSES, AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURERS AND MIXERS OF MIXED SIRUPS AND MIXED MOLASSES.

Effective November 7, 1918.

NOTE.—The following regulations do not apply to established wholesale grocers handling sirups or molasses through customary trade channels for the household and bakery trade. Such wholesale grocers are governed by regulations No. XI and the margins and resale provisions there prescribed. These regulations do apply to all other dealers in pure sirups or molasses, whether sold in original packages or repacked; and to all licensees who mix, blend, or process in any way sirups consisting in whole or in part of sirups, glucose, or molasses of any kind.

RULE 1. Reasonable profits prescribed.—The licensee without regard to market or replacement value at the time of such sale shall sell glucose, refiner's sirups, maple sirup, sorghum, cane juice sirup, centrifugal molasses, open-kettle molasses, West India molasses, blackstrap molasses, and all mixed sirups and mixed molasses at not more than a reasonable advance over the average purchase price of all lots of the same grade and size, of the same commodity or the ingredients thereof, in his possession or invoiced to him not contracted to be sold. The licensee shall keep a record of the manner in which such average has been arrived at and he shall take as the cost of all stock remaining on hand from lots already averaged the average cost previously arrived at. In selling commodities not yet invoiced to him he shall sell at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price to him of all lots of the same grade and size of the same commodity, or the ingredients thereof, purchased by him but not yet invoiced to him.

NOTE. Margins for dealers in pure refiners' sirups or glucose.—Under the above rule the Food Administration will consider any gross margins above delivered cost in excess of those listed below taken by dealers in pure refiners' sirups or glucose, as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and this regulation. A violation of these margins will therefore be considered cause for the revocation of a dealer's license—

(a) Where glucose or refiners' sirup is sold by a dealer in car lots (including mixed cars) not to exceed 5 per cent.

(b) Where glucose or refiners' sirup is sold by a dealer in less than car lots to bakers, mixers, or manufacturers, not to exceed 12–15 per cent.

(c) Where glucose or refiners' sirup is sold to a wholesale grocer under the provisions of Rule 2 following in less than car lots—not to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(d) Where the dealer breaks original packages he may add to his cost the cost of the new package, plus actual cost of such packing in no case to exceed 5 per cent.

The margins named are large enough to include all ordinary carrying charges. If general conditions should later necessitate the carrying of goods for a longer period than usual further consideration will be given to this feature.

The above margins do not justify the taking of a profit greater than was taken by the licensee in prewar times. A large part of the commodities covered by this rule are dealt with in large quantities and it is quite possible that dealers who can handle them in such quantities will receive an unreasonable profit if they take the full maximum margin. In such cases they should continue to sell at somewhat lower margins. Dealers in refiners' sirups and glucose are also subject to the 6 per cent profit limitation following.

Profits for dealers and mixers of sirup, glucose, and molasses.—The Food Administration will consider a net earning of more than six per cent upon the gross sales of pure and mixed sirups, glucose, and molasses by any dealer in sirups as above defined, or by any sirup mixer or blender, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits (General Rule 1—A—5). This percentage will be calculated for the

semi-annual periods making up the licensee's fiscal year. The Federal income and excess profits taxes may not be deducted, but all other taxes may be considered as expenses. The limitation does not modify or abrogate the general principles contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee should not earn more than a reasonable net profit on its capital invested.

Blackstrap molasses and refiners' sirups prices.—The following maximum prices have been named for refiners' sirups and blackstrap molasses sold by the refiner or dealer in tank cars and based on the cost of imported raw sugar and domestic beet manufacture:

	Per gallon, in barrels.	Per gallon, in bulk.
	Cents.	Cents.
Refiners' sirups, highest grade (fancy filtered).....	55	50
Refiners' sirups, medium grade (filtered).....	40	35
Refiners' sirups, low grade (unfiltered).....	30	25
Blackstrap molasses.....	23	18

The maximum prices named also apply to imported blackstrap. These prices are f. o. b. cars at seaboard point or point of production, net cash in 10 days without discount. They include brokerage and if sirups or molasses are distributed in tank cars they include the margin allowed to dealers, so that no dealer may sell blackstrap molasses in tank cars at more than 18 cents plus freight and tank car charges. Where blackstrap molasses or sirups are distributed in barrels the dealer's margins named may be added to the maximum price.

Where sirups are distributed in packages smaller than barrels, the packer may add to the bulk price the actual cost of such packages.

[XIV—A—2, 3.]

RULE 2. Resale of glucose and refiners' sirups limited.—The licensee shall not resell pure glucose or pure refiners' sirups except (1) to a manufacturer, baker, or mixer using such article in his manufacture; (2) a retail grocer or consumer; (3) to wholesale grocers under one of the following circumstances:

A. Continuous service.—The seller may customarily and continuously serve in less than carload lots wholesale grocers who are serving retail grocers but who are unable for some sufficient and legitimate reason to purchase direct from the source of supply.

B. Carload buying.—A sirup dealer may enjoy the benefit of carload rates from distant points and sell to smaller wholesale grocers who are unable to buy the commodity in carload lots.

C. Warehousing.—A sirup dealer may continuously and customarily furnish cold storage or other warehousing service and sell to wholesale grocers who have not adequate facilities of that character.

D. Surplus stocks.—A sirup dealer may dispose of surplus stocks bought, not for speculation, but in good faith for the reasonably anticipated requirements of his business under the rules and regulations and which he finds himself unable to dispose of to his regular customers. The fact that such goods have not been warehoused by such dealer will be regarded as prima facie evidence that they were not bought in good faith.

No person who purchases glucose or refiners' sirups from a dealer, except a wholesale or retail grocer buying under subdivisions (2) or (3) above, shall resell such glucose or sirup without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—Wholesale grocers purchasing from a dealer are forbidden to resell except to retailers, manufacturers, or consumers under the wholesale grocers' regulations (No. XI) and are limited to a margin of 12 per cent.

Permission to resell will be given in proper cases upon the condition that no person from whatever source he buys shall sell glucose, or refiners' sirups in bulk at an advance over the manufacturer's price of the particular lot sold greater than that permitted to a single dealer, plus actual freight.

Sirup mixers may sell their mixed sirups and molasses to any wholesale grocer.

RULE 3. *Minimum weights of carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of glucose, refiners' sirups, and molasses in barrels shall be made in car lots packed to floor space capacity, barrels on end.

[XIV—A—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4. *Must have only 60 days' supply of glucose and refiners' sirups.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any glucose or refiners' sirups not sold or contracted to be sold in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of any such commodity in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until the arrival of such carload.

NOTE.—A similar rule applies to sirups and molasses in tins but not in bulk, barrels, half barrels, or kegs.

RULE 5. *Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of certain sirups.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any glucose, or refiners' sirups, or any pure or mixed sirup or molasses in tins, without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such sirups not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery.

RULE 6. *Contracts for certain sirups for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of glucose or refiners' sirups, or any pure or mixed sirup or molasses in tins, for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contract with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or to the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

[XIV—A—2, 3 (a). Dec. 6, 1916. Substitute this for XIV—A—2, 3.]

RULE 2. *Resale of glucose and refiners' sirups limited.*—The licensee shall not resell pure glucose or pure refiners' sirups except (1) to a manufacturer, baker, or mixer using such article in his manufacture, (2) to a retail grocer or consumer, (3) to wholesale grocers under one of the following circumstances:

A. *Continuous service.*—The seller may customarily and continuously serve in less than carload lots wholesale grocers who are serving retail grocers but who are unable for some sufficient and legitimate reason to purchase direct from the source of supply.

B. *Carload buying.*—A sirup dealer may enjoy the benefit of carload rates from distant points and sell to smaller wholesale grocers who are unable to buy the commodity in carload lots.

C. *Warehousing.*—A sirup dealer may continuously and customarily furnish cold storage or other warehousing service and sell to wholesale grocers who have not adequate facilities of that character.

D. *Surplus stocks.*—A sirup dealer may dispose of surplus stocks bought, not for speculation, but in good faith for the reasonably anticipated requirements of his business under the rules and regulations and which he finds himself unable to dispose of to his regular customers. The fact that such goods have not been warehoused by such dealer will be regarded as prima facie evidence that they were not bought in good faith.

No person who purchases glucose or refiners' sirups from a dealer, except a wholesale or retail grocer buying under subdivisions (2) or (3) above, shall resell such glucose or sirup without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

NOTE.—Wholesale grocers purchasing from a dealer are forbidden to resell except to retailers, manufacturers, or consumers under the wholesale grocers' regulations (No. XI) and are limited to a margin of 12 per cent.

Permission to resell will be given in proper cases upon the condition that no person from whatever source he buys shall sell glucose, or refiners' sirups

in bulk at an advance over the manufacturer's price of the particular lot sold greater than that permitted to a single dealer, plus actual freight.

Sirup mixers may sell their mixed sirups and molasses to any wholesale grocer.

RULE 3. *Minimum weights of carload shipments.* (Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[XIV—A—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4. *Must have only 60 days' supply of glucose and refiners' sirups.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any glucose or refiners' sirups not sold or contracted to be sold in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of any such commodity in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until the arrival of such carload.

NOTE.—A similar rule applies to sirups and molasses in tins, but not in bulk, barrels, half barrels, or kegs.

RULE 5. *Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of certain sirups.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any glucose, or refiners' sirups, or any pure or mixed sirup or molasses in tins, without the consent of the United States food administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such sirups not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery.

RULE 6. *Contracts for certain sirups for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of glucose or refiners' sirups, or any pure or mixed sirup or molasses in tins, for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contract with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments or to the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

[XIV—A—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for the following: XIV—A—2, 3, XIV—A—4, 5, 6, XIV—A—7, 8, 9, XIV—A—10, XIV—A—11, 12, 13 (a).]

RULE 2. *Resale of glucose and refiners' sirups limited.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Minimum weights of carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 4. *Must have only 60 days' supply of glucose and refiners' sirups.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time any glucose or refiners' sirups not sold or contracted to be sold in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during a period of 60 days: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of any such commodity in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until the arrival of such carload.

NOTE.—A similar rule applies to sirups and molasses in tins but not in bulk, barrels, half barrels, or kegs.

RULE 5. *Must no sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of certain sirups.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any glucose, or refiners' sirups, or any pure or mixed sirup or molasses in tins, without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of such sirups not sold or contracted to be sold in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery.

RULE 6. *Contracts for certain sirups for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.*—The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of glucose or refiners' sirups, or any pure or mixed sirup or molasses in tins, for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to contract with the Federal, State,

county, or municipal government or to the governments of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 7. *Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 8. *Sucrose requirements for molasses.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 9. *Specifications for refiners' sirups.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 10. *Specifications for mixed sirups.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 11. *Priorities in delivery of refiners' sirups and glucose.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 12. *No sale of sirups except for purposes pledged.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 13. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[XIV—A—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 (a). Dec. 17, 1918. Substitute this for XIV—A—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.]

RULE 2. *Resale of glucose and refiners' sirups limited.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Minimum weights of carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 4. *Must have only 60 days' supply of glucose and refiners' sirups.*—(Repealed Dec. 17, said repeal effective Dec. 23, 1918.)

RULE 5. *Must not sell or deliver more than 60 days' supply of certain sirups.*—(Repealed Dec. 17, said repeal effective Dec. 23, 1918.)

RULE 6. *Contracts for certain sirups for delivery more than 60 days ahead prohibited.*—(Repealed Dec. 17, said repeal effective Dec. 23, 1918.)

RULE 7. *Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 8. *Sucrose requirements for molasses.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 9. *Specification for refiners' sirups.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 10. *Specifications for mixed sirups.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 11. *Priorities in delivery of refiners' sirups and glucose.*—(Repealed Dec. 12 said repeal to become effective Dec. 17 1918.)

RULE 12. *No sale of sirups except for purposes pledged.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 13. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[XIV—A—7, 8, 9.]

RULE 7. *Sirups and molasses must arrive in good condition.*—The licensee shall ship all sirups and molasses in such condition that, except for circumstances beyond the control of the shipper they shall arrive at destination point in the United States sound and sweet and in merchantable condition, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary. Sirups and molasses shall not be considered to comply with this rule if the Baumé test shows less than the following:

	Degrees.
Pure glucose-----	41
Cane juice sirup-----	38
Maple sirup, pure or mixed with cane or beet sugar-----	35
All other sirups or molasses for human consumption-----	40
Blackstrap molasses-----	42

All mixed sirups sold in containers shall be thoroughly sterilized either in the process of manufacture or after packing.

The standard for Baumé test where specified shall be the official Baumé scale of the United States Bureau of Standards, modulus 145, calculated to a temperature of 20° centigrade (Circular of the Bureau of Standards, No. 44.)

RULE 8. *Sucrose requirements for molasses.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person first centrifugal molasses testing less than 38 per cent sucrose, second centrifugal testing less than 30 per cent sucrose, or third centrifugal molasses testing less than 25 per cent sucrose, nor any centrifugal

molasses intended for human consumption containing more than 8 per cent ash. The licensee shall not sell or use in any mixture molasses testing less than 30 per cent sucrose for human consumption unless branded as "blackstrap," or use such molasses in any mixture unless branded "mixture of blackstrap and ——." Sucrose tests shall be determined by the Clarget method.

RULE 9. *Specifications for refiners' sirups.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver any refiners' sirups for human consumption unless they contain at least 55 per cent total sugars and not to exceed 8 per cent ash.

[XIV—A—10.]

RULE 10. *Specifications for mixed sirups.*—On and after November 20, 1918, the licensee shall not quote, sell, or label mixed sirups or molasses either for domestic or export trade unless such sirups or molasses are manufactured in accordance with one of the following specifications. The Baumé scale shall show 40° on all mixtures unless otherwise specified. The various ingredients used shall conform to the Baumé test prescribed by rule 7 for such ingredients when sold separately.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIRUPS AND MOLASSES.

No. 77 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 10 per cent nor more than 15 per cent of refiners' sirups.

No. 78 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 15 per cent nor more than 25 per cent A or B grade refiners' sirup.

No. 79 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 25 per cent nor more than 50 per cent of A or B grade refiners' sirups.

No. 80 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 10 per cent nor more than 20 per cent of cane sugar beet sugar, corn sugar, maple sugar, first centrifugal molasses, second centrifugal molasses, cane-juice sirup, maple sirup, sorghum or honey, either separately or in combination. Baumé not less than 40° except for mixtures of corn sirup with maple sugar or maple sirup when Baumé test not less than 37°.

No. 81 mixture: Shall be made from second centrifugal molasses mixed with not less than 25 per cent or more than 50 per cent of corn sirup.

No. 82 mixture: Shall be made from first centrifugal molasses, second centrifugal molasses, openkettle molasses, cane juice sirup or sorghum, separately or in combination, mixed with not less than 25 per cent nor more than 50 per cent of corn sirup. The combined cane products in any mixture to test not less than 40 per cent sucrose.

No. 83 mixture: Shall be made from corn sirup mixed with not less than 30 per cent nor more than 60 per cent of West India or Muscovado molasses containing not less than 40 per cent sucrose.

No. 84 mixture: Shall be made from first centrifugal molasses mixed with second centrifugal molasses openkettle molasses or cane-juice sirup, either separately or in combination, and may contain not to exceed 50 per cent of A or B grade refiners' sirup, the finished blend or mixture to test not less than 38 per cent sucrose.

No. 85 mixture: Shall be made from cane or beet sugar either separately or in combination, mixed with not less than 25 per cent of maple sirup or maple sugar. The sucrose test of the maple sirup used in mixing shall be equal to that of the beet or cane-sugar sirup used.

No. 86 mixture: Shall be the same as No. 85 mixture, but the cane or beet sugar may be replaced by corn sirup to the extent of not more than 50 per cent of the finished mixture.

Each item of each invoice sold by a licensee shall include a notation of the number of the mixture shown in the above specifications.

Where percentages of mixtures are specified the percentages shall be by weight and calculated on the basis of equal Baumé test for the different ingredients of any mixture. Percentages indicated are percentages of the finished product. The standard for Baumé test where specified shall be the official Baumé scale of the United States Bureau of Standards, modulus 145, calculated to a temperature of 20° centigrade (Circular of the Bureau of Standards No. 44.) Sucrose tests shall be determined by the Clarget method. Flavoring extracts may be used in addition to the ingredients mentioned in the above specifications when used in conformity to Federal or State pure-food laws.

[XIV—A—11, 12, 13.]

RULE 11. *Priorities in delivery of refiners' sirups and glucose.*—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, make any deliveries of glucose or refiners' sirups after November 10, 1918, to any person until he shall have delivered glucose or refiners' sirups to customers of every class designated by a lower number. This rule shall apply to all deliveries regardless of the date of the contract therefor, and whether heretofore or hereafter made.

Class 1.—United States Government, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus.

Class 2.—Sirup mixers for use in filling contracts with parties in Class 1.

Class 3.—Sirup mixers and wholesale and retail grocers for distribution to household trade or public eating places or for medicinal purposes. Provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, _____, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 3 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be resold (used for mixing sirups), for the household trade and public eating places (the preparation of medicine), and for no other purpose.

Class 4.—Commercial bakers, provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, _____, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 4 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be resold alternatively (used for mixing sirups for commercial baking), and for no other purposes.

Class 5.—All others.

RULE 12. *No sale of sirups except for purposes pledged.*—The licensee who obtains sirups or glucose by representing that it is required for purposes referred to in class 1, class 2, class 3, or class 4, described in rule 11, shall not resell such sirups or glucose, or any mixed sirups of which it is an ingredient, except for the purpose for which the sirups were obtained.

RULE 13. *Uniform packages prescribed.*—The licensee shall not sell any type of sirup or molasses except in packages known as size 2½, 5, and 10, or containing 5 gallons, in wooden packages, or tank cars. All containers shall be filled to capacity: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

ARMY SPECIFICATIONS.

The following specifications apply to sirups or molasses when so designated by the United States Army. They are given only for information and the Food Administration does not assume any responsibility for errors or changes therein.

Pure cane sirup.—To be made from pure cane juice sirup (cane juice). Baumé not less than 38° moisture 29.1 per cent). To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight of contents not less than 9 pounds, 8 ounces, 6 cans to the case.

Mixed cane juice sirup and refiners' sirup.—To be a mixture composed of not less than 50 per cent cane sirup (cane juice), the balance refiners' sirup. Shall test not less than 40° Baumé (moisture 25.1 per cent). To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight of contents not less than 9 pounds, 8 ounces, 6 cans to the case.

Refiners' sirup.—To be composed of filtered refiners' sirup. Shall test not less than 40° Baumé (moisture 25.1 per cent), ash not more than 6 per cent. To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight of contents not less than 9 pounds, 8 ounces, 6 cans to the case.

Army mixture No. 1—Refiners' sirup and open-kettle molasses.—To be composed of a mixture of not less than 50 per cent filtered refiners' sirup, the balance open-kettle molasses, shall test not less than 40° Baumé (moisture 25.1 per cent), ash not more than 8 per cent. To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight of contents not less than 9 pounds, 8 ounces each, 6 cans to the case.

Army mixture No. 2—Refiners' sirup and first centrifugal molasses.—To be composed of not less than 50 per cent filtered refiners' sirup, the balance of first centrifugal molasses, shall test not less than 40° Baumé (moisture 25.1 per cent), ash not more than 7 per cent. To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight of contents not less than 9 pounds, 8 ounces each, 6 cans to the case.

Mixed maple and sugar sirup.—To be composed of not less than 25 per cent maple sirup and the balance white sugar with water. Shall test not less than 35° Baumé.

Army baking mixture—Molasses and refiners' sirup.—To be composed of a mixture of not less than 50 per cent second centrifugal molasses with refiners' sirup, shall test not less than 40° Baumé (moisture 25.1 per cent), ash not more than 8 per cent. To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight or contents not less than 9 pounds 8 ounces, 6 cans to the case.

Mixed invert sugar and refiners' sirup.—To be composed of not less than 40 per cent invert sugar sirup made from cane sugar, balance from refiners' sirup. Shall test not less than 40° Baumé (moisture 25.1 per cent), ash not more than 3 per cent. To be packed in No. 10 hermetically sealed cans, net weight of contents 9 pounds 8 ounces each, 6 cans to the case.

Cases.—The cases to conform to the specifications for standard boxes for Army foods, domestic or export as ordered.

The same sirups to be packed in clean, strong six-hoop tight sirup barrels not over 58 gallons each.

To be packed in half barrels not over 36 gallons each.

To be packed in kegs not over 16 gallons each.

Each barrel, half barrel, and keg to lack one-half gallon of being full.

Canned sirups to be guaranteed by the packer against swells, springers, or spoilage of any character due to improper preparation or defective container for a period of not less than six months from the time of delivery.

[XIV—A—11, 12, 13 (a). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XIV—A—11, 12, 13.]

RULE 11. Priorities in delivery of refiners' sirups and glucose.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States food administrator, make any deliveries of glucose or refiners' sirups after November 10, 1918, to any person until he shall have delivered glucose or refiners' sirups to customers of every class designated by a lower number. This rule shall apply to all deliveries regardless of the date of the contract therefor and whether heretofore or hereafter made.

Class 1.—United States Government, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus.

Class 2.—Sirup mixers for use in filling contracts with parties in class 1.

Class 3.—Sirup mixers and wholesale and retail grocers for distribution to household trade or public eating places or for medicinal purposes, provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, ———, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 3 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be resold, used for mixing sirups, for the household trade and public eating places, for the preparation of medicine, and for no other purpose.

Class 4.—Commercial bakers, provided that a certificate is furnished by the purchaser with his order in the following form:

I, ———, for the purpose of securing for this order a rating in class 4 under the sirup regulations of the United States Food Administration, do hereby certify that the sirups or glucose covered by this order will be resold alternatively, used for mixing sirups for commercial baking, and for no other purposes.

Class 5.—All others.

RULE 12. No sale of sirups except for purposes pledged.—The licensee who obtains sirups or glucose by representing that it is required for purposes referred to in class 1, class 2, class 3, or class 4, described in rule 11, shall not resell such sirups or glucose, or any mixed sirups of which it is an ingredient, except for the purpose for which the sirups were obtained.

RULE 13. Uniform packages prescribed.—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

EXHIBIT U.

[XV—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XV—DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (INCLUDING OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS).

This pamphlet contains all special rules which affect licensees dealing in fresh fruits or vegetables. Licensees are also governed by all general rules which are printed in a separate pamphlet. This compilation includes all rules issued up to July 10, 1918.

[XV—Title (a), Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XV—Title and all other pages of No. XV.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XV—DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (INCLUDING OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS).

All regulations in this series were repealed on December 5, said repeals to become effective December 10, 1918.

[XV—A—1, 2.]

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

RULE 1. *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of fresh fruits or vegetables shall be made in car lots of not less than the amount prescribed below unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry consistent with the safety of the contents may be used without such permission.

Oranges and lemons, straight or mixed carloads, in ventilator or refrigerator cars, from California and Arizona, seven boxes wide, two boxes high; boxes on end full length of car.

Exception.—Lemons shipped in collapsible tank cars with bunkers open may be loaded six boxes wide instead of seven boxes wide.

Oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit, straight or mixed carloads, in ventilator or refrigerator cars, from Florida, 360 boxes.

Watermelons, average weight 25 pounds or less, five tiers high.

Watermelons, average weight more than 25 pounds, four tiers high.

All fresh fruits and vegetables not specifically provided for above, to be loaded as heavily as will permit transportation without damage to the commodity shipped.

NOTE.—This rule was formerly included in general rule 9 of series B as amended January 28, 1918, and April 4, 1918.

RULE 2. *Hoarding prohibited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement a quantity of fresh fruits or vegetables in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

NOTE.—This rule takes the place of the rule issued as series B, general rule 13.

[XV—A—1, 2 (a). Oct. 23, 1918. Substitute this for XV—A—1, 2.]

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

RULE 1 (as amended Oct. 19, 1918). *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of fresh fruits or vegetables shall be made in car lots of not less than the amount prescribed below unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry consistent with the safety of the contents may be used without such permission.

Oranges and lemons, straight or mixed carloads, in ventilator or refrigerator cars, from California and Arizona, seven boxes wide, two boxes high; boxes on end full length of car.

Exception.—Lemons shipped in collapsible tank cars with bunkers open may be loaded six boxes wide instead of seven boxes wide.

Oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit, straight or mixed carloads, in ventilator or refrigerator cars from Florida, 360 boxes.

Watermelons, average weight 25 pounds or less, five tiers high.

Watermelons, average weight more than 25 pounds, four tiers high.

Apples in standard barrels, from October 15 to April 30, both inclusive, must be loaded on bilge, three barrels across, end to end, four barrels high in ends of car and three barrels high in door of car. From May 1 to October 14, both inclusive, must be loaded on bilge three barrels high.

All fresh fruits and vegetables not specifically provided for above to be loaded as heavily as will permit transportation without damage to the commodity shipped.

NOTE.—This rule was formerly included in general rule 9 of series B as amended January 28, 1918, and April 4, 1918.

RULE 2. Hoarding prohibited.—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement a quantity of fresh fruits or vegetables in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

NOTE.—This rule takes the place of the rule issued as series B, general rule 13.

[XV—A—3, 4, 5.]

RULE 3. Cancellation of contract prohibited after goods are in transit.—The licensee shall not cancel any contract for fresh fruits or vegetables after the goods are loaded at point of origin and under billing without the consent of the other party to the contract. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit or change the right of any party in any action for damages because of any cancellation whether prior or subsequent to shipment.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 7, effective January 28, 1918.

RULE 4. Shipper must not ship goods below contract requirements.—The licensee shall not knowingly ship fresh fruits or vegetables which are not equal to the grade, quality, and condition called for in the contract of sale.

NOTES.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 8, effective January 28, 1918.

The licensee, before shipping goods which do not conform to the contract of sale, must arrange in a manner satisfactory to the buyer for any such substitution.

RULE 5. Unreasonable refusal to accept by consignee prohibited—Time for unloading.—The licensee shall not without reasonable justification refuse to accept and unload promptly any fresh fruits or vegetables shipped to him. Delay in transit shall not of itself constitute reasonable justification for refusal to accept unless specific delivery date has been contracted for.

NOTES.—This rule, issued as series B, special rule 9, effective January 28, 1918, is amended by the above rule.

The Food Administration considers prompt unloading of the utmost importance. Three days after the period allowed for inspection by rule 6 will be considered the maximum unloading time, Sundays, holidays, and extraordinary circumstances excepted. This maximum time shall not be construed to permit in any case a longer period for unloading than is reasonably necessary. The time taken by a carrier to place a car from a railroad hold or receiving yard to a team track or private unloading track, after the order to so place has been filed, will not be considered a part of the time allowed for unloading.

The existence of minor or occasional defects in a shipment of fresh fruits or vegetables will not be sufficient to justify a refusal to accept if the shipment as a whole can fairly be said to conform to contract as to grade, quality, or condition as usually understood in the trade.

[XV—A—6, 7, 8, 9.]

RULE 6. Notification of condition of goods on arrival—Time for inspection.—The licensee to whom fresh fruits or vegetables are shipped shall notify the consignor promptly after arrival (by wire if possible) of the true condition of any goods which are claimed to be defective or not in accordance with the contract of sale, and in such notification shall inform him of any refusal to accept.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 10, effective January 28, 1918.

Twenty-four hours from the time when the shipment shall be placed where inspection by consignee is practicable shall be considered a maximum reasonable time within which such notification shall be given, Sundays, holidays, and extraordinary circumstances excepted.

RULE 7. Claims to be based on accurate data.—Claims for shrinkage or waste on any shipments of fresh fruits or vegetables shall be based wherever possible upon actual weight, count, or measure in accordance with the nature of the commodity.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as series B, special Rule 11, effective January 28, 1918.

Where the evidence clearly establishes a dishonest claim for damages drastic action will be taken.

RULE 8. Unreasonable refusal to adjust claims.—The licensee shall not unreasonable refuse to adjust promptly claims for damages on shipments of fresh fruits or vegetables, where failure to make adjustment will result in a delay in unloading and a danger of waste.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 12, effective January 28, 1918.

This rule applies to an unreasonable refusal by either the seller or buyer, and refusals to adjust proper claims because of a change in market conditions are clearly prohibited by this rule.

RULE 9. Terms to be included in every contract unless expressly agreed otherwise.—The licensee shall include in every contract for the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables to be shipped by a common carrier the following terms, and these terms shall be understood as included in every such contract between licensees even though not expressly stated: *Provided, however,* That the said terms may be varied by express agreement in writing.

[XV—A—9, continued (1).]

TERMS OF CONTRACT.

A. The seller shall be responsible for and reimburse the buyer for any failure of the goods to conform to the grade, quality, or condition specified in the contract of sale, except that all sales made f. o. b. point of origin shall be construed to mean that the buyer assumes all risks of damage in transit not caused by the shipper whether there is a bill of lading to the order of the seller or not.

B. The shipment shall be deemed to have reached destination when placed on any railroad team track or private unloading track or where awaiting consignee's order for placing on such team or private unloading track. The burden of locating a shipment on such arrival shall be on the consignee, provided that the consignor has billed the shipment with proper instructions as to the railroad notifying the consignee. The failure of the railroad to notify the consignee will not be construed as releasing the consignee from his obligations to the consignor, provided proper advice as to the car number has been given to the consignee by the consignor. But if the consignee uses every reasonable effort to locate a car and fails, he shall not be responsible for failing to learn of its arrival.

NOTES.—The rule issued as series B, special rule 13, effective January 28, 1918, is amended by the above rule.

This rule applies to the sale of cars in transit, provided the seller advises the buyer that the car is in transit, the date of shipment, and, if possible, where it is located.

NOTE TO RULES 3 TO 9, INCLUSIVE.—The above rules have been prepared after conference with representatives of those engaged in the business of shipping and receiving perishable food commodities, and have been based on recommendations from them in order to meet a condition which has resulted in great waste of fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the country. The rules are designed to prevent delay in unloading, the shipment of goods contrary to contract, and the resulting traffic congestion and food waste.

It is essential that all licensees should cooperate in good faith with the Food Administration to avoid improper shipments, rejections, and disputes, and to arrange quickly for prompt release, handling, or unloading of the goods involved, and to submit any dispute promptly to arbitration. It is strongly recommended that contracts for the sale of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables be definite as to the quality and grade of goods and terms of sale and delivery, and be evidenced by a proper memorandum in writing. The Food Administration will consider the certificate of any food-products inspector of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture as prima facie evidence of the condition of the goods. If no such inspector is available, great weight will be attached to inspection by expert officials of trade organizations. Where no official inspectors are available due weight will be given to the judgment of such unofficial experts as may have made inspection or are designated or approved by the Food Administration.

In all cases submitted to arbitration or settlement where the shipment is made, draft, bill of lading attached, the consignor should direct the bank holding his draft to retain the proceeds thereof and to distribute the same according to the result of the final determination. Thereupon the consignee should pay said draft and release the bill of lading.

In the case of commodities where it is customary to assort or recondition, and where necessary to preserve food values and prevent waste, fresh fruits and vegetables should be assorted or reconditional by the consignee upon the consignor's request to recondition and his agreement to arrange for the payment of properly substantiated claims.

In all cases submitted to arbitration or settlement where the shipment is made, draft, bill of lading attached, the consignor should direct the bank holding his draft to retain the proceeds thereof and to distribute the same according to the result of the final determination. Thereupon the consignee should pay said draft and release the bill of lading.

In the case of commodities where it is customary to assort or recondition, and where necessary to preserve food values and prevent waste, fresh fruits and vegetables should be assorted or reconditioned by the consignee upon the consignor's request to recondition and his agreement to arrange for the payment of properly substantiated claims.

RULE 10. *Meaning of expressions regarding time of shipment.*—The licensee in buying or selling fresh fruits and vegetables shall, wherever possible, name a specific date on which, or specific dates between which, shipment shall be made, or in case the following expressions are used shall understand their meaning to be that set opposite them below:

"To-day's shipment," means loaded and bill of lading signed same day order is received.

"To-morrow's shipment," means loaded and bill of lading signed the day after the order is received.

"Immediate shipment," means loaded and bill of lading signed within two days of date of order.

"Quick shipment," means loaded and bill of lading signed within three days of date of order.

"Prompt shipment," means loaded and bill of lading signed within four days of date of order.

Whenever the time of shipment is to be indefinite, as, for example, where the contract provides for "shipment as soon as possible," or "shipment as soon as cars can be secured," the buyer shall not be justified in cancelling the contract or rejecting such shipment because of a delay in shipping. The shipper must exercise due diligence to obtain equipment and to make shipment.

RULE 11. *Shipment contrary to terms of contract forbidden.*—The licensee shall not ship fresh fruits or vegetables contrary to the delivery terms of the contract without arranging in a manner satisfactory to the receiver for any change in terms of delivery.

RULE 12. *Purchase of fresh fruits or vegetables already contracted to be sold prohibited.*—The licensee shall not purchase fresh fruits or vegetables which are already under contract to be sold to others.

[XV—B—1, 2, 3.]

B. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS DEALING IN FRESH FRUITS OR FRESH VEGETABLES.

RULE 1. *Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discriminatory.*—The licensee shall not charge directly or indirectly an unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission or brokerage on the sale of fresh fruits or fresh vegetables.

NOTE.—The Food Administration in enforcing this rule will insist that any proposed increase in rates be submitted to the local Federal food administrator and that the reason for any increased rate over the prewar normal be justified to him, subject to the general supervision of the United States Food Administration before such increased rate is put into effect.

This rule was formerly included in series B, general rule 5, governing all licenses as issued November 1, 1917.

RULE 2. *Prompt remittance and proper account of sales to be rendered.*—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of fresh fruits or fresh vegetables received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

NOTE.—This rule is in conformity with special rule 2 of series B, issued November 1, 1917.

RULE 3. *Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.*—The licensee shall not directly or indirectly sell consigned fresh fruits or vegetables or such commodities, with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

NOTE.—This rule is in conformity with special rule 4 of series B, issued November 1, 1917.

When a licensee sells to himself or to anyone connected with his business he must at least show on the account sales the quantity thus sold and at what price they were taken over.

[XV—B—4, 5.]

RULE 4. *Brokers' statements to buyers as to terms of sale and quality of goods—Memoranda to be furnished.*—The licensee engaged in business as a broker shall not make any statement to any buyer in reference to terms or conditions of sale of fresh fruits or vegetables, or to grade, quality, or condition thereof or the time of shipment or delivery, without authority, and shall deliver to his principal and to the buyer proper memoranda of any contract of sale.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as special rule 7 of series B, effective January 28, 1918.

RULE 5. *Misrepresentations by brokers prohibited.*—The licensee engaged in business as a broker shall not knowingly misrepresent to his principal or to any other person the condition, quality, or grade of fresh fruits or vegetables on arrival; nor shall he make any such report on condition or grade without stating the basis or authority for such report, unless such report is based on his own inspection.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as special rule 8 of series B, effective January 28, 1918.

[XV—C—1, 2.]

C. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL DISTRIBUTORS OF POTATOES.

RULE 1. *Potatoes not to be shipped unless free from certain defects.*—The licensee shall not ship or sell for food purposes from points of production, potatoes which are not practically free from frost injury and decay, and which

are not free from serious damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, or other disease, insects, or mechanical means.

"Practically free" means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

NOTE.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 2, effective November 1, 1917.

RULE 2. *Potatoes to be bought and sold only by the pound or in standard containers.*—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell potatoes, including sweet potatoes, only by the pound except where the said potatoes are put up and sold in standard barrels, standard boxes, or standard hampers.

NOTES.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 3, effective November 11, 1917.

The Federal law creating a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, effective July 1, 1916, provides:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities other than cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, 28½ inches; diameter of heads, 17½ inches; distance between heads, 26 inches; circumference of bulge, 64 inches, outside measurement; and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch: *Provided*, That any barrel of a different form, having a capacity of 7.056 cubic inches shall be a standard barrel. The standard barrel for cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of parts: Length of staves, 28½ inches; diameter of head, 16½ inches; distance between heads, 25½ inches; circumference of bulge, 58½ inches, outside measurement; and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch.

[XV—C—3.]

RULE 3. *Potatoes to be graded in commercial potato growing districts.*—The licensee in commercial potato-growing districts shall assort and grade his purchases and shipments of potatoes according to the grades described in Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, Document No. 7.

EXTRACT FROM BUREAU OF MARKETS DOCUMENT NO. 7.

United States grade No. 1.—This grade shall consist of sound potatoes of similar varieties characteristics, which are practically free (a) from dirt or other foreign matters, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, and damage caused by disease, insect, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter (b) of potatoes of the round varieties shall be 1½ inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties 1¼ inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, 5 per cent by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, 3 per cent by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

United States grade No. 2.—This grade shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free (a) from frost injury and decay, and which are free from serious damage (c) caused by dirt or other foreign matters, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, or other disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter (b) shall be 1¼ inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, 5 per cent by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, 5 per cent by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

Explanations of grade requirements.—(a) "Practically free" means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary process of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that

which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

(b) "Diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

(c) "Free from serious damage" means that the appearance shall not be injured to the extent of more than 20 per cent of the surface, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without increase in waste of more than 10 per cent by weight over that which would occur if the potato were perfect.

NOTE.—For the purpose of these recommendations no attempt has been made to provide grades for potatoes of extra fancy quality and size, such as special baking potatoes used in dining cars, hotels, and restaurants, or for lots composed of potatoes of different varietal characteristics, or for potatoes under the minimum diameter and other requirements of the United States grade No. 2.

Potatoes of United States grade No. 1, unless shipped in bulk, should be placed only in new, clean sacks or barrels, which should be well filled, securely sewed or covered, and in addition to any necessary statements or marks, should be plainly marked "U. S. No. 1." Containers of potatoes of No. 2 grade, also, should be plainly marked "U. S. No. 2."

[XV—C—3—note.]

NOTES.—This rule was issued as series B, special rule 3A, effective January 31, 1918.

The United States Food Administration is convinced that a general adoption of those grades will be beneficial to producer and consumer alike, will tend to decrease waste, and encourage the production of better quality, thus stimulating increased consumption. This has been clearly demonstrated by careful investigations conducted by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Food Administration recognizes that in some sections local conditions may be such that an immediate and strict enforcement of these grades might be inadvisable. It feels, however, that in such sections as there has been a general effort on the part of shippers to adopt this grading that those not co-operating are unfair and that their actions are detrimental to the best interests of the potato industry, and while due consideration will be given to peculiar conditions obtaining in any section, no technical attempt to evade the purpose of this rule will be tolerated. The matter will as far as possible be handled by cooperation with the United States department and various State departments of agriculture and through associations of growers and shippers. We shall insist on the sincere and earnest cooperation of every licensee in this connection.

A licensee will not be considered as fairly grading his purchases if he uses a screen or other method of grading by which more than 5 per cent (by weight) of the potatoes excluded from the No. 1 grade are large enough for the No. 1 grade.

Index R-26.

EXHIBIT V.

[XVI—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XVI.

DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FISH AND FROZEN FISH.

This pamphlet contains all special rules affecting licensees dealing in fresh fish and frozen fish (holding a "G" license), issued up to August 24, 1918. The above licensees are also subject to General License Regulations No. I, issued in a separate pamphlet, which, together with this pamphlet, supersedes all regulations of series B as to the above licensees on August 24, 1918.

Salt-water fishermen catching and selling salt-water fish, shellfish and crustaceans, if not holding a "G" license, are subject to License Regulations No. XVII, issued in a separate pamphlet.

[XVI—A.]

No. XVI.

DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH AND FROZEN FISH.

A. DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions shall apply throughout all rules or announcements of the United States Food Administration governing licensees engaged in the business of importing, packing or distributing fresh or frozen fish.

Fresh fish.—Synonymous with the trade phrase "fresh-caught fish" and includes all varieties of both salt water and fresh water fish to which no methods of preservation have been applied other than temporary refrigeration.

Frozen fish.—Includes all varieties of both salt water and fresh water frozen fish, whether frozen under natural temperature conditions or by mechanical means, and whether carried in freezer storage under natural temperature conditions or in cold storage warehouses.

Wholesaler.—A person, firm, corporation, or association that sells fresh or frozen fish to retailers or to suppliers of hotels and institutions.

Supplier of hotels and institutions.—A person, firm, corporation or association that sells fresh or frozen fish to hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining car or steamship companies or to institutions.

Retailer.—A person, firm, corporation or association that sells or distributes fresh or frozen fish to consumers.

Original storer of frozen fish.—A person, firm, corporation, or association that stores or packs frozen fish at first hand.

Cost of frozen fish.—The purchase price (or in the case of the original storer, the cost into storage), plus storage charges, interest, and insurance charges incurred by the seller up to the time of sale.

[XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FISH AND FROZEN FISH.

RULE 1. *Loading of cars.*—In making carload shipments each car shall be loaded with the maximum load which the particular car will carry consistent with the safety of the contents.

NOTE.—This rule was formerly included in general rule 9, of series B, effective January 28, 1918.

RULE 2. *Fish to be sold by weight—Exception.*—The licensee shall not sell any fresh fish or frozen fish except by the actual weight in pounds; provided that licensees operating in fishing districts where facilities for weighing fresh fish are not available may sell fresh fish according to their customary methods.

NOTE.—This rule takes the place of special rule 14, effective January 31, 1918.

RULE 3. *Only wholesome fish to be sold or shipped.*—The licensee shall not knowingly sell or ship for food purposes fresh fish or frozen fish which are not in a wholesome condition.

RULE 4. *Packing plants to be kept sanitary.*—The licensee shall at all times keep his packing and distributing plant and all packing and handling equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

RULE 5. *Fish to be sold under true names.*—The licensee shall not knowingly invoice, ship, sell, or offer or expose for sale fish of any particular variety except under its true name, or under the name generally accepted in the licensee's district as truly descriptive of such fish.

RULE 6. *Cancellation of contract prohibited after goods are in process of delivery to common carrier, unless consented to by the other party to the contract.*—The licensee shall not cancel any contract for fresh fish or frozen fish after the goods have been packed by the consignor at point of origin and have left the packing house of the consignor in process of delivery to the common carrier. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit or change the rights of either party in any action for damages because of any cancellation, whether prior or subsequent to shipment.

RULE 7. *Unreasonable refusal by consignee to accept, prohibited.*—The licensee shall not without reasonable justification refuse to accept and unload promptly any fresh fish or frozen fish shipped to him. Delay in transit shall not of itself

constitute reasonable justification for refusal to accept unless specific delivery date has been contracted for.

[XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FISH AND FROZEN FISH.

RULE 1. *Loading of cars.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Fish to be sold by weight—Exception.*—The licensee shall not sell any fresh fish or frozen fish except by the actual weight in pounds; provided that licensees operating in fishing districts where facilities for weighing fresh fish are not available may sell fresh fish according to their customary methods.

NOTE.—This rule takes the place of special rule 14, effective January 31, 1918.

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RULE 7. *Unreasonable refusal by consignee to accept, prohibited.*—The licensee shall not without reasonable justification refuse to accept and unload promptly any fresh fish or frozen fish shipped to him. Delay in transit shall not of itself constitute reasonable justification for refusal to accept unless specific delivery date has been contracted for.

[XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (b) and XVI—C—1, 2, 3 (a). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (a) and XVI—C—1, 2, 3.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH FISH AND FROZEN FISH.

RULE 1. *Loading of cars.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

The following rules were repealed on December 12, said repeals to become effective December 17, 1918:

Rule 2. Fish to be sold by weight—exceptions.

Rule 3. Only wholesome fish to be sold or shipped.

Rule 4. Packing plants to be kept sanitary.

Rule 5. Fish to be sold under true names.

Rule 6. Cancellation of contract prohibited after goods are in process of delivery to common carrier, unless consented to by the other party to the contract.

Rule 7. Unreasonable refusal by consignee to accept prohibited.

C. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS DEALING IN FRESH FISH OR FROZEN FISH.

The following rules were repealed on December 12, said repeals to become effective December 17, 1918:

Rule 1. Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discriminatory.

Rule 2. Prompt remittance and proper account of sales to be rendered.

Rule 3. Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.

[*XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Nov. 2, 1918. Insert this after XVI—B—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

NOTE TO RULE 5.—Pacific coast fish sold in Northwestern States as red snappers or red cod are not being sold under their true names or under the name generally accepted as truly descriptive of such fish. The true name for such fish and the name under which they should be sold is red rockfish.

Fish from the Atlantic coast and well known in such territory as whiting must be sold under this name, and distributors selling this variety of fish under the name of pike, Jersey bluefish, Jersey blue pike, or any name other than whiting will be considered as violating rule 5. (Letter to Northern Fish Co., Duluth, Minn., Oct. 29, 1918.)

[XVI—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS DEALING IN FRESH FISH OR FROZEN FISH.

RULE 1. *Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discriminatory.*—The licensee shall not charge directly or indirectly an unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission or brokerage on the sale of fresh fish or frozen fish.

NOTE.—The Food Administration in enforcing this rule will insist that any proposed increase in rates be submitted to the local food administrator, and that the reason for any increased rate over the prewar normal be justified to him, subject to the general supervision of the United States Food Administration before such increased rate is put into effect.

This rule was formerly included in series B, general rule 5, governing all licensees as issued November 1, 1917.

RULE 2. *Prompt remittance and proper account of sales to be rendered.*—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of fresh fish or frozen fish received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

NOTE.—This rule is in conformity with special rule 2 of series B, issued November 1, 1917.

RULE 3. *Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.*—The licensee shall not, directly or indirectly, sell consigned fresh fish or frozen fish, or such commodities with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business, unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

NOTE.—This rule is in conformity with special rule 4, series B, issued November 1, 1917.

When a licensee sells to himself or to anyone connected with his business, he must clearly show on the account of sales that he himself bought the fish and also clearly show the quantity and at what price they were taken over.

[XVI—D—1.]

D. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FROZEN FISH DISTRIBUTORS.

RULE 1. *Invoices to clearly specify frozen fish.*—All invoices, market tickets, sales tickets, and purchase slips, covering sales of frozen fish and passing in the usual course of trade between distributors or between suppliers of hotels and institutions and their customers or between retailers and consumers shall clearly indicate that the commodities sold are "frozen fish," as distinguished from "fresh fish."

[XVI—E—1, 2.]

REPORTS.

1. *By licensees other than retailers or suppliers of hotels and institutions.*—On or before December 15, 1918, each licensee (other than a retailer or a supplier of hotels and institutions) owning or controlling for sale any stocks of frozen fish as of December 1, 1918, shall mail to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., a signed statement giving the following particulars:

A. Variety and sizes of frozen fish.

B. Quantity on hand and unsold December 1, 1918, pounds.

C. Average cost per pound.

D. Prices at which fish were actually sold or quoted to retailers during week ending December 1, 1918: (1) Price per pound in small lots—broken packages; (2) price per pound in package lots; (3) price per pound in car lots.

E. What if any charge is made for packages.

A similar statement, giving the same particulars and applying to stocks on hand as of April 1, 1919, shall also be mailed to the Food Administration by or before April 15, 1919.

2. *By retailers and suppliers of hotels and institutions.*—On or before December 15, 1918, each licensee who is a retailer or a supplier of hotels and institutions owning any stocks of frozen fish as of December 1, 1918, shall mail to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., a signed statement showing all stocks of frozen fish on hand as of December 1, 1918, and giving the following particulars:

A. Variety and sizes of frozen fish.

B. Quantity on hand and unsold December 1, 1918, pounds.

C. Average cost per pound.

D. Average prices at which fish were actually sold for consumption during week ending December 1, 1918: (1) Price per pound based on gross weight—before dressing, etc.; (2) price per pound based on net weight—after dressing, etc.

A similar statement, giving the same particulars and applying to stocks on hand as of April 1, 1919, shall also be mailed to the Food Administration by or before April 15, 1919.

[XVI—F—Supplement.]

RECOGNIZED FUNDAMENTALS APPLYING TO THE STORING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FROZEN FISH.

Storers of frozen fish, whether storing at the producing districts or in the distributing markets, perform an important function in preserving the over-production of the various seasonal varieties for consumption during periods of scant production—i. e., the winter months.

They are a direct and potent aid in encouraging and fostering the production of the fisheries by enabling the various producing units to operate steadily and at full efficiency.

Broad differences in the first costs of frozen fish must prevail generally, affected as they are by the uncertainties surrounding production influence of water temperatures, storms, feed conditions, and many other natural factors incident to the industry.

The period of marketability is limited to the cold-weather months. The pack of any one variety must be sold in competition with the total pack of all kinds of frozen fish throughout the country, aggregating over a score of important varieties and many miscellaneous varieties. Marketing must also be carried on in competition with the daily supplies of fresh-caught fish, which fluctuate widely during the winter months.

No satisfactory determination of total storage stocks and average costs on most of the varieties of frozen fish can be reached until after the completion of the fall runs.

Storers of frozen fish and distributors must necessarily contend with these complex and uncertain factors. The business is so speculative in its nature and so variable in its results from season to season that ordinary methods of estimating margins of profit, whether upon particular varieties or the business as a whole, are difficult of application.

The practice of the original storers in selling portions of their pack of particular varieties in advance of the termination of the season of fresh production is a natural outgrowth of the uncertainty. It is a safeguard both for producers and storers and tends to remove some of the speculative features naturally inherent to the industry.

PRESENT POLICY OF REGULATIONS.

The particular attention of the frozen-fish industry is called to General License Regulations No. 1 (printed in a separate pamphlet) governing all industries licensed by the United States Food Administration.

(1) The reports required from all licensees will furnish a basis from which to survey the operations of all licensees during the season of 1918-19.

As the season progresses, special reports will be requested whenever deemed advisable. These will supplement our follow up of daily quotations in the principal distributing centers.

(2) With the approach of winter certain staple varieties of frozen fish, stored in heavy volume, will be given special consideration, and the United States Food Administration hopes, if such action is deemed to be desirable and practicable, to announce maximum prices beyond which these particular varieties can not be sold to the retailer or supplier of hotels and institutions. Such maximum prices, when announced, will be based on merchandise costs with due allowance for reasonable margins of profit.

Such maximums when announced must be accepted as guides only. They do not modify the rules and must not be regarded by storers or owners of relatively low-cost packs as an invitation to take unreasonable profits.

Rule 5 of the general license regulations provides as follows:

"The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell, or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit, or storage charge."

We call attention to the fact that storers of frozen fish in districts favored by a heavy average production will have acquired their stocks at a much lower cost than storers where the runs of fish have been short and unfavorable. The United States Food Administration will expect the rapid pushing of all low-cost packs through the usual distributing channels early in the season and under such conditions as will naturally bring about prices to the retailer and the supplier of hotels and institutions materially below any maximum prices which may hereafter be established.

(3) Attention is also called to general rule 6 regarding resales within the trade. The aim of the United States Food Administration is to keep the supplies of the various varieties of frozen fish moving naturally, freely, and as rapidly as possible into consuming channels at the prevailing prices determined solely by an open, unrestricted market in each distributing district and without local or general manipulation and without advantage being taken by the trade of temporary emergencies creating artificial price conditions.

HERBERT HOOVER,

United States Food Administrator.

AUGUST 24, 1918.

EXHIBIT W.

[XVII—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XVII.—SALT-WATER FISHERMEN.

This pamphlet contains all general and special rules issued up to April 23, 1918, which affect salt-water fishermen catching and selling salt-water fish, shellfish, and crustaceans. Fishermen whose business extends beyond primary consignment and who hold a G license are also subject, in their distributing operations, to General License Regulations No. I and Special License Regulations No. XVI, issued in separate pamphlets.

[XVII—A.]

A. PROCLAMATION OF JANUARY 10, 1918.

Under section 5 of the food-control act, the President issued a proclamation on January 10, 1918, which requires that all salt-water fishermen take out a Federal license. The exact persons covered are described as follows in the proclamation:

"All salt-water fishermen not already licensed by the United States Food Administration, whether fishing independently or on shares, engaged at any period of the year in the commercial distribution, including catching and selling, of any or all varieties of salt-water fish, including menhaden, and of shellfish and crustaceans."

This includes all salt-water fishermen other than those employed on wages, engaged commercially in the catching of salt-water fish, or the taking of any

other kind of sea food, including lobsters, crabs, shrimps, oysters, clams, etc. Except as noted, it applies to such fishermen whether citizens of the United States or aliens, and whether temporarily or steadily engaged in fishing, whether on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, or Pacific coasts of the United States, including Alaska or the coasts of Hawaii, or Porto Rico. The language includes firms, corporations, and associations as well as individuals.

The only fishermen excepted are those employed on a wage basis, without depending for remuneration on a share in some form of fishing lay or partnership agreement.

Federal licenses are issued without charge or fee of any kind. All applications for license must be on blanks provided by the United States Food Administration, and mailed to United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C.

[XVII—B.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED AS SALT-WATER FISHERMEN IN CATCHING AND SELLING SALT-WATER FISH, SHELLFISH, AND CRUSTACEANS.

B. PURPOSE OF REGULATIONS.

The following uniform Federal regulations are issued by the United States Food Administration for the primary purpose of stimulating the production of salt-water fish, shellfish, and crustaceans by permitting the widest possible production along all of the shores of the United States, and by eliminating wasteful and other objectionable practices which decrease the amount of available food.

The regulations have been prepared after consultation with the various State fisheries commissions and the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Their intention and effect is to supersede State laws restricting the production of fish and other sea food, in so far as such laws conflict with the Federal regulations. In so far as they do not conflict, the State law remain in full force and effect and all fishermen must comply therewith.

The Federal food administrator of each State, in cooperating and advising with the fish commission of the same State, will take cognizance of State and local conditions or situations, not covered by Federal regulations, which restrict the free operations of the licensee or limit the catches of salt-water fish or the production of sea food, especially if they create a local shortage in the supply of these food commodities. He will particularly regard the gear, vessels, and equipment of the licensees, and all local restrictions upon their use with a view to recommending further action by the United States Food Administration.

The United States Food Administration will largely rely upon the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the State fishery commissions of the various States to assist the Federal food administrators in administering and enforcing the regulations.

Any violations of the regulations, or the State laws which do not conflict therewith, is a cause for revoking the Federal license of the licensee guilty of such violation.

[XVII—C—1, 2, 3, 4, 5.]

C. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL LICENSEES IN THE SALT-WATER FISHING DISTRICTS AND SEA-FOOD PRODUCING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING ALASKA, AND IN PORTO RICO, AND HAWAII.

Salt-water fishermen are not subject to the general rules governing other licensees.

RULE 1. *Must report change in address or management.*—Licensed partnerships, corporations, or associations shall report within 10 days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration at Washington any change in the management or control or any change in the character of the business of such firms, corporations, or associations. Fishermen licensees, operating as individuals, shall report within 30 days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration at Washington any permanent change of address.

RULE 2. *Reports to be made on request.*—The licensee, when directed by the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative, shall give to such representative, to the United States Bureau of Fisheries, to any

State fish commission, or to the Federal food administrator for any State; as may be directed, such information concerning his business as may be required, in writing, and under oath if requested.

RULE 3. *Inspection by Government agents.*—The authorized representative of the United States Food Administrator shall be at full liberty at all times to inspect the premises of the licensee, his sea-food production, records, vessels, traps, seines, fishing gear, equipment, and all other property used or controlled by the licensee in his operations. All necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to such representative by the licensee and his agents.

RULE 4. *Must show license or give number on request.*—The licensee shall, upon request, show his Federal license or give the number of his Federal license to any representative of the United States Food Administration, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, or his State fish commission.

RULE 5. *Must obey State laws.*—The licensee shall obey all State laws in force where he is operating not in conflict with these general or special regulations.

[XVII—C—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.]

RULE 6. *Waste forbidden.*—The licensee shall not commit waste or willfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the catching, production, or marketing of any varieties of salt-water fish, shellfish, or crustaceans.

RULE 7. *No dealing with person who has failed to take out license.*—No licensee shall knowingly enter into fishing or producing arrangements with, or buy any sea-food commodities from, or sell or consign any sea-food commodities to, any person required to have a Federal license who has not secured such license.

RULE 8. *Only wholesome sea food to be sold or shipped.*—No licensee shall sell or ship for food purposes sea-food commodities which are not in a wholesome condition.

RULE 9. *Container not full must be labeled.*—The licensee in the shipping of all barrels, packages, or containers of salt-water fish, shellfish, or crustaceans, which contain less than the full weight prescribed by the usual trade customs applying in his district for a full barrel, package, or container, shall indicate such fact upon the shipping card or tag, or upon the advice or invoice which may accompany the shipment.

RULE 10. *Willful violation of contract forbidden.*—No licensee who has entered into a contract, oral or otherwise, for the sale of the whole or any part of his catch of salt-water fish, or his production of any kind of sea food, shall without just cause willfully violate his contract by selling or delivering such fish or sea food to any other person.

RULE 11. *Must market all sea food taken.*—The licensee shall not release from traps, pounds, weirs, seines, or fishing vessels any salt-water fish, shellfish, or crustaceans which can be marketed by him without loss; and he shall bring in fish of all varieties and all roes and other parts of fish, which can be marketed by him without loss.

RULE 12. *Damage to gear and equipment forbidden.*—The licensee shall not willfully damage or destroy any gear, twine, or fishing supplies, or any vessel or vessel equipment.

NOTE.—The Federal Food Administrator for each State will inquire into the commission of waste in local sea-food production and the failure to make available sea food which he finds can be marketed without loss to the fishermen.

[XVII—D.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS.

D. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of these special license regulations the waters of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico are divided into three distinct districts designated and referred to as "Atlantic coast outside waters," "Atlantic coast inside waters," and "Gulf of Mexico waters."

Atlantic coast outside waters shall include all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean extending seaward and offshore from the following-described line, and

Atlantic coast inside waters shall include all the areas of water inhabited at any time of the year by salt-water fish and marine shellfish and crustaceans which lie or extend inshore from said following-described line:

Beginning at West Quoddy Head on the coast of Maine; thence following the general line of the outer coast to Long Point; thence in a direct line to Little

River Head; thence in a direct line to Libby Island Light; thence in a direct line to Cummings Head on Great Wass Island; thence in a direct line to Schoodic Point; thence in a direct line to East Head (Isle Au Haut); thence in a direct line to Pemaquid Point; thence in a direct line to Cape Small Point; thence in a direct line to Cape Elizabeth Light; thence following the general line of the outer coast around Cape Ann to Phillips Point (Nahant Bay, Mass.); thence in a direct line to Point Allerton; thence following the general line of the outer coast around Cape Cod to Cuttyhunk Light; thence in a direct line across the entrance to Buzzards Bay to the southerly extremity of Gooseberry Neck in the town of Westport, Mass.; thence following the general line of the outer coast to Sakonnet Point; thence in a direct line to Point Judith; thence following the general line of the outer coast to Watch Hill Point Light; thence in a direct line to Little Gul Island Light; thence in a direct line to Montak Point Light; thence following the general line of the outer coast of Long Island to Rockaway Point; thence in a direct line to the point of Sandy Hook; thence following the general line of the outer coast of New Jersey to Cape May Point; thence in a direct line to the point of Cape Henlopen; thence following the general line of the outer coast to the point of Cape Charles; thence in a direct line to Cape Henry Light; thence following the general line of the outer coast around Cape Hatteras to the point of Cape Lookout; thence in a direct line through the sea buoy off Beaufort Inlet to Bogue Bank; thence following the general line of the outer coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida to Cape Florida; thence along the general line of the outer coast of the Florida Keys to Key West, Fla.

The above description includes in the definition of "Atlantic coast outside waters" Massachusetts Bay, Cape Cod Bay, Nantucket Sound, Vineyard Sound, Block Island Sound, and Hawk Channel. It does not include Buzzards Bay, Long Island Sound, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, or the sounds of North Carolina.

Gulf of Mexico waters shall include all waters of the Gulf of Mexico extending seaward from the following described line:

Beginning at Key West, Fla.; thence in a direct line to Cape Sable, Fla.; thence following the sinuosities of the coast of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and also embracing all salt or brackish bays, lakes, sounds, bayous, and lagoons of the Gulf of Mexico areas.

(As amended Nov. 12, 1918.) Beginning at Key West, Fla., thence in a direct line to Cape Sable, Fla.; thence following the sinuosities of the coast of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and also embracing all salt or brackish bays, lakes, sounds, bayous, lagoons, rivers, creeks, and other bodies of salt or brackish water of the Gulf of Mexico areas.

[XVII—E—1, 2, 3.]

E. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSED FISHERMEN OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC COAST OUTSIDE WATERS.

RULE 1. Licensees shall fish freely—Exceptions.—The licensee shall conduct his fishing operations in such places in the Atlantic coast outside waters at such times and by the use of such gear and equipment as will result in the greatest possible production of edible fish without regard to State or local laws or regulations which prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described in special rules 2 to 6, inclusive.

Provided, That these regulations shall not authorize (1) the placing, setting, or operation of fish traps, pounds, or weirs in any location forbidden by the War Department, or (2) the fishing operation by any enemy, alien enemy, or ally of enemy fishermen without compliance with all regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice, or (3) any fishing operation in violation of other laws of the United States, or of State or local laws or regulations which do not prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described by special rules 2 to 6, inclusive.

RULE 2. All fish may be caught at any time—Exception.—The licensee may catch and market each and every variety of salt-water fish in the Atlantic coast outside waters throughout all seasons of each year: **Provided,** That the licensee shall not market nor unnecessarily destroy in fishing operations salt-water fish of smaller size than are authorized by the laws of the State in whose waters such fish are caught or landed.

RULE 3. *Fish traps, pounds, and weirs may be used and used continuously.*—The licensee may place, set, and operate fish traps, pounds, and weirs in any part of the Atlantic coast outside waters upon any location not forbidden by the War Department, and may operate such gear steadily and continuously throughout every day in each week, Sunday included.

[XVII—E—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4. *Purse seines, haul seines, gill nets, otter trawls, etc., may be used.*—The licensee may fish with purse seines, haul seines, gill nets, otter or beam trawls, and other nets and gear in the Atlantic coast outside waters throughout all seasons of each year: *Provided, however,* That no purse seine or haul seine shall be operated within 500 yards of any trap, pound, or weir, or within 500 yards of any established beach-seining location in operation by any other licensee.

RULE 5. *Night fishing and torching permitted.*—The licensee may engage in night fishing and torching in the Atlantic coast outside waters at all times throughout the year: *Provided, however,* That no torching operations shall be conducted within 500 yards of any trap, pound, or weir.

RULE 6. *Aliens and nonresidents may fish.*—The licensee, whether or not he is an alien, and whether or not he is a citizen of the State in which he is fishing or operating, may catch each and every variety of salt-water fish, and may take shrimp, prawn, mussels, and sea scallops in any part of the Atlantic coast outside waters and may freely market such commodities: *Provided,* That the licensee complies with or offers to comply with any license laws applicable to citizen residents of such State and pays or offers to pay the license fees required from such citizen residents.

NOTE.—The possession of a Federal license in no way operates to relieve the Federal licensee from complying with any license laws of his State or other States in which he may conduct salt-water fishing operations, except to the extent of the modification provided in this rule. All State laws providing license requirements and not modified by the foregoing rules must be fully complied with by all Federal licensees.

[XVII—E—4, 5, 6 (a). July 31, 1918. Substitute this for XVII—E—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4 (as amended Aug. 1, 1918). *Purse seines, haul seines, gill nets, otter trawls, etc., may be used.*—The licensee may fish with purse seines, haul seines, gill nets, otter or beam trawls and other nets and gear in the Atlantic coast outside waters, throughout all seasons of each year: *Provided, however* (a) that no purse seine or haul seine shall be operated within 500 yards of any trap, pound, or weir, except by or on the permission of the owner or operator of such trap, pound, or weir; (b) that no purse seine or haul seine shall be operated within 500 yards of any authorized beach seineing location on which a windlass or winch or similar operating equipment has been set up and established, except by or on the permission of the owner of such authorized beach seineing location; and (c) that no purse seine or haul seine shall be operated within 500 yards of the mouth of any of the inlets or passes in Florida and Georgia waters.

RULE 5. *Night fishing and torching permitted.*—The licensee may engage in night fishing and torching in the Atlantic coast outside waters at all times throughout the year: *Provided, however,* That no torching operations shall be conducted within 500 yards of any trap, pound, or weir.

RULE 6. *Aliens and nonresidents may fish.*—(Repealed Aug. 1, 1918.)

NOTE.—The repeal of this rule is not intended in any way to countenance or approve the imposing of restrictions or excessive license fees on aliens or nonresidents.

[XVII—F.]

F. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSED FISHERMEN OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC COAST INSIDE WATERS.

Special notice.—Conferences will be called by the United States Food Administration later in the year to consider certain sections of the Atlantic coast inside waters. Special license regulations decided upon by the United States Food Administration as a result of these conferences will be promulgated at a later date.

[XVII—F—1, 2. July 31, 1918. Substitute for XVII—F.]

(New—Effective Aug. 1, 1918.)

F. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSED FISHERMEN OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC COAST INSIDE WATERS.

RULE 1. Licensees shall fish freely—Exceptions.—The licensee shall conduct his fishing operations in such places in the Atlantic coast inside waters, at such times and by the use of such gear and equipment as will result in the greatest possible production of edible fish.

Provided, That these regulations shall not authorize (1) the placing, setting or operation of fish traps, pounds, or weirs in any location forbidden by the War Department, or (2) the fishing operation by any enemy, alien enemy, or ally of enemy fishermen without compliance with all regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice, or (3) any fishing operation in violation of other laws of the United States, or of State or local laws or regulations which do not prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described by special rules following.

RULE 2. Closed seasons and size restrictions.—Licensees conducting fishing operations in Atlantic coast inside waters shall not market or unnecessarily destroy in fishing operations, salt-water fish or smaller sizes than are authorized by the laws of the State in whose waters such fish are caught or landed and shall comply with any State laws prescribing closed season on any variety of salt-water fish, except as such restrictions or closed seasons are modified by regulations hereinafter issued.

NOTE.—Modification of State laws.—Whenever in any State the Federal Food Administrator and the State fish commission decide that a modification of the size restrictions or closed seasons, or permitting fishing in certain waters without permits from the local authorities, is in the interest of increased production or the avoidance of waste, supplemental regulations may be issued containing such modifications, and the licensee will then be governed by these supplemental regulations in pursuing his fishing operations and may fish and market his catch in accordance therewith.

[XVII—F—3, 4, 5. July 31, 1918. Insert XVII—F—1, 2.]

(New—Effective Aug. 1, 1918.)

RULE 3. Authority to operate traps, weirs, etc., in new locations.—The licensee may place, set, and operate fish traps, pounds, and weirs of twine, brush, or any other construction in any parts of the Atlantic coast inside waters upon any location not heretofore utilized and not forbidden by the War Department, without the consent of the shore-front property owners: *Provided*, That the licensee first secures the written consent and permit to use such location from the Federal Food Administrator and the State fish commission.

RULE 4. Trapping and seining operations on authorized locations.—The licensee conducting fishing operations for sea-herring in Atlantic coast inside waters on duly authorized weir or trap locations, may freely operate on such location with brush weirs, twin traps and floating traps, or with any form of temporary trap or penning gear, whether moored with stakes, anchors, or otherwise. Such licensee, as an aid to his weir or trap operations, may also freely use seining equipment in the area immediately adjacent to his authorized weir or trap location: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not be construed to authorize free seining operations on unauthorized locations.

RULE 5. Sale of herring for bait.—Licensees who produce sea herring, whether by weirs, seines, or otherwise, shall not sell such herring to sardine packers, fresh-fish distributors, or any other packers of sea herring until the requirements of ground fishermen for bait are supplied: *Provided*, That such ground fishermen shall purchase for cash and that no purchaser applies for more than his reasonable requirements.

[XVII—G—1, 2.]

G. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSED FISHERMEN OPERATING IN GULF OF MEXICO WATERS.

RULE 1. Licensees shall fish freely—Exceptions.—The licensee shall conduct his fishing operations in such places in the Gulf of Mexico waters at such times

and by the use of such gear and equipment as will result in the greatest possible production of edible fish without regard to State or local laws or regulations which prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described in special rules 2 to 7, inclusive.

Provided, That these regulations shall not authorize (1) the placing, setting, or operation of fish traps, pounds, or weirs in any location forbidden by the War Department, or (2) the fishing operation by any enemy, alien enemy, or ally of enemy fishermen without compliance with all regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice, or (3) any fishing operation in violation of other laws of the United States or of State or local laws or regulations which do not prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described by special rules 2 to 7, inclusive.

RULE 2. *Traps, trawls, seines, gill nets, etc., may be used—Exceptions.*—The licensee may fish with traps, pounds, or weirs, otter or beam trawls, purse seines, haul seines, gill nets, trammel nets, and other nets and gear in any of the Gulf of Mexico waters throughout all seasons of each year: *Provided*, (a) That no gill nets shall be set or fished in the bays, lakes, sounds, bayous, or lagoons west of the Alabama-Florida State line or east of the Louisiana-Texas State line; (b) that no pound net, seine, gill net, trammel net, or other net shall be set or fished so as to obstruct the free passage of fish in any bayou or lagoon; and (c) that no nets whatever shall be set or fished within any inlet or pass or within 500 yards of the mouth thereof.

[XVII—G—1, 2 (a). Nov. 14, 1918. Substitute this for XVII—G—1, 2.]

G. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALL LICENSED FISHERMEN OPERATING IN "GULF OF MEXICO WATERS."

RULE 1. *Licensees shall fish freely—Exceptions.*—The licensee shall conduct his fishing operations in such places in the Gulf of Mexico waters at such times and by the use of such gear and equipment as will result in the greatest possible production of edible fish without regard to State or local laws or regulations which prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described in special rules 2 to 7, inclusive.

Provided, That these regulations shall not authorize (1) the placing, setting, or operation of fish traps, pounds, or weirs in any location forbidden by the War Department, or (2) the fishing operation by an enemy, alien enemy, or ally of enemy fishermen without compliance with all regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice, or (3) any fishing operation in violation of other laws of the United States or of State or local laws or regulations which do not prohibit or restrict the operations expressly authorized and described by special rules 2 to 7, inclusive.

RULE 2 (as amended, Nov. 12, 1918). *Traps, trawls, seines, gill nets, etc., may be used—Exceptions.*—The licensee may fish with traps, pounds, or weirs, otter or beam trawls, purse seines, haul seines, gill nets, trammel nets and other nets, and gear in any of the Gulf of Mexico waters throughout all seasons of each year: *Provided* (a), That no gill nets shall be set or fished in the bays, lakes, sounds, bayous, lagoons, rivers, or creeks in the district embraced within the Alabama-Florida State line on the east and the Louisiana-Texas State line on the west; (b) that no pound net, seine, gill net, trammel net, or other net shall be set or fished so as to obstruct the free passage of fish in any bayou or lagoon, river, or creek; (c) that no nets whatever shall be set or fished within any inlet or pass or within 500 yards of the mouth thereof.

[XVII—G—3, 4, 5.]

RULE 3. *Salt-water fish of all sizes may be caught at all seasons—Exceptions.*—The licensee may catch and market each and every variety of salt-water fish and of all sizes in the Gulf of Mexico waters throughout all seasons of each year: *Provided* (a), That no sea trout or red fish (channel bass less than 12 inches in length shall be marketed or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations; (b) that in all the Gulf of Mexico waters west of the mouth of the Suwannee River, Fla., no mullet less than 8 inches in length shall be marketed or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations; (c) that in all the Gulf of Mexico waters south of the mouth of the Suwannee River, Fla., no mullet less than 10 inches in length shall be marketed or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations; (d) that in the Gulf of Mexico waters, south of the mouth of

the Suwannee River, Fla., no mullet whatever shall be caught, marketed, or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations during the period from November 25 to December 20 in each year.

RULE 4. Seines of any length may be used for catching shrimp—Mesh minimums.—The licensee may use seines of any length for catching shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico waters: *Provided*, That such seines shall not have meshes of less than three-quarters of an inch square or bar measure.

RULE 5. Shrimp may be caught throughout the year.—Exceptions.—The licensee may take shrimp throughout all seasons of each year in the Gulf of Mexico waters: *Provided* (a), That in any State in which there is a law in force prescribing a closed season no shrimp shall be taken between the 1st day of December and the 15th day of February following, inclusive, and between the 1st day of June and the 15th day of July, inclusive, of each year, except shrimp to be used and marketed in their fresh state (that is, neither dried nor canned) and for local consumption.

[XVII—G—3, 4, 5 (a). Nov. 14, 1918. Substitute this for XVII—G—3, 4, 5.]

RULE 3 (as amended Nov. 12, 1918). Salt water fish of all sizes may be caught at all seasons—Exceptions.—The licensee may catch and market each and every variety of salt water fish and of all sizes in the Gulf of Mexico waters throughout all seasons of each year: *Provided*, (a) That no sea trout or redfish (channel bass) less than 12 inches in length shall be marketed or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations; (b) that no mullet less than 8 inches in length shall be marketed or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations: *And provided further*, That in all the Gulf of Mexico waters east of the Alabama-Florida State line no mullet whatever shall be caught, marketed, or unnecessarily destroyed in fishing operations during the period from November 25 to December 20 of each year.

NOTE.—Modification of State laws.—Whenever in any State the Federal Food Administrator and the State Fish Commission decide that a modification of the size restrictions or closed seasons, or permitting fishing in certain waters without permits from the local authorities, is in the interest of increased production or the avoidance of waste, supplemental regulations may be issued by the United States Food Administrator containing such modifications, and the licensee will then be governed by these supplemental regulations in pursuing his fishing operations and may fish and market his catch in accordance therewith.

RULE 4. Seines of any length may be used for catching shrimp—Mesh minimums.—The licensee may use seines of any length for catching shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico waters: *Provided*, That such seines shall not have meshes of less than three-quarters of an inch square or bar measure.

RULE 5. Shrimp may be caught throughout the year—Exceptions.—The licensee may take shrimp throughout all seasons of each year in the Gulf of Mexico waters: *Provided*, (a) That in any State in which there is a law in force prescribing a closed season no shrimp shall be taken between the 1st day of December and the 15th day of February following, inclusive, and between the 1st day of June and the 15th day of July, inclusive, of each year, except shrimp to be used and marketed in their fresh state (that is, neither dried nor canned) and for local consumption.

[XVII—G—6, 7.]

RULE 6. Oyster regulations.—The licensee may take and market oysters from the public reefs of the Gulf of Mexico waters from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of May following. He may take seed oysters for bedding or replanting on leased bottoms during any month of the year: *Provided*, That in those States in which the taking of seed oysters is permitted by State law the licensee complies with all existing State regulations applying thereto and no inconsistent with these regulations.

RULE 7. Aliens and nonresidents may fish.—The licensee, whether or not he is an alien and whether or not he is a citizen of the State in which he is fishing or operating, may catch each and every variety of salt-water fish and may take shellfish and crustaceans in any part of the Gulf of Mexico waters and may freely market such commodities: *Provided*, That the licensee complies with or offers to comply with any license laws applicable to citizen

residents of such State and pays or offers to pay the license fee required from such citizen residents.

NOTE.—The possession of a Federal license in no way operates to relieve the Federal licensee from complying with any license laws of his State or other States in which he may conduct salt-water fishing operations, except to the extent of the modification provided in this rule. All State laws providing license requirements and not modified by the foregoing rules must be fully complied with by all Federal licensees.

[XVII—G—6, 7 (a). July 31, 1918. Substitute this for XVII—G—6, 7.]

RULE 6. Oyster regulations.—(This rule has not been changed.) The licensee may take and market oysters from the public reefs of the Gulf of Mexico waters from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of May following. He may take seed oysters for bedding or replanting on leased bottoms during any month of the year: *Provided*, That in those States in which the taking of seed oysters is permitted by State law the licensee complies with all existing State regulations applying thereto and not inconsistent with these regulations.

RULE 7. Aliens and nonresidents may fish.—(Repealed Aug. 1, 1918.)

NOTE.—The repeal of this rule is not intended in any way to countenance or approve the imposing of restrictions or excessive license fees on aliens or non-residents.

EXHIBIT X.

[XVIII—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. XVIII—DISTRIBUTORS OF POULTRY.

Effective December 9, 1918.

This series contains all special regulations applying to the above licensees issued up to December 9, 1918. Such licensees are also subject to General Regulations No. 1, dated May 3, 1918, which, together with this series supersede, as to the above licensees, all regulations of series B.

[XVIII—A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH POULTRY.

RULE 1 (repealed Dec. 5, repeal to be effective Dec. 10, 1918).—*Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of fresh poultry or mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry shall be made in car lots or not less than 20,000 pounds from June 1 to September 15 and 24,000 pounds for the remainder of the year unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE 2. Hoarding prohibited.—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, a quantity of poultry in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

RULE 3. Feeding of live poultry.—All live poultry shipped to market in live poultry cars, or in coops in cars by freight, or by express in car lots, shall be fed or caused to be fed by the licensee at least twice each day with poultry feed until killed. Such poultry feed shall consist of cereals, either ground or whole, meat scraps, bone meal, dried or evaporated sweet milk or buttermilk, to be thinned by adding water or liquid sweet milk or buttermilk: *Provided, however*, That such feed shall not contain any wheat fit for human consumption, and that in no event shall the amount of wheat in such feed exceed 10 per cent thereof. The use of any ingredients except those enumerated in such poultry feed is prohibited.

RULE 4. Amount of feed in live poultry restricted.—The licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any live poultry which contains more than 1 ounce of feed for each 2 pounds of live poultry.

RULE 5. Amount of feed in dressed poultry restricted.—The licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any dressed poultry which contains more than one-fifth of an ounce of feed to each 2 pounds, dressed weight, of such poultry.

RULE 6 (repealed Dec. 5, repeal to be effective Dec. 10, 1918.)—*Shipment of ice-packed poultry regulated.*—The licensee shall not ship ice-packed poultry by freight for a distance of more than 100 hundred miles, except in carload lots: *Provided, however*, such poultry may be shipped in a mixed carload for the same destination, each car to contain not less than 15,000 pounds of any two or more of the following commodities, viz, poultry, cheese, butter, and eggs, from not more than three points of origin on the direct route to such destination, and provided that when ice-packed poultry is loaded in such cars the aggregate weight of such poultry in each car shall not be less than 7,500 pounds.

NOTE.—This rule became effective September 16, 1918.

INTEETRADE RESTRICTED.

General rule 6 provides as follows: "The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice."

The United States Food Administration recognizes the following classes of dealers in fresh poultry: (1) Original packers and shippers, (2) commission merchants and wholesalers, (3) jobbers and suppliers of hotels and institutions, (4) retailers.

All trading in fresh poultry must contribute toward moving the poultry in a direct line to the consumer. Sales between dealers in any one of the classes mentioned above are prohibited except as follows: Sales between wholesalers in different cities will for the present be permitted where necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, provided there is an actual shipment of the goods, and provided the movement between cities is in the direction of normal crop movement from producer to consumer. In addition thereto, not more than two sales between dealers in class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the local Federal food administrator if such sales are necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, but more than two sales between dealers in class 2 shall not be made without the written consent of the local Federal food administrator. One sale, and only one, between dealers in the same class other than class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the local Federal food administrator if such sale is necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, but more than one such sale shall not be made without the written consent of the local Federal food administrator.

In no case shall a dealer sell fresh poultry to any dealer in a class further removed from the consumer than the class in which the seller is included; for example, a jobber shall not sell to wholesaler, or a retailer to a wholesaler.

No objection will be made to sales of fresh poultry that are made at a price that is less than or equal to the initial cost to the seller of the particular commodities sold, nor are such sales to be counted as sales between dealers in the same class.

Licensee will be expected to find out whether sales are justifiable by obtaining information as to the class in which the seller and the buyer are dealing and the location and class of the licensee from whom the seller purchased. This information should be placed on all confirmation of sales.

[XVII—B—Definition.]

B. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

Definitions.—In the following rules the different kinds of dealers in frozen poultry are defined as follows:

(a) An original packer or shipper is a person, firm, corporation, or association that assembles and packs the poultry for market or storage.

(b) A commission merchant is a person, firm, corporation, or association that solicits for sale or receives for sale, and sells food products on a commission basis, or that acts as agent or representative of shippers, packers, and other distributors in the marketing of food products for a fixed package charge or on a percentage basis.

(c) A wholesaler is a person, firm, corporation, or association other than the original packer or shipper that sells to jobbers or to suppliers of hotels and institutions.

(d) A jobber is a person, firm, corporation, or association that sells or distributes to retailers.

(e) A supplier of hotels and institutions is a person, firm, corporation, or association that sells to hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining car or steamship companies, public or private institutions, or to retail dealers requiring specially selected stock and being furnished a service similar to that rendered to hotels and institutions.

(f) A retailer is a person, firm, corporation, or association that sells or distributes to consumers.

(g) The original storer is the person, firm, corporation, or association that owns poultry when first placed in a cold-storage warehouse.

NOTES.—(1) Where a licensee sells poultry within 30 days from the date of original storage, the buyer may also be considered the original storer to the extent that he may add to the maximum advance over cost allowed in selling as a wholesaler, jobber, etc., any part of 6 per cent over the first storer's cost not added by the first storer. In such cases the first storer who sells within 30 days must inform the buyer what portion of 6 per cent over his cost he has added.

(2) Where a definite lot of poultry is sold before it is placed in a cold-storage warehouse and if title to this lot actually passes to the purchaser, or if title is retained by the seller merely as security for the purchase price, and thereafter the poultry is put in the warehouse, the purchaser will be considered the original storer even though the poultry is carried and insured in the seller's name.

Determination of cost.—Wherever in the following rules dealers in frozen poultry are limited in the advance over cost at which such poultry may be sold, "cost" shall be construed to include the purchase price, or in the case of the original packer or shipper the cost into storage, plus storage charges, interest on the goods in storage, and insurance on goods in storage incurred by the seller up to the time of sale, but not to include any other expenses.

In determining cost the licensee may average the cost of all frozen poultry of the same kind and grade which have not already been contracted to be sold, and may take such average cost as the cost of any particular lot of that kind and grade. The licensee must keep a record of the manner in which such average has been arrived at and shall take as the cost of all stock remaining on hand from lots already averaged, the average cost previously arrived at. If the cost of any frozen poultry is averaged, the cost of all frozen poultry must be averaged.

NOTES.—(1) The maximum advances over cost specified in the following rules are not to be regarded as normal or so recognized by the Food Administration. They are intended only to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide to cover cases where the methods of doing business are more expensive, to the extent that such methods are justified. Those maximum advances must be exceeded in selling any specified lot of poultry, and the average advance over cost charged by any dealer must not be more than sufficient to return to him a reasonable profit on his investment in accordance with general rule 5 which is as follows: "The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell, or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission profit or storage charge."

(2) Profits on different sales can not be averaged. The licensee is limited on each transaction to the maximum profit permitted by the rules and regulations.

(3) Where a dealer in the sale of poultry adds less than the maximum advance over cost permitted by the rules, the buyer is not because of this fact permitted to add to the maximum advance over cost allowed to him any part of the maximum advance allowed to the seller which the seller did not add.

(4) The special rules regulating the profits of dealers in frozen poultry do not apply to poultry that is placed in a cold-storage warehouse, but which is removed from the cold-storage warehouse, for distribution for consumption, within thirty (30) days after the date of the original entry of such poultry into the cold-storage warehouse.

[XVIII—B—1, 2, 3.]

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

RULE 1. *Purchase from dealer charging unreasonable margin prohibited.*—No licensee shall knowingly purchase frozen poultry from a dealer who sells at a greater advance over cost than the maximum specified in the following rules.

RULE 2. *Maximum margins for original packer or shipper.*—The original packer or shipper, storing in a cold-storage warehouse, shall not sell frozen poultry to wholesalers at an advance of more than 6 per cent over cost. In case frozen poultry is stored in the name of a commission merchant, the original storer shall be deemed to be the consignor for whom the commission merchant acts as agent. An additional advance not exceeding 5 per cent of cost may be charged by the original packer or shipper in selling to jobbers or suppliers of hotels and institutions. An additional advance not exceeding 10 per cent of cost may be charged in selling to retailers, or an additional advance not exceeding 15 per cent of cost may be charged if the packer performs the functions of a supplier of hotels and institutions, as heretofore defined.

RULE 3. *Maximum commissions.*—A commission merchant shall not receive a commission of more than 5 per cent on frozen poultry consigned to him by shippers or packers. If a commission merchant acts as an agent for dealers other than shippers or packers for the distribution of surplus stocks, the selling price shall not exceed the maximum advance over cost to the consignor permitted to such consignor by the following rules, which advance shall include the commission for such sale. A commission merchant who takes to account consigned frozen poultry shall not receive any other profit beyond the amount of the commission before specified.

A commission merchant shall require from consignors a statement of cost of goods and maximum selling price allowable under these rules.

[XVIII—B—4, 5, 6, 7.]

RULE 4. *Maximum margin for jobber.*—A jobber shall not sell frozen poultry at an advance of more than 5 per cent over cost. If a wholesaler also sells as a jobber he shall not sell at an advance of more than 10 per cent over cost as provided for jobbers in rule 5. The above maximum advances may be increased by not to exceed 6 per cent of cost in cases where the wholesaler is also the original storer in a cold-storage warehouse.

RULE 5. *Maximum margin for jobber.*—A jobber shall not sell frozen poultry at an advance of more than 10 per cent over cost. The above maximum advance may be increased by not to exceed 6 per cent of cost in cases where the jobber is also the original storer in a cold-storage warehouse.

RULE 6. *Maximum margin for supplier of hotels and institutions.*—A supplier of hotels and institutions shall not sell frozen poultry at an advance of more than 15 per cent over cost. The above maximum advance may be increased by not to exceed 6 per cent of cost in cases where the supplier of hotels and institutions is also the original storer in a cold-storage warehouse.

RULE 7. *Direct line of distribution defined.*—A sale by any dealer in frozen poultry in any of the classes indicated below to a dealer in any succeeding class shall be considered to be in the direct line of distribution:

- Class 1. Original packers and shippers.
- Class 2. Commission merchants—wholesalers.
- Class 3. Jobbers—suppliers of hotels and institutions.
- Class 4. Retailers—hotels and institutions.

[XVIII—B—8.]

RULE 8. *Intertrading restricted.*—All trading in frozen poultry shall serve to move the frozen poultry in the direct line of distribution to the consumer, and nothing contained in this or the preceding rule shall authorize any licensee to use any more indirect method of distribution of frozen poultry. One sale of any lot of frozen poultry between dealers in the same class may be made where necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, provided a report is made promptly to the local Federal food administrator. Such sales shall be made at an advance of not more than 5 per cent over cost, except when sold by the original storer, who shall sell at not more than 6 per cent over cost. If sold by a commission merchant to a wholesaler the commission shall not exceed 5 per cent.

Except for such sales no licensee shall sell to another in the same or any preceding class of distribution without the written consent of the local Federal food administrator, which will be given only in extraordinary circumstances. Where such consent is given the dealer shall not sell at an advance of more than one-fourth cent per pound over cost, nor in the case of a commission merchant selling to a wholesaler shall the commission amount to more than one-fourth cent per pound: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent sales at cost: *Provided further*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent sales for immediate delivery from one city to another for actual distribution to relieve exceptional local shortage, but a report of any such sale must be promptly made to the local Federal food administrator, with the reasons therefor; such sales shall be made at a price not to exceed 5 per cent over cost, or if sold by a commission merchant to a wholesaler the commission shall not exceed 5 per cent: *And provided further*, That nothing in the rule shall prevent a commission merchant from acting as an agent for dealers other than original shippers and packers, as provided in rule 3.

NOTE.—Licensees will be expected to find out whether sales are justifiable by obtaining information as to the class in which the seller and the buyer are dealing and the location and class of the licensee from whom the seller purchased. This information should be placed on all confirmations of sales.

[XVIII—B—9, 10, 11, 12, 13.]

RULE 9. *Brokerage to be included in margins.*—If brokers act as agents in any sale of frozen poultry under these rules, brokerage paid shall not be added to the selling price of the goods.

RULE 10. *Hoarding prohibited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, a quantity of poultry in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

NOTE.—Poultry must in no case be stored for more than 12 months from the date of the original receipt in a cold-storage warehouse. After the completion of a certain portion of the storage season, to be determined in connection with each product (when the maximum stocks of each variety can be estimated, a plan may be adopted by the United States Food Administration providing for the percentage of withdrawals required per month on each variety and for each class of business for the balance of the season in order to provide for an equitable distribution.

Licensees engaged in business as cold-storage warehousemen will be required to provide necessary information. Dealers will be required to make special monthly storage reports giving the necessary data covering transactions in frozen poultry in accordance with the foregoing rules.

RULE 11 (repealed Dec. 5, repeal to be effective Dec. 10, 1918).—*Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of poultry or mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry shall be made in car lots of not less than 20,000 pounds from June 1 to September 15, and 24,000 pounds for the remainder of the year, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE 12. *Amount of feed in dressed poultry restricted.*—The licensees shall not sell or offer for sale any dressed poultry which contains more than one-fifth of an ounce of feed for each 2 pounds of dressed poultry.

RULE 13. *When poultry to be marked "cold storage."*—No licensee shall sell or offer for sale poultry which has been held for a period of 30 days or over in a cold-storage warehouse, unless such poultry is plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed, or, upon the article of food itself with the words "cold storage." The licensee shall keep such mark, stamp, or tag in plain view, and shall not represent or advertise as fresh any poultry; and if he is a retailer shall display a placard plainly and conspicuously marked "cold-storage goods" on the bulk mass of articles of food. Any invoice or bill rendered for such goods shall clearly describe the poultry, using the words "cold-storage goods."

[XVIII—B—14, 15.]

RULE 14. *Cold-storage markings not to be removed.*—No licensee shall remove or erase or permit to be removed or erased any mark, stamp, or tag bear-

ing the words "Cold storage" or other words required by these rules and regulations to be placed on any poultry or upon the containers wherein they are packed unless the poultry so marked, stamped, or tagged were delivered from the cold-storage warehouse where originally stored within 30 days after they were stored and were not again put into a cold-storage warehouse. When any poultry is transferred from a container bearing the words "Cold storage," or such poultry is divided into smaller lots or units, the words "Cold storage" shall be plainly and conspicuously marked upon the containers, cartons, packages, or wrappers to which they are transferred.

RULE 15. *Certificate of value to be furnished to cold-storage warehousemen.*—The licensee storing poultry with cold-storage warehouseman upon which the warehouseman either directly or indirectly loans money shall upon request of such warehouseman file with him a certificate stating the market value of the goods stored and shall make no false or misleading statement in such certificate nor shall he fail to maintain the margin required by the regulations of the Food Administration on loans made by cold-storage warehousemen.

[XVIII—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS DEALING IN POULTRY.

RULE 1. *Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discriminatory.*—The licensee shall not charge, directly or indirectly, an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission or brokerage on the sale of poultry.

NOTE.—The Food Administration in enforcing this rule will insist that any proposed increase in rates be submitted to the local Federal food administrator and that the reason for any increased rate over the prewar normal be justified to him, subject to the general supervision of the United States Food Administration before such increased rates are put into effect.

The rates to be charged by a commission merchant are more specifically treated under B, rule 3, supra.

RULE 2. *Prompt remittance and proper account sales to be rendered.*—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of poultry received on consignment for sale or distribution and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

NOTE.—Where a commission merchant receives a consignment of poultry and guarantees to the consignor a definite selling price, he must show on the account sales the actual price at which the goods are sold, together with services actually performed and expenses actually incurred, and as a separate item must show any sum paid to the consignor by reason of the commission merchant's contract of guaranty. Failure to do this will be considered a violation of the above rule and also a misstatement of the price at which commodities are being sold in violation of general rule 19.

RULE 3. *Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.*—The licensee shall not, directly or indirectly, sell consigned poultry or poultry with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted to himself or to anyone connected with his business unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

NOTE.—This rule is not intended to relieve the licensee from any legal obligation resting on him to obtain authorization from the shipper before taking to account goods consigned to him or to obtain the ratification of such a transaction.

EXHIBIT Y.

[XIX—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XIX.

DISTRIBUTORS OF EGGS.

Effective November 11, 1918.

This series contains all special regulations applying to the above licensees issued up to November 11, 1918. Such licensees are also subject to General Regulations No. I, dated May 3, 1918, which, together with the series, supersede, as to the above licensees, all regulations of series B.

[XIX—A—Candling.]

CANDLING REQUIREMENTS.

Careful and conservative estimates show that for the past five years, during the period from June 1 to October 1, 25 per cent of all eggs were a total loss, and 40 per cent materially depreciated in food value. In order to save as much as possible of this food during this great emergency we recommend:

1. Compliance with all municipal, State, and Federal regulations as to candling and purchasing.
2. Cooperation with agricultural college extension men handling this work.
3. That in every case of candled eggs there be placed on the top layer a candling certificate, as per copy below.
4. That the suggestions on the back of the candling certificate be given careful attention.

It is desirable to place on the face of the card at the upper left the United States Food Administration emblem, at the upper right the State emblem, and on the back of the card in the upper center the United States Food Administration emblem. This, however, is not essential.

(Face of card.)

Food will win the war.

Egg candling certificate.

The _____ State Food Department, in cooperation with the United States Food Administration, is working to save all eggs. Make every egg count. Remember a rotten egg feeds nobody, brings no profit to anyone, helps only the enemy. We have endeavored earnestly to do our bit to save to our people the millions of dollars formerly lost.

Every receiver should candle all eggs carefully, keep them cool and dry, thereby helping the Allies make the world a decent place to live in.

This case candled _____ by _____
(Date)

(Signed) _____
(Firm, corporation, or individual.)
(Over.)

(Town) (State)

(License number)

(Reverse side of card)

In order that the eggs in this case serve the purpose of food for our people and our Allies to the fullest extent and help to win the war, it is necessary that they be chilled to a temperature of 60° or below whenever at all possible and be moved into cold storage or consumption.

Your patriotic cooperation is desired.

Licensees will be expected to comply with the State and municipal laws, rules, and regulations, and with the Federal regulations. Failure to do so will be considered a wasteful practice.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

(It is recommended that these cards be printed 6½ by 3½ inches.)

[XIX—A—Intertrading.]

INTERTRADING RESTRICTED.

General rule 6 provides as follows:

"The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice."

The United States Food Administration recognizes the following classes of dealers in fresh eggs:

1. Original packers and shippers.
2. Commission merchants and wholesalers.
3. Jobbers and suppliers of hotels and institutions.
4. Retailers.

All trading in fresh eggs must contribute toward moving the eggs in a direct line to the consumer. Sales between dealers in any one of the classes mentioned above are prohibited, except as follows: Sales between wholesalers in different cities will for the present be permitted where necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, provided there is an actual shipment of the goods, and provided the movement between cities is in the direction of normal crop movement from producer to consumer. In addition thereto not more than two sales of any lot of fresh eggs between dealers in class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the local Federal food administrator if such sales are necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, but more than two sales between dealers in class 2 shall not be made without the written consent of the local Federal food administrator. One sale, and only one, between dealers in the same class other than class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the local Federal food administrator if such sale is necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, but more than one such sale shall not be made without the written consent of the local Federal food administrator.

In no case shall a dealer sell fresh eggs to any dealer in a class further removed from the consumer than the class in which the seller is included; for example, a jobber shall not sell to a wholesaler, or a retailer to a wholesaler.

No objection will be made to sales of fresh eggs between dealers in the same class that are made at a price that is less than or equal to the initial cost to the seller of the particular commodities sold, nor are such sales to be counted as sales between dealers in the same class.

Licensees will be expected to find out whether sales are justifiable by obtaining information as to the class in which the seller and the buyer are dealing and the location and class of the licensee from whom the seller purchased. This information should be placed on all confirmations of sales.

[XIX—A—1, 2.]

XIX.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH EGGS.

RULE 1. *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of fresh eggs, or mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry, shall be made in car lots of not less than 20,000 pounds from June 1 to September 15, and 24,000 pounds for the remainder of the year, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE 2. *Hoarding prohibited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, a quantity of eggs in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

[XIX—A—1, 2 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XIX—A—1, 2.]

XIX.

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF FRESH EGGS.

RULE 1. *Minimum carload shipments.*—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 2. *Hoarding prohibited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, a quantity of eggs in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

[XIX—A—3.]

RULE 3. *Requirements for containers of eggs.*—The licensee shall not ship eggs in quantities of more than 30 dozen except in containers made according to the following specifications without special permission in writing from the United States Food Administration.

A. *Specifications for cases or carriers.*—(a) Standard egg cases or carriers shall be made of hardwood of not less than the following dimensions: Sides, top and bottom, three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; ends and center partitions seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; end cleats $1\frac{1}{4}$ by seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; threepenny fine, cement coated, large headed nails, 21 on each side, 21 on bottom and 8 on top; 4 in each end (except where drop cleat cover is used 3 nails in each end will suffice), ends to be either of 1 piece or 2 pieces cleated; when 2 end pieces cleated are used 2 nails should be in each end of each piece, nails clinched; center partition to be of not more than 2 pieces, plumb and level with the top of the case; sides, bottom and top to be of not more than 2 pieces each.

(b) Double veneered egg cases or carriers where wire staples are used shall be made of double sides and bottoms; aggregate thickness of sides and bottoms shall be not less than three-sixteenths of an inch, with wood liners placed between and across the grain of sides and bottoms; wire staples not to be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and shall be driven through sides, bottoms, and liners and securely clinched on opposite side. Ends and center partitions of such cases or carriers shall be not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and recessed in walls and sides and bottoms with cleats not less than one-half inch in thickness and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; four cement coated nails shall be driven through sides into the ends of each cleat. Tops must not be less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick and eight cement coated nails on top, four on each end.

B. *Specifications for fillers and cushions for cases or carriers.*—(a) All flat dividing boards and tray fillers shall be of hard calendar strawboard weighing not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the set, consisting of 10 trays and 12 dividing boards, 1 of which is to be used at bottom and top of each compartment and shall be of sufficient size to fill the compartments to prevent shifting; and,

Cushions shall be placed at the bottom and top of each compartment of egg cases, and shall consist (a) of cork shavings, cut straw or excelsior evenly distributed to a thickness of one-half inch at the bottom of compartment and of sufficient thickness on top to hold contents firmly in place, or (b) corrugated strawboard, or (c) fillers three-fourths inch in depth made of No. 1 filler board, or (d) packing mats made of excelsior covered with paper, not less than 11 inches square, of uniform thickness, and each weighing not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, in which case the dividing board will not be required next to eggs on top.

(b) Cupped trays shall be of compressed pulp, weighing not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for each 30-dozen set, consisting of 18 pairs of trays and 4 cushions, and shall completely inclose the eggs on end between lower and upper trays, the eggs being packed on end from the bottom to the top of the egg case; inverted trays of 25-cup size shall be used as cushions at top and bottom of each compartment.

NOTE.—Eggs shipped in heavy boxes known as No. 1 cases, shall be packed the same as in the instance of standard cases or carriers.

C. *Secondhand cases or carriers.*—Cases or carriers which have already been used in transportation of eggs and are reused shall be strapped with iron, wire, or wooden straps on the sides and bottom and at each end.

NOTE.—This same rule shall also apply to the shipment of cold-storage eggs.

[XIX—B—Definitions.]

B—SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTORS OF COLD-STORAGE EGGS.

Definitions.—In the following rules the different kinds of dealers in cold-storage eggs are defined as follows:

(a) An original packer or shipper is a person, firm, corporation, or association that assembles and packs the eggs for market or storage.

(b) A commission merchant is a person, firm, corporation, or association that solicits for sale or receives for sale and sells food products on a commission basis, or that acts as agent or representative of shippers, packers, and other distributors in the marketing of food products for a fixed package charge or on a percentage basis.

(c) A wholesaler is a person, firm, corporation, or association, other than the original packer or shipper, that sells to jobbers or to suppliers of hotels and institutions.

(d) A jobber is a person, firm, corporation, or association that sells or distributes to retailers.

(e) A supplier of hotels and institutions is a person, firm, corporation, or association that sells to hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining-car or steamship companies, public or private institutions, or to retail dealers requiring specially selected stock and being furnished a service similar to that rendered to hotels and institutions.

(f) A retailer is a person, firm, corporation, or association that sells or distributes to consumers.

(g) The original storer is the person, firm, corporation, or association that owns eggs when first placed in a cold-storage warehouse.

NOTE.—(1) Where a licensee sells eggs within 30 days from the date of original storage, the buyer may also be considered the original storer to the extent that he may add to the maximum advance over cost allowed in selling as a wholesaler, jobber, etc., any part of 6 per cent over the first storer's cost not added by the first storer. In such cases the first storer who sells within 30 day must inform the buyer what portion of 6 per cent over his cost he has added.

(2) Where a definite lot of eggs is sold before it is placed in cold-storage warehouse, and if title to this lot actually passes to the purchaser, or if title is retained by the seller merely as security for the purchase price, and thereafter the eggs are put in the warehouse, the purchaser will be considered the original storer even though the eggs are carried and insured in the seller's name.

[XIX—B—Definitions, continued.]

Wherever in the following rules dealers in cold-storage eggs are limited in the advance over cost at which such eggs may be sold, "cost" shall be construed to include the purchase price, or in the case of the original packer or shipper the cost into storage, plus storage charges, interest on the goods in storage, and insurance on goods in storage incurred by the seller up to the time of sale, but not to include any other expenses, except as hereinafter provided in the case of candled eggs.

In selling eggs candled by the licensee the actual net candling loss may be included in the cost, but the expense of labor and materials in candling and all repacking expenses shall not be included.

In determining cost licensees may average the cost of all lots of cold-storage eggs of the same grade which were originally stored in the same month and which have not already been contracted to be sold, and may take such average cost as the cost of any particular lot. The licensee must keep a record of the manner in which such average had been arrived at and shall take as the cost of all stock remaining on hand from lots already averaged the average cost previously arrived at. If the cost of any cold-storage eggs is averaged, the cost of all cold-storage eggs must be averaged.

NOTE.—(1) The maximum advances over cost specified in the following rules are not to be regarded as normal or so recognized by the Food Administration. They are intended only to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide to cover cases where the methods of doing business are more expensive, to the extent that such methods are justified. These maximum advances must not be exceeded in selling any specified lot of eggs, and the average advance over cost charged by any dealer must not be more than sufficient to return to him a reasonable profit on his investment in accordance with general rule 5, which is as follows: "The licensee shall not import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell, or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit, or storage charge."

(2) The special rules regulating the profits of dealers in cold-storage eggs do not apply to eggs that are placed in a cold-storage warehouse, but which are removed from the cold-storage warehouse for distribution for consumption within thirty (30) days after the date of the original entry of such eggs into the cold-storage warehouse.

(3) Profits on different sales can not be averaged. The licensee is limited on each transaction to the maximum profit permitted by the rules and regulations.

(4) Where a dealer in the sale of cold-storage eggs adds less than the maximum advance over cost permitted by the rules, the buyer is not because of this fact permitted to add to the maximum advance over cost allowed to him any part of the maximum advance allowed to the seller which the seller did not add.

[XIX—B—1, 2, 3.]

REGULATIONS.

RULE 1. *Purchase from dealer charging unreasonable margin prohibited.*—No licensee shall knowingly purchase cold-storage eggs from a dealer who sells at a greater advance over cost than the maximum specified in the following rules:

RULE 2. *Maximum margins for original packer or shipper.*—The original packer or shipper, storing in a cold-storage warehouse, shall not sell cold-storage eggs to wholesalers at an advance of more than 6 per cent over cost. In case cold-storage eggs are stored in the name of a commission merchant, the original storer shall be deemed to be the consignor for whom the commission merchant acts as agent. An additional advance not exceeding 4 per cent of cost may be charged by the original packer or shipper in selling eggs at mark or 7 per cent over cost in selling eggs candled by him to jobbers or suppliers of hotels and institutions. An additional advance may be charged in selling to retailers not exceeding 5 per cent of cost if sold at mark (i. e., in original packages), and not exceeding 10 per cent of cost in selling eggs candled by him. An additional advance not exceeding 12 per cent of cost may be charged if the original packer performs the functions of a supplier of hotels and institutions, as heretofore defined.

RULE 3. *Maximum commissions.*—A commission merchant shall not receive a commission of more than 4 per cent on cold-storage eggs consigned to him. The selling price of cold-storage eggs sold through a commission merchant shall not exceed the maximum advance over cost permitted to the consignor by these rules, which advance shall include the commission for the sale. A commission merchant who takes to account consigned cold-storage eggs shall not receive any other profit beyond the amount of the commission before specified. A commission merchant shall require from consignors a statement of cost of goods and maximum selling price allowable under these rules.

[XIX—B—4, 5, 6, 7, 8.]

RULE 4. *Maximum margin for wholesaler.*—A wholesaler shall not sell cold-storage eggs at mark at an advance of more than 4 per cent over cost or 7 per cent over cost if he candles the eggs. If a wholesaler also sells as a jobber he shall not sell eggs at mark at an advance of more than 5 per cent over cost or eggs candled by him at more than 10 per cent over cost as provided for jobbers in rules 5 and 6. The above maximum advances may be increased by not to exceed 6 per cent of cost, in cases where the wholesaler is also the original storer in a cold-storage warehouse.

RULE 5. *Maximum margin for jobber of cold-storage eggs at mark.*—A jobber shall not sell cold-storage eggs at mark (i. e., in original packages) at an advance of more than 5 per cent over cost.

RULE 6. *Maximum margin for jobber of candled eggs.*—A jobber shall not sell eggs candled by him at an advance of more than 10 per cent over cost. The maximum advance prescribed in rules 5 and 6 may be increased by not to exceed 6 per cent of cost in cases where the jobber is also the original storer in a cold-storage warehouse.

RULE 7. *Maximum margin for supplier of hotels and institutions.*—A supplier of hotels and institutions shall not sell eggs candled and selected by him at more than 12 per cent over cost. This maximum advance may be increased by not to exceed 6 per cent of cost in cases where the supplier of hotels and institutions is also the original storer in a cold-storage warehouse.

RULE 8. *Maximum margin for retailer storing eggs during 1918.*—A retailer who is the original storer of eggs during 1918 shall not sell such eggs candled and selected by him at an advance of more than 21 per cent over cost.

NOTE.—Maximum margins for retailers on all sales of eggs other than those above specified will be announced separately.

[XIX—B—9, 10.]

RULE 9. *Direct line of distribution defined.*—A sale by any dealer in cold-storage eggs in any of the classes indicated below to a dealer in any succeeding class shall be considered to be in the direct line of distribution:

Class 1. Original packers and shippers.

Class 2. Commission merchants—wholesalers.

Class 3. Jobbers—suppliers of hotels and institutions.

Class 4. Retailers—hotels and institutions.

RULE 10. *Intertrading restricted.*—All trading in cold-storage eggs shall serve to move the cold-storage eggs in the direct line of distribution to the consumer and nothing contained in this or the preceding rule shall authorize any licensee to use any more indirect method of distribution than he has been accustomed to use in the past in the distribution of eggs. One sale of any lot of cold-storage eggs between dealers in the same class may be made where necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business. Such sales shall be made at an advance of not more than 2 per cent over cost, except when sold by a wholesaler or jobber who is also the original storer who shall sell at not more than 6 per cent over cost. Where a dealer buys cold-storage eggs from another dealer in the same class other than the original storer he must sell the eggs so bought at not more than the maximum advances over cost specified in the above rules minus 2 per cent. A licensee who does business both as a wholesaler and jobber may buy as a jobber with the intention of reselling to a retailer or of making the one permissible resale to other jobbers, or to suppliers of hotels or institutions.

Except for such sales no licensee shall sell to another in the same or any preceding class of distribution without the written consent of the local Federal food administrator, which will be given only in extraordinary circumstances. Where such consent is given the dealer shall not sell at an advance of more than 10 cents per case over cost, nor in the case of a commission merchant selling to a wholesaler shall the commission amount to more than 10 cents per case: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent sales for immediate delivery from one city to another for actual distribution to relieve exceptional local shortage, but a report of any such sale must be promptly made to the local Federal food administrator, with the reasons therefor. Such sales shall be made at a price not to exceed 4 per cent over cost.

NOTE.—Licensees will be expected to find out whether sales are justifiable by obtaining information as to the class in which the seller and the buyer are dealing and the location and class of the licensee from whom the seller purchased. This information should be placed on all confirmations of sales.

[XIX—B—11, 12, 13, 14.]

RULE 11. *Brokerage to be included in margins.*—If brokers act as agents in any sale of cold-storage eggs under these rules brokerage paid shall not be added to the selling price of the goods.

RULE 12. *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of eggs, or mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry, shall be made in car lots of not less than 20,000 pounds from June 1 to September 15, and 24,000 pounds for the remainder of the year, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however*, That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE 13. *Hoarding prohibited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, a quantity of eggs in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

NOTE.—Under this rule eggs must in no case be kept in storage beyond March 1. Licensees engaged in business as cold-storage warehousemen will be required to provide necessary information. Dealers may be required to make special monthly storage reports, giving the necessary data covering transactions in cold-storage eggs in accordance with the foregoing rules.

RULE 14. *Cold-storage eggs to be so marked.*—No licensee shall sell or offer for sale eggs which have been held for a period of 30 days or over in a cold-storage warehouse unless such commodities are plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed or upon the article of food itself, with the words "Cold storage." The licensee shall keep such mark, stamp, or tag in plain view, and shall not represent or advertise as fresh any such eggs; and if he is a retailer, shall display a placard plainly and conspicuously marked "Cold-storage goods" on the bulk, mass, or articles of food. Any invoice or bill rendered for such goods shall clearly describe the commodities, using the words "Cold-storage goods."

[XIX—B—11, 12, 13, 14 (a). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XIX—B—11, 12, 13, 14.]

RULE 11. Brokerage to be included in margins.—If brokers act as agents in any sale of cold-storage eggs under these rules brokerage paid shall not be added to the selling price of the goods.

RULE 12. Minimum carload shipments.—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

RULE 13. Hoarding prohibited.—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, a quantity of eggs in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

NOTE.—Under this rule eggs must in no case be kept in storage beyond March 1. Licensees engaged in business as cold-storage warehousemen will be required to provide necessary information. Dealers may be required to make special monthly storage reports giving the necessary data covering transactions in cold-storage eggs in accordance with the foregoing rules.

RULE 14. Cold-storage eggs to be so marked.—No licensee shall sell or offer for sale eggs which have been held for a period of 30 days or over in a cold-storage warehouse unless such commodities are plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed or upon the article of food itself, with the words "Cold storage." The licensee shall keep such mark, stamp, or tag in plain view, and shall not represent or advertise as fresh any such eggs; and if he is a retailer, shall display a placard plainly and conspicuously marked "Cold-storage goods" on the bulk, mass, or articles of food. Any invoice or bill rendered for such goods shall clearly describe the commodities, using the words "Cold-storage goods."

[XIX—B—15, 16, 17.]

RULE 15. Cold-storage markings not to be removed.—No licensee shall remove or erase or permit to be removed or erased any mark, stamp, or tag bearing the words "Cold storage" or other words required by these rules and regulations to be placed on any food commodities or upon the containers wherein they are packed, unless the eggs so marked, stamped, or tagged were delivered from the cold-storage warehouse where originally stored within 30 days after they were stored and were not again put in a cold-storage warehouse. When any food commodities are transferred from a container bearing the words "Cold storage," or such food commodities are divided into smaller lots or units, the words "Cold storage," shall be plainly and conspicuously marked upon the containers, cartons, packages, or wrappers to which they are transferred.

RULE 16. Certificate of value to be furnished to cold-storage warehousemen.—The licensee storing eggs with a cold-storage warehouseman upon which the warehouseman either directly or indirectly loans money shall upon request of such warehouseman file with him a certificate stating the market value of the goods stored and shall make no false or misleading statement in such certificate nor shall he fail to maintain the margin required by the regulations of the Food Administration on loans made by cold-storage warehousemen.

RULE 17. Specifications for containers.—Rule 3 of XIX—A, governing distributors of fresh eggs, shall also apply to distributors of cold-storage eggs.

[XIX—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS DEALING IN EGGS.

RULE 1. Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discrimina
The licensee shall not charge, directly or indirectly, an unjust, unreasonable, discriminating or unfair commission or brokerage on the sale of eggs.

NOTE.—The Food Administration in enforcing this rule will require that any proposed increase in rates be submitted to the local Food Administrator and that the reason for any increased rate over the existing rate be justified to him, subject to the general supervision of the Food Administration before such increased rates are put into effect.

The rates to be charged by a commission merchant shall be treated under B, rule 3, supra.

RULE 2. Prompt remittance and proper account sales to be rendered.—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of eggs received on consignment for sale or distribution and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

NOTE.—Where a commission merchant receives a consignment of poultry or eggs and guaranties to the consignor a definite selling price, he must show on the account sales the actual price at which the goods are sold, together with services actually performed and expenses actually incurred, and as a separate item must show any sum paid to the consignor by reason of the commission merchant's contract of guaranty. Failure to do this will be considered a violation of the above rule governing commission merchants and also a misstatement of the price at which commodities are being sold in violation of general rule 19.

RULE 3. Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.—The licensee shall not, directly or indirectly, sell consigned eggs or eggs with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business, unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

NOTE.—This rule is not intended to relieve the licensee from any legal obligation resting on him to obtain authorization from the shipper before taking to account goods consigned to him or to obtain the ratification of such a transaction.

[XIX—D—1.]

D. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RETAILERS OF EGGS.

RULE 1. Fresh or cold-storage eggs must not be sold at retail at more than reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee shall not sell fresh or cold-storage eggs at retail at more than a reasonable advance over cost without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of the sale. Cost shall include purchase price and transportation charges, and where the retailer actually candles and grades eggs he may include in the cost the actual loss from such candling and grading. In the case of cold-storage eggs cost shall include the following additional items:

1. Storage charges actually incurred.
2. Insurance charges actually incurred.
3. Interest on money invested at the current rate while eggs are in storage.

The licensee may average the cost of all lots of eggs of the same grade (and in the case of cold-storage eggs, all eggs of the same grade which were originally stored in the same month) in his possession at the point from which the sale is made which have not already been contracted to be sold, and may take such average cost as the cost of any particular lot. When new lots are added and a new average calculated the licensee shall include in the new averaging all stock remaining on hand from lots already averaged at the average cost previously determined. If the cost of any eggs is averaged, the cost of all eggs must be averaged. When costs are averaged the licensee must keep a record of the manner in which such average has been arrived at.

NOTE.—The retail section of the Distribution of Perishables of the United States Food Administration has determined that any advance over cost in excess of 7 cents to 8 cents a dozen is unreasonable and will be considered evidence of violation of the above rule.

The 7 cents per dozen represents the maximum for stores conducting the cash-and-carry or no-service plan, while the 8 cents per dozen is the maximum margin for the extra service stores extending credit and delivery.

Retailer may have benefit of fractional cost on any transaction.—Retailers whose delivered terminal costs figure in fractions may have the benefit of such fractional costs. For example, if eggs cost at terminal delivery $46\frac{1}{4}$ cents per dozen, the selling price may be figured as follows:

Cash-and-carry stores.

	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
Amount of sale:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
1 dozen.....	46½	7	53½	½	\$0.54
2 dozen.....	91½	14	106½	½	1.07
3 dozen.....	138½	21	159½	½	1.60

The maximum selling price for the extra service or credit and delivery stores would be 1 cent per dozen higher.

In determining margins at 7 cents and 8 cents per dozen on eggs, with the fractional cost in the dealer's favor, the United States Food Administration has given due consideration to the rising costs of operation which must be met by the dealer.

Margin for retailer who stored eggs during 1918.—The attention of any retailer who was the original storer of eggs during the season of 1918 is called to the fact that he is still governed by rule 8 of the special regulations governing distributors of cold-storage eggs in respect to transactions in these eggs.

[XIX, supplement.]

SUPPLEMENT.

To licensees who are receivers of poultry or eggs (butter and other produce) on consignment or as purchasers:

A licensee in receiving goods shipped in to him acts in one of two capacities, either as an agent of the shipper in selling commodities or as a purchaser of the commodities from the shipper. Some licensees are engaged in both forms of business and confusion has arisen in the minds of shippers as to exactly how their shipments are to be handled. Licensees should be guided by the following principles:

(1) If the licensee acts as an agent for the shipper in disposing of goods he must render an account sales showing the sales made for the account of the shipper, the amount deducted by him for compensation, and any other charges. In some cases it is the practice for commission merchants to take to their own account goods which are consigned to them as agents. Where an agent so takes to account this fact is required to be noted on the account sales by the regulations of the Food Administration. The shipper will then know the nature of the transaction. This requirement is in addition to any obligation at common law resting on the receiver to obtain the consent of the shipper to such a transaction. Licensees who handle commodities for shippers for a certain compensation, even though not expressed in terms of percentage or called a commission, are none the less commission merchants, and must comply with the regulations governing commission merchants.

(2) If the licensee is not acting as agent for the shipper and the intention is that the licensee shall purchase from the shipper, this matter should be clear to the shipper as well as the receiver of the commodities. The use of expressions by the receiver in connection with such a transaction which would lead the shipper to believe that the receiver is acting as an agent for the shipper is misleading and unfair.

Purchases are made under different arrangements as to price, more commonly in one of the following ways:

- (a) The receiver agrees to pay the shipper a definite price upon arrival.
- (b) The receiver agrees to pay the shipper a price having a definite relation to the market price on the day of arrival.

[XIX, supplement continued.]

(c) The receiver agrees to pay the shipper a price to be determined by the receiver on the day of arrival.

Such agreements are not prohibited by the Food Administration. In the third case (c) it is clearly implied in the agreement that the price to be paid by the receiver shall not be arbitrary but shall be reasonable under all the circumstances and shall bear a proper relation to the market value. The

Food Administration will so construe such agreements and the parties should so understand them.

Where a dealer is handling commodities in several different ways the only method of making clear the nature of any particular transaction is a written or oral definite understanding. Cases, however, have been called to our attention where a licensee never does any commission business, always purchases shipments at a net price, and where the receiver is constantly receiving shipments from shippers with whom he has never had any prior negotiations. In such cases the nature of the business may be entirely clear to the shipper without a definite written agreement. The buyer should show by a memorandum of purchase exactly what the nature of the transaction is, including the purchase price and any deductions permitted by the contract of purchase, and he must not use any expression which will lead the shipper to believe that the transaction is an agency transaction. In order to avoid misleading statements, the Food Administration has insisted that the licensee shall discontinue the use of the term "net return basis" to describe purchases. "Net return basis" implies that there is a gross return and that something has been deducted to reach a net return. It is an expression applicable to an agency transaction and not to a purchase.

EXHIBIT Z.

[XX—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS. NO. XX.—MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF BUTTER.

(Effective Dec. 23, 1918.)

This series contains all special regulations applying to the above licensees, issued up to December 23, 1918. Such licensees are also subject to General Regulations No. 1, dated May 3, 1918, which, together with this series supersede, as to the above licensees, all regulations of series B on December 23, 1918.

[XX—A—1.]

No. XX.

A.—SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF BUTTER.

RULE 1. *Butter to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee dealing in butter shall sell such butter without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale at not more than a reasonable advance over cost to him of the particular butter sold: *Provided*, That the licensee may average by weight (and in the case of cold-storage butter by the month in which it was originally stored) the cost of all butter of the same grade which has not already been contracted to be sold. The licensee shall keep a record of the manner in which such average has been determined. When new lots are added and a new average calculated the licensee shall include in the new average all stock remaining on hand of lots already averaged at the average cost previously determined. If the cost of any butter is averaged, the cost of all butter must be averaged.

Cost for the purpose of this rule shall include:

1. Purchase price.
2. Transportation charges, if any (not including drayage).
3. Storage charges actually incurred on cold-storage butter.
4. Insurance charges actually incurred on cold-storage butter.
5. Interest on money invested at the current rate, while butter is in cold storage.
6. Actual cost of printing if the butter is put in print form from tubs or cubes.

Cost shall not include any allowance for shrinkage in weight, commissions, expenses of breaking packages and repacking, or other expenses than those herein listed.

NOTE.—In any case where a licensee owns his own cold-storage warehouse in which butter owned by him is stored more than 30 days, he may include in his calculation of cost a charge for warehousing equal to that ordinarily paid to a public warehouse for similar services.

Reports to be furnished on demand.—The licensee must be prepared to furnish to the United States Food Administration or to the Federal food administrator of his State, upon demand, a full report on costs and margins charged or on the maximum prices charged in any given period for any grade of butter or any other information which may be considered necessary for the purpose of this rule.

[XX—A—1—Continued (1).]

Maximum margins.—The Food Administration will consider the sale of any grade of butter by any dealer other than a manufacturer or retailer at an advance over cost, as hereinbefore defined, of more than the following margins as prima facie evidence of a violation of the food-control act and the above rule:

- (a) 1 cent per pound on car-lot sales.
- (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than a car lot but amounting to 7,000 pounds or more.
- (c) 2 cents per pound on sales of less than 7,000 pounds but amounting to 3,500 pounds or more.
- (d) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales of less than 3,500 pounds but amounting to 700 pounds or more.
- (e) 3 cents per pound on sales less than 700 pounds but amounting to 100 pounds or more.
- (f) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales of less than 100 pounds.

In addition to the selling margin which normally should be considerably below the above maximum margins, and must in no case exceed such maximum margins, any dealer who carries butter in cold storage more than two full calendar months may add a margin of not more than 1 cent per pound, and an additional one-fourth cent per pound for each calendar month thereafter during which he carries the butter in storage. The total margin for carrying butter in cold storage shall not exceed 2 cents per pound.

The following table indicates the method by which the dealer may calculate the maximum amounts which may be added to selling margins where a dealer holds butter in storage more than two full calendar months. It should be noted that a calendar month does not mean 30 days.

Month in which the dealer stores the butter or purchases the butter while in storage.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
August.....	1											
September.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1										
October.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1									
November.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1								
December.....	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1							
January.....	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1						
February.....	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1					
March.....	2	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1				
April.....	2	2	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1			
May.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1		
June.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	
July.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1

NOTE.—The months in the column at the left indicate months in which the butter is sold.

The figures indicate cents per pound. For example, a dealer storing butter in June and selling it in October any add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound to his selling margin which must in no case exceed the margins indicated under rule 1.

[XX—A—I—Continued (2).]

The above maximum margins are not to be regarded as fair normal margins or as so recognized by the Food Administration. They are intended to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide enough to cover cases where the methods of doing business are more expensive, to the extent that such methods are justified. These maximum advances must not be exceeded in selling any lot of butter and the prices charged by any dealer must not in any case be more than sufficient to return to him a reasonable profit on his investment.

Licensees will be expected to sell butter in usual quantities to customers and where it appears that sales are being made in smaller quantities than customarily for the purpose of charging larger margins than would be proper on larger sales such larger margins will not be considered justifiable. Larger margins are only proper for sales of smaller quantities where selling in small quantities is the usual course of business involving a greater expense in operation.

Where a licensee contracts to sell a quantity of butter to be delivered in smaller quantities at future dates the dealer must be guided by the maximum margins indicated for sales of the quantity contracted to be sold and not for sales of the amount of any delivery.

Sales from branch houses.—Where butter is transferred by any dealer to a branch house of such dealer in the same or another city such transfer shall not be made at an advance over cost of more than three-fourths of a cent per pound, regardless of quantity. In such case, however, when the transaction is in as direct a line of distribution as practicable the branch house may figure the transfer price as its purchase price and may sell butter at an advance over cost on such basis not greater than the maximum margins indicated above. If the branch house transfers the butter to another branch house of the same dealer the total maximum margin added by both houses shall not be greater than the maximum margin allowed to the first branch house by this rule.

Collusive sales.—Any sale by a dealer to another dealer at a price higher than the price which the second dealer would have to pay in buying on the open market will be considered evidence of a collusive sale intended to defeat the purpose of rule 1 by increasing the purchaser's cost and the price which he may charge upon a rising market.

[XX—A—2.]

RULE 2. Manufacturers' margins.—The manufacturer of butter shall not sell butter at an advance over the cost of butter fat necessary to produce a pound of butter, of more than 5 cents per pound of butter, except on sales through branch houses or sales to retailers in less than car lots as herein-after provided.

EXAMPLE.—If the cost of butter fat as defined below is 50 cents per pound, and 8 pounds of butter fat are necessary to produce 10 pounds of butter, "the cost of butter fat necessary to produce the butter" would be 40 cents per pound of butter and the maximum selling price for manufacturers as above provided would be 45 cents per pound.

The above gross margins must not be exceeded on the average in any period of two months, beginning December 1, February 1, April 1, June 1, August 1, October 1.

Cost of butter fat defined.—The cost of butter fat necessary to produce a pound of butter shall include:

- (1) The actual price paid to the producers of butter fat.
- (2) The actual cost of station buying labor, or commission, and all other buying expenses, but in no case shall the manufacturer pay more than 3½ cents per pound butter fat for such labor, commissions, and all other buying expenses, except that the manufacturer is permitted to exceed said 3½ cents maximum provided that the amount by which the maximum is exceeded shall be deducted from manufacturer's margin.
- (3) The actual transportation expenses for carrying cream to the factory door.

NOTE.—The selling price shall mean the selling price f. o. b. factory door.

Labor and package allowance.—In case the manufacturer packs butter in units of less than 50 pounds the actual additional cost of labor and packages in such packing in excess of the cost of labor and package for putting up in 50-pound packages may be added to the gross margins indicated above, when the sales are made to wholesalers or to retailers in car lots.

Margins on sales to retailers or through branch houses.—(a) Where the manufacturer sells to retailers in less than car lots he may add to the manufacturing margin not more than the margins indicated in rule 1.

[XX—A—2—Continued.]

(b) Where the manufacturer operates or controls a branch house in which butter is actually physically handled he shall transfer his butter from the

manufacturing plant at not more than the margins indicated for manufacturers, and the branch house shall be governed by the margins indicated in rule 1.

Manufacturers' margin on cold-storage butter.—Where the manufacturer places butter in cold storage he shall consider his cost into storage as not more than the selling price permitted to him as a manufacturer by this rule at the time the butter goes into storage.

In selling such cold-storage butter he will be permitted to add to the cost into storage the storage charges actually incurred, the insurance charges actually incurred, and the interest on money invested at the current rate while the butter is in storage; and shall not sell such butter at an advance over cost so determined of more than the margins indicated in rule 1.

Note.—Butter placed in storage prior to issuance of this amended rule is governed by rule 2, as issued September 19, 1918, which provided as follows:

RULE 2. Manufacturers who perform services of wholesaler or jobber.—Any manufacturer who acts as a wholesaler or jobber shall be subject in such action to the rules and maximum margins governing wholesalers and jobbers, provided that in figuring his purchase price as a wholesaler or jobber he shall—

1. Compute the cost of raw materials and the expense of manufacture, or

2. In the case of cold-storage butter consider as his cost the market quotation on the kind and grade of butter placed in cold storage as quoted in a well-recognized daily commercial price current in the city where and on the day when the goods are placed in storage. In case there is no well-recognized daily price current in the city where the goods are stored then he may use the quotation given in a daily commercial price current in the large market nearest the place of storage. From this must be deducted the amount by which the freight from the point of manufacture to the place of storage is less than the freight from the place of manufacture to such large market. In case the freight from the place of manufacture to the place of storage exceeds the freight from the place of manufacture to such large market, the excess may be added to the market quotation.

Dealer in butter fat to receive no more than producer under same circumstances.—The manufacturer shall not pay to any dealer in butter fat a greater price than he pays to the producer who is a direct shipper, performing similar service, and in no case shall the price paid by the manufacturer to the dealer exceed 2 cents per pound butter fat above the price paid by the dealer to the producer of the butter fat.

Note.—The Food Administration does not recognize 5 cents per pound of butter as a normal, reasonable manufacturing margin. This is a maximum margin to cover the most expensive legitimate method of operation and to provide for the risks of fluctuating markets.

Note.—This amended rule became effective December 12, 1918.

[XX—A—3, 4.]

RULE 3. Commissions limited.—No licensee shall pay and no commission merchant shall receive a commission on butter of more than the following: The licensee shall inform any commission merchant selling butter for him of the maximum permitted price at which such butter may be sold.

A. Fresh butter:

1. Car-lot sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.
2. Sales of less than car lots, but amounting to 7,000 pounds or more, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
3. Sales of less than 7,000 pounds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

B. Cold-storage butter:

1. Car-lot sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.
2. Sales of less than car lots, 1 cent per pound.

RULE 4. Intertrading restricted.—The licensee in selling butter shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. The direct line of distribution of butter is from a licensee in any of the following classes to a licensee in any succeeding class:

Class 1. Manufacturers.

Class 2. Wholesalers and jobbers. These include all persons, firms, corporations, and associations who distribute butter in any way except at retail and all manufacturers who perform services customarily performed by wholesalers and jobbers.

Class 3. Retailers, hotels, restaurants, and institutions.

NOTE.—Any transactions that savor of dealing in which a profit accrues to the dealer without corresponding service, are clear violations of the rule and will subject the offender to revocation of his license and to such other penalty as the law provides.

The following types of sales between dealers will be considered justifiable, but sales other than those described between dealers in the same class will be considered as prima facie evidence of violation of general rule 6:

A. A sale by any dealer in butter to a dealer in any succeeding class will be considered as in the direct line of distribution.

[XX—A—4—Continued (5).]

B. One sale and only one sale of the same goods between dealers in class 2 in the same city will be considered justifiable when necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, without the special consent of the local Federal food administrator, provided, however, that a second sale of the same goods between dealers in class 2 in the same city will be permitted without the consent of the local Federal food administrator if this sale is made at an advance over cost of not more than one-half of the margins indicated above, and provided that the seller notifies the buyer that this is a second sale.

C. In addition to such resales as are otherwise indicated as justifiable, sales between dealers in class 2 in different cities will be considered justifiable, provided, that an actual delivery of the butter follows the sale, and that the shipment is for the purpose of obtaining supplies from primary markets for reasonable requirements of the purchaser's business; provided further, that not more than three such sales of any lot of butter between dealers in class 2 shall be made without special permission; and the third sale shall be made at an advance over cost of not more than one-half of the above margins.

D. Any resale between dealers without any advance over cost will be considered as justifiable in addition to such other resales as are permitted.

RULE 5. *The licensee making second sale in same class to notify buyer.*—The licensee in class 2 as defined above who purchases butter from another wholesaler or jobber in such class or from a manufacturer performing the services of a wholesaler or jobber and who resells to another dealer in class 2, shall notify such dealer of the prior sales of such butter within that class of which he has knowledge.

NOTE.—This information should be disclosed at the time of the transaction and should be placed by the seller upon the invoice in order that there shall be a permanent record.

[XX—A—6, 7, 8, 9.]

RULE 6. *Cold storage butter to be so marked.*—No licensee shall sell or offer for sale butter which has been held for a period of 30 days or over in a cold-storage warehouse unless such butter is plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed or upon the article of food itself, with the words "Cold storage." The licensee shall keep such mark, stamp, or tag in plain view and shall not represent or advertise as fresh any such commodities; and, if he is a retailer, shall display a placard plainly and conspicuously marked "Cold storage goods" on the bulk mass or articles of food. Any invoice or bill rendered for such goods shall clearly describe the commodities, using the words "Cold storage goods."

RULE 7. *Marking not to be removed.*—No licensee shall remove or erase or permit to be removed or erased any mark, stamp, or tag bearing the words "Cold storage" or other words required by these regulations to be placed on any food commodities or upon the containers wherein they are packed. When any food commodities are transferred from a container bearing the words "Cold storage" or such food commodities are divided into smaller lots or units, the words "Cold storage" shall be plainly and conspicuously marked upon the containers, cartons, packages, or wrappers to which they are transferred.

RULE 8 (repealed Dec. 5; repeal to be effective Dec. 10). *Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of butter or mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry shall be made in car lots of not less than the amount prescribed below unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

Butter, 24,000 pounds.

Mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry, 20,000 pounds from June 1 to September 15; 24,000 pounds remainder of the year.

RULE 9. Hoarding prohibited.—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement a quantity of butter in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or a quantity more than sufficient to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

[XX—B—1, 2, 3.]

B. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING BROKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AUCTIONEERS DEALING EITHER IN FRESH OR COLD-STORAGE BUTTER.

RULE 1. Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discriminatory.—The licensee shall not charge, directly or indirectly, an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission or brokerage on the sale of butter.

NOTE.—The Food Administration in enforcing this rule will insist that any proposed increase in rates be submitted to the local Federal Food Administrator, and that the reason for any increased rate over the prewar normal be justified to him, subject to the general supervision of the United States Food Administration before such increased rates are put into effect.

The rates to be charged by a commission merchant are more specifically treated under A, rule 3, supra.

RULE 2. Prompt remittance and proper account sales to be rendered.—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of butter received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

NOTE.—Where a commission merchant receives a consignment of butter and guarantees to the consignor a definite selling price, he must show on the account sales the actual price at which the goods are sold, together with services actually performed and expenses actually incurred, and as a separate item must show any sum paid to the consignor by reason of the commission merchant's contract of guaranty. Failure to do this will be considered a violation of the above rule governing commission merchants and also a misstatement of the price at which commodities are being sold in violation of general rule 19.

RULE 3. Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.—The licensee shall not, directly or indirectly, sell consigned butter, or butter with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business, unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

[XX—C—1.]

C. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RETAILERS IN BUTTER.

The attention of all retail dealers in butter is called to rule A-1 of the above regulation, which is headed "RULE 1. Butter to be sold at reasonable advance over cost."

The United States Food administration will regard any advance in excess of 6 to 7 cents per pound over cost (as defined in rule 1) as unreasonable, and as evidence of violation of rule 1. The 6 cents per pound represents the maximum margin for stores conducted on the cash and carry, or no service plan, while 7 cents per pound is the maximum margin for the extra service stores extending credit and delivery.

Retailer may have benefit of fractional cost on any transaction.—Retailers whose delivered terminal costs figure in fractions may have the benefit of such fractional costs on any transaction. For example, if butter costs at terminal delivery 46½ cents per pound, the selling price may be figured as follows:

	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
Amount of sale:					
1 pound.....	46½	6	52½	¼	\$0.53
2 pounds.....	92½	12	104½	½	1.05
3 pounds.....	138¾	18	156¾	¾	1.57

Cash and carry stores.

The maximum selling price for the extra service or credit and delivery stores would be 1 cent per pound higher.

In determining margins at 6 cents and 7 cents a pound on butter with the fractional costs in dealer's favor, the United States Food Administration has given due consideration to the rising costs of operation which must be met by the dealer.

In addition to the above margins the retailer who carries butter in cold storage more than two full calendar months may add not more than 1 cent per pound and an additional one-fourth cent a pound for each calendar month thereafter during which he carries the butter in cold storage. The total amount for carrying butter in cold storage so added, however, shall not exceed 2 cents per pound.

The Food Administration will consider any sale of butter by a retail dealer at a greater margin than herein outlined as evidence subjecting the dealer to a revocation of his license or such other penalty as the law provides.

EXHIBIT —.

[XXI—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XXI—MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF CHEESE.

(Effective Dec. 9, 1918.)

This series contains all special regulations applying to the above licensees issued up to December 9, 1918. Such licensees are also subject to General Regulations No. 1, dated May 3, 1918, which, together with this series, supersede, as to the above licensees, all regulations of series B.

[XXI—A—I.]

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF ALL KINDS OF CHEESE.

RULE 1. Cheese to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee dealing in cheese shall sell cheese without regard to market or replacement value at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of the particular cheese sold: *Provided*, That the licensee may average by weight the cost of all cheese of the same kind, shape, and grade which have not already been contracted to be sold. The licensee shall keep a record of the manner in which such average has been determined. When new lots are added and a new average calculated the licensee shall include in the new averaging all stock remaining on hand of lots already averaged at the average cost of such lots previously determined. If the cost of any cheese is averaged, the cost of all cheese must be averaged.

Cost for the purpose of this rule shall include:

1. Purchase price.
2. Transportation charges, if any (not including drayage).
3. Storage charges actually incurred, provided that the cheese has been in storage more than 60 days.
4. Insurance charges actually incurred, provided that the cheese has been in storage more than 60 days.
5. Interest on money invested at the current rate, provided that the cheese has been in storage more than 60 days.
6. Actual cost of paraffining, if any, not to exceed one-fourth cent per pound.
7. Actual cost of reboxing or dividing the type of American or Cheddar cheese, known as Twins or double or triple Daisies, into smaller units, but in no case exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound.

Cost shall not include any allowance for shrinkage in weight, commissions, expenses of breaking packages and repacking, or any other expenses than those herein listed.

NOTE.—In any case where a dealer owns his own storage warehouse in which cheese is stored more than 60 days, the dealer may include in his calculation of cost a charge for warehousing equal to that ordinarily paid to a public warehouse for similar services. Where cheese is carried in a private warehouse without refrigeration refrigeration rates must not be charged.

The dealer must calculate the actual cost of paraffining and will not be permitted arbitrarily to take $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound as this cost. In cases where the cheese is reweighed after paraffining the increased weight must be taken into consideration in determining the cost.

[XXI—A—1, continued (1).]

Reports to be furnished on demand.—The licensee must be prepared to furnish to the United States Food Administration or to the Federal food administrator of his State upon demand a full report on costs and margins charged or on the maximum prices charged in any given period for any kind of cheese, or any other information which may be considered necessary for the purpose of this rule.

The maximum margins indicated by the Food Administration are not to be regarded as fair normal margins or as so recognized by the Food Administration. They are intended only to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide enough to cover cases where the methods of doing business are more expensive, to the extent that such methods are justified. These maximum advances must not be exceeded in selling any lot of cheese and the prices charged by any dealer must not in any case be more than sufficient to return to him a reasonable profit on his investment.

Sales from branch houses.—Where cheese is transferred by any dealer to a branch house of such dealer in the same or another city, such transfer shall not be considered a sale governed by the maximum margins indicated for sales. No advance over cost for such transfer will be allowed except where the main house actually handles the cheese, in which case advances over cost for transfer not greater than those indicated below will be permitted, provided the transaction is in as direct a line of distribution as practicable; and the branch house may figure the transfer price (see below) as its purchase price and may sell cheese at an advance over cost on such basis not greater than the maximum margins indicated below. If the branch house transfers the cheese to another branch house of the same dealer, the total margin added by both branch houses must not be greater than the maximum margins indicated below.

Collusive sales.—Any sale by a dealer to another dealer at a price higher than the price which the second dealer would have to pay in buying on the open market will be considered evidence of a collusive sale intended to defeat the purpose of Rule 1 by increasing the purchaser's cost and the price which he may charge upon a rising market.

The price on the open market does not necessarily mean the price established by a dairy board, especially when the dairy board does not hold its meetings daily.

Cost in the case of purchases of ungraded cheese.—The cost of any grade of cheese must be figured on the purchase price of that grade. Where a dealer purchases ungraded cheese at one price per pound regardless of the grades contained in the lot he must not figure the purchase price per pound of any part of this cheese higher than the price per pound actually paid for the entire lot.

The growing practice due to present market conditions of buying cheese, particularly round Swiss, from the factory before it is sufficiently matured to permit of the determination of the quality of the product, increases materially the speculative risk assumed by the buyer. It also results in lowering the standard of quality. The Food Administration is strongly of the opinion that this tendency should be stopped as uneconomical and believes that the installation of grades will do much to stabilize values in this product. Where dealers sell on grade they can reduce their speculative risk if they do not purchase the cheese until its quality can be reasonably determined. The above requirement as to figuring costs is intended to accomplish this result.

[XXI—A—1.]

A. SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF ALL KINDS OF CHEESE.

RULE 1. Cheese to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.—The licensee dealing in cheese shall sell cheese without regard to market or replacement value at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost of the particular cheese sold: *Provided*, That the licensee may average by weight the cost of all cheese of the same kind, shape, and grade which have not already been contracted to be sold. The licensee shall keep a record of the manner in which such average has been determined. When new lots are added and a new average calculated the licensee shall include in the new averaging all

stock remaining on hand of lots already averaged at the average cost of such lots previously determined. If the cost of any cheese is averaged the cost of all cheese must be averaged.

Cost for the purpose of this rule shall include:

1. Purchase price.
2. Transportation charges, if any (not including drayage).
3. Storage charges actually incurred, provided that the cheese has been in storage more than 60 days.
4. Insurance charges actually incurred, provided that the cheese has been in storage more than 60 days.
5. Interest on money invested at the current rate, provided that the cheese has been in storage more than 60 days.
6. Actual cost of paraffining, if any, not to exceed one-fourth cent per pound.
7. Actual cost of reboxing or dividing the type of American or Cheddar cheese, known as Twins or double or triple Daisies, into smaller units, but in no case exceeding one-half cent per pound.

Cost shall not include any allowance for shrinkage in weight, commissions, expenses of breaking packages and repacking, or any other expenses than those herein listed.

NOTE.—In any case where a dealer owns his own storage warehouse in which cheese is stored more than 60 days, the dealer may include in his calculation of cost a charge for warehousing equal to that ordinarily paid to a public warehouse for similar services. Where cheese is carried in a private warehouse without refrigeration refrigeration rates must not be charged.

The dealer must calculate the actual cost of paraffining and will not be permitted arbitrarily to take one-fourth cent per pound as this cost. In cases where the cheese is reweighed after paraffining the increased weight must be taken into consideration in determining the cost.

[XXI—A—1, continued (1).]

Reports to be furnished on demand.—The licensee must be prepared to furnish to the United States Food Administration or to the Federal food administrator of his State upon demand a full report on costs and margins charged or on the maximum prices charged in any given period for any kind of cheese, or any other information which may be considered necessary for the purpose of this rule.

The maximum margins indicated by the Food Administration are not to be regarded as fair normal margins or as so recognized by the Food Administration. They are intended only to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide enough to cover cases where the methods of doing business are more expensive, to the extent that such methods are justified. These maximum advances must not be exceeded in selling any lot of cheese and the prices charged by any dealer must not in any case be more than sufficient to return to him a reasonable profit on his investment.

Sales from branch houses.—Where cheese is transferred by any dealer to a branch house of such dealer in the same or another city, such transfer shall not be considered a sale governed by the maximum margins indicated for sales. No advance over cost for such transfer will be allowed except where the main house actually handles the cheese, in which case advances over cost for transfer not greater than those indicated below will be permitted, provided the transaction is in as direct a line of distribution as practicable; and the branch house may figure the transfer price (see below) as its purchase price and may sell cheese at an advance over cost on such basis not greater than the maximum margins indicated below. If the branch house transfers the cheese to another branch house of the same dealer, the total margin added by both branch houses must not be greater than the maximum margins indicated below.

Collusive sales.—Any sale by a dealer to another dealer at a price higher than the price which the second dealer would have to pay in buying on the open market will be considered evidence of a collusive sale intended to defeat the purpose of rule 1 by increasing the purchaser's cost and the price which he may charge upon a rising market.

The price on the open market does not necessarily mean the price established by a dairy board, especially when the dairy board does not hold its meetings daily.

Cost in the case of purchases of ungraded cheese.—The cost of any grade of cheese must be figured on the purchase price of that grade. Where a

dealer purchases ungraded cheese at one price per pound regardless of the grades contained in the lot he must not figure the purchase price per pound of any part of this cheese higher than the price per pound actually paid for the entire lot.

The growing practice due to present market conditions of buying cheese, particularly round Swiss, from the factory before it is sufficiently matured to permit of the determination of the quality of the product increases materially the speculative risk assumed by the buyer. It also results in lowering the standard of quality. The Food Administration is strongly of the opinion that this tendency should be stopped as uneconomical and believes that the installation of grades will do much to stabilize values in this product. Where dealers sell on grade they can reduce their speculative risk if they do not purchase the cheese until its quality can be reasonably determined. The above requirement as to figuring costs is intended to accomplish this result.

[XXI—A—1—Continued (2).]

MAXIMUM MARGINS.

The Food Administration will consider the sale of any cheese of any of the following kinds by any dealer other than the manufacturer or the retailer at an advance over cost as hereinbefore defined of more than the following margins, as prima facie evidence of a violation of the food-control act and the above rule.

Licensees will be expected to sell cheese in usual quantities to customers and where it appears that sales are being made in smaller quantities than customarily for the purpose of charging larger margins than would be proper on larger sales such larger margins will not be considered justifiable. Larger margins are only proper for sales of smaller quantities where selling in small quantities is the usual course of business involving a greater expense in operation.

Where a licensee contracts to sell a quantity of cheese to be delivered in smaller quantities at future dates the dealer must be guided by the maximum margins indicated for sales of the quantity contracted to be sold and not for sales of the amount of any delivery.

American or Cheddar cheese.—

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound on car lot sales.
- (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than a car lot but amounting to 7,000 pounds or more.
- (c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 7,000 pounds but amounting to 4,000 pounds or more.
- (d) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 4,000 pounds, but amounting to 1,000 pounds or more.
- (e) 3 cents per pound on sales less than 1,000 pounds, but amounting to 100 pounds or more.
- (f) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 100 pounds.

In addition to the selling margin which normally should be considerably below the above maximum margins, a further margin may be added where American or Cheddar cheese is held in a warehouse for more than 30 days, of not to exceed one-fourth cent per pound per month for each and every month after the 30-day period during which the cheese is held in the warehouse by any licensee—but in no case shall the amount so added exceed 2 cents per pound and no further amount shall be added by any licensee after nine months from the date of original storage.

Transfer margins.—The margins for transfer of American or Cheddar cheese to a branch house where the main house actually handles the cheese shall not exceed one-half cent per pound, regardless of the quantity.

[XXI—A—1—Continued (3).]

Round or tub Swiss cheese.—

- (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on car lot sales.
- (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than a car lot, but amounting to 6,000 pounds or more.
- (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 6,000 pounds, but amounting to 3,000 pounds or more.
- (d) 4 cents per pound on sales less than 3,000 pounds, but amounting to one tub or more.
- (e) 5 cents per pound on sales less than one tub, but amounting to 120 pounds or more.
- (f) 8 cents per pound on sales less than 120 pounds.

In addition to the selling margin which should normally be considerably below the above maximum margin, a further margin may be added where round or tub Swiss cheese is held in a warehouse for more than 30 days, not to exceed one-fourth cent per pound per month for each and every month after the 30-day period during which the cheese is held in the warehouse by any licensee, but in no case shall the amount so added exceed 2 cents per pound and no further amount shall be added by any licensee after nine months from date of original storage.

Transfer margins.—The margins for transfer of round or tub Swiss cheese to a branch house where the main house actually handles the cheese shall not exceed 1 cent per pound, regardless of quantity.

Block Swiss cheese.—

- (a) 1 cent per pound on car lot sales.
- (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than a car lot, but amounting to 8,000 pounds or more.
- (c) 2 cents per pound on sales less than 8,000 pounds, but amounting to 1,500 pounds or more.
- (d) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 1,500 pounds, but amounting to 750 pounds or more.
- (e) 3 cents per pound on sales less than 750 pounds, but amounting to 150 pounds or more.
- (f) $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 150 pounds.

In addition to the selling margin, which should normally be considerably below the above maximum margins, a further margin may be added where block Swiss cheese is held in a warehouse for more than 30 days, not to exceed one-fourth cent per pound per month for each and every month after the 30-day period during which the cheese is held in the warehouse by any licensee—but in no case shall the amount so added exceed 2 cents per pound and no further amount shall be added by any licensee after nine months from the date of original storage.

Transfer margins.—The margins for transfer of block Swiss cheese to a branch house where the main house actually handles the cheese shall not exceed three-fourths cent per pound, regardless of quantity.

[XXI—A—1—Continued (4).]

Brick, limburger, and munster cheese.—

- (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on car-lot sales.
- (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than a car lot, but amounting to 6,000 pounds or more.
- (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 6,000 pounds, but amounting to 2,400 pounds or more.
- (d) 3 cents per pound on sales less than 2,400 pounds, but amounting to 600 pounds or more.
- (e) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on sales less than 600 pounds, but amounting to 120 pounds or more.
- (f) 5 cents per pound on sales less than 120 pounds.

In addition to the selling margin, which should normally be considerably below the above maximum margins, a further margin may be added where brick, limburger, or munster cheese is held in a warehouse for more than 30 days, not to exceed three-eighths cent per pound for the first month after the 30-day period and one-fourth cent per pound per month for each of the following months thereafter during which the cheese is held in the warehouse by any licensee, but in no case shall the amount so added exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and no further amount shall be added by any licensee after six months from the date of original storage.

Transfer margins.—The margins for transfer of brick, limburger, or munster cheese to a branch house where the main house actually handles the cheese shall not exceed three-fourths cent per pound, regardless of quantity.

[XXI—A—2, 3.]

RULE 2. Manufacturers who perform services of dealer or assembler.—Any manufacturer who acts also as an assembler, wholesaler, or jobber shall be subject in such sales to the rules and margins governing assemblers, wholesalers, and jobbers: *Provided*, That instead of the purchase price as an assembler, wholesaler, or jobber he shall either (1) compute the cost of raw materials and the expense of manufacture, or (2) in the case of American or cheddar cheese, take the price during the 10 days after the cheese is manufactured on

the shape and grade of cheese in the established primary market on the basis of which the cheese is usually sold by manufacturers.

RULE 3. Commissions not to be unreasonable.—No licensee shall pay, and no commission merchant shall receive, an unreasonable or exorbitant commission in connection with the sales of cheese.

The licensee shall inform any commission merchant selling cheese for him of the maximum permitted price at which such cheese may be sold.

NOTE.—"Ten days after the cheese is manufactured" means 10 days after the cheese is removed from the hoops and placed in the curing room.

Under rule 1 the selling price may not be increased by reason of the payment of a commission. Commissions higher than those indicated below will be considered prima facie unreasonable and exorbitant.

Maximum commissions.—(a) In the case of American or cheddar cheese one-half cent per pound on car lots and 1 cent per pound on less than car lots.

(b) In the case of round or tub Swiss cheese 1½ cents per pound on car lots and 1½ cents per pound on less than car lots.

(c) In the case of block Swiss cheese 1 cent per pound on car lots and 1½ cents per pound on less than car lots.

(d) In the case of brick, limburger, and munster cheese 1 cent per pound on car lots and 1½ cents per pound on less than car lots.

It should be understood that the above are maximum commissions, which may at times be in excess of reasonable commissions.

[XXI—A—4.]

RULE 4. Intertrading restricted.—The licensee in selling cheese shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. The direct line of distribution of cheese is from a licensee in any of the following classes to a licensee in any succeeding class.

Class 1. Manufacturers.

Class 2. Assemblers, wholesalers, and jobbers, including all licensees who receive cheese from manufacturers and grade and assemble cheese for sale, or who distribute it in any way except at retail, and all manufacturers who perform the services customarily performed by an assembler, wholesaler, or jobber.

Class 3. Retailers, hotels, restaurants, and institutions.

NOTE.—Any transactions that savor of dealings in which a profit accrues to the dealer without corresponding service, are clear violations of the rule and will subject the offender to revocation of his license and to such other penalty as the law provides.

The following kinds of sales between dealers will be considered justifiable, but sales other than those described between dealers in the same class will be considered as prima facie evidence of violation of the rule:

A. A sale by any dealer in cheese to a dealer in any succeeding class will be considered as in the direct line of distribution.

B. One sale and only one sale of the same cheese between dealers in class 2 in the same city will be considered justifiable when necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, without the special consent of the local Federal food administrator: *Provided, however, That a second sale of the same cheese between dealers in class 2 in the same city will be permitted without the consent of the local Federal food administrator if this sale is made at an advance over cost of not more than one-half of the margin indicated above, and provided that the seller notifies the buyer that this is a second sale.*

C. In addition to such sales as are otherwise indicated as justifiable, sales between dealers in class 2 in different cities will be considered justifiable: *Provided, That an actual delivery of the cheese follows the sale, and that the shipment is for the purpose of obtaining supplies from primary markets for the reasonable requirements of the purchaser's business: Provided, further, That not more than three such sales are made of any lot of cheese without special permission.*

D. Any sale between dealers without any advance over cost will be considered as justifiable in addition to such other sales as are permitted.

[XXI—A—5, 6, 7.]

RULE 5. The licensee making a second sale in the same class to notify buyer.—The licensee in class 2 as defined in rule 4 who purchases cheese from another assembler or dealer in such class or from a manufacturer performing the services of an assembler or dealer and who sells to another dealer in class 2.

shall notify such dealer of the prior sale and of all other prior sales of such cheese within that class of which he has knowledge.

NOTE.—This information should be disclosed at the time of the transaction and should be placed by the seller upon the invoice in order that there shall be a permanent record.

RULE 6 (repealed Dec. 5; repeal to be effective Dec. 10, 1918).—*Minimum carload shipments.*—All carload shipments of cheese shall be made in car lots of not less than 30,000 pounds gross unless a different minimum is authorized by special permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

RULE 7. *Hoarding prohibited.*—The licensee shall not keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement a quantity of cheese in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time or in sufficient quantities to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

[XXI—B—1, 2, 3.]

B. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS DEALING IN CHEESE.

RULE 1. *Commission or brokerage not to be unreasonable or discriminatory.*—The licensee shall not charge, directly or indirectly, an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission or brokerage on the sale of cheese.

NOTE.—The Food Administration in enforcing this rule will insist that any proposed increase in rates be submitted to the local Federal Food Administrator and that the reason for any increased rate over the prewar normal be justified to him, subject to the general supervision of the United States Food Administration before such increased rates are put into effect.

The rates to be charged by a commission merchant are more specifically treated under A, rule 3, supra.

RULE 2. *Prompt remittance and proper account sales to be rendered.*—The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of cheese received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignor an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

RULE 3. *Agent not to buy from principal unless noted on account of sales.*—The licensee shall not, directly or indirectly, sell consigned cheese, or cheese with the sale of which on commission he is intrusted, to himself or to any one connected with his business, unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

[XXI—C.]

C. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RETAILERS IN CHEESE.

The attention of all retail dealers in cheese is called to A, rule 1, of the above regulations, headed "Cheese to be sold at reasonable advance over cost."

Under the above rule the retail section of the Distribution of Perishables of the United States Food Administration will consider the sale of American or Cheddar cheese at an advance in excess of 7 or 8 cents per pound over cost (as defined in rule 1) as unreasonable and as evidence of violation of rule 1. The 7 cents per pound represents the maximum margin for stores conducted on the cash-and-carry or no-service plan, while 8 cents per pound is the maximum for the extra-service stores extending credit and delivery. Dealers whose delivered store-door cost figures in fractions may have the benefit of such fractional cost.

Cash-and-carry stores.

	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
Amount of sale:					
1 pound.....	26½	7	33½	¾	\$0. 37
2 pounds.....	52½	14	66½	¾	. 64
3 pounds.....	78½	21	117½	¾	1. 18

In determining margins at 7 and 8 cents per pound on cheese with the fractional cost in the dealer's favor the United States Food Administration has given due consideration to the rising costs of operation which must be met by the dealer.

In addition to the above margin, a retailer who carries American or Cheddar cheese in a warehouse for more than 30 days may add not to exceed one-fourth cent per pound per month for each and every month after the 30-day period during which the cheeses is held in the warehouse by him, but in no case shall the amount added exceed 2 cents per pound, and no further amount shall be added by the dealer after nine months from the date of original storage.

Dealers should understand that if they average costs they must average the cost of each grade and style separately.

EXHIBIT AA.

[XXIV—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS NO. XXIV—COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN (INCLUDING OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS).

Effective August 26, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special regulations issued up to August 26, 1918, applying to cold-storage warehousemen. Such licensees are also subject to the general license regulations No. I, dated May 3, 1918, issued in a separate pamphlet. All regulations of series B are superseded as to such licensees on August 26, 1918.

[XXIV—A—1, 2, 3, 4.]

XXIV. SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS AS COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN.

A. DEFINITIONS.

1. *Cold-storage warehouse.*—A cold-storage warehouse shall mean any place artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45 degrees above zero Fahrenheit in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more.

2. *Public cold-storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the business of maintaining and operating cold-storage warehouses in which food products are stored for hire or compensation shall be called a public cold-storage warehouseman.

3. *Private cold-storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association that maintains and operates as an adjunct to their business cold-storage warehouses for the storage of food products exclusively owned or dealt in by them shall be called a private cold-storage warehouseman.

4. *Combined public and private cold-storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association which combines a public cold-storage warehouse business with the storage of commodities which directly or indirectly it owns, deals in, or otherwise has an interest in shall be called a combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman.

NOTES.—(a) A combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman who deals in commodities that are stored in his warehouse must also be licensed as a dealer and must observe the rules and regulations governing dealers.

(b) When a person rents a room or rooms from a cold-storage warehouseman and the latter has no control over the goods stored therein, the owner of the warehouse is not to be deemed the warehouseman of these goods. The person renting the room is the warehouseman of such goods, must be licensed as a cold-storage warehouseman, and must comply with the general and special regulations governing cold-storage warehousemen.

[XXIV—B—1, 2, 3.]

B. REGULATIONS.

RULE 1. *Ownership or dealing in stored goods by public cold-storage warehousemen prohibited.*—No public cold-storage warehouseman shall either directly or indirectly own or deal in any food commodities stored in any public

cold-storage warehouse, except food commodities that are legally acquired for charges or advances made.

NOTE.—A cold-storage warehouseman does not have to have a wholesaler's or jobber's license to sell stored goods in order to protect a lien on said goods acquired for advances or charges.

RULE 2. *Warehouse receipts must indicate when licensee is acting as combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman.*—Licensees who are classified as combined public and private cold-storage warehousemen shall clearly indicate the dual capacity on all warehouse receipts issued.

RULE 3. *Schedules of rates to be filed.*—Licensees shall submit on blanks to be furnished for that purpose a statement or schedule showing present rates and charges for storage and other service on each commodity required to be licensed, together with all charges for labor, insurance on contents of warehouses, and whether included in storage rate, cartage, if any, and whether included in storage rate, interest, and all other charges not enumerated. Such schedule will be open to inspection at the office of the Food Administration in Washington, D. C., and information as to any particular rate included in any such schedule may be given by mail or telegraph by the representatives of the Food Administration having control of such schedules to persons who, in their opinion, have proper reasons for requesting such information. A copy of such statement or schedule shall be open to inspection at the office of the warehouseman by whom it is filed.

NOTE.—Attention is called to general rule 5, which prohibits licensees from making unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair storage charges.

The fact that a licensee files with the Food Administration his schedule of rates and charges under special rule 3 does not mean that the rates and charges in such schedule have the approval of the Food Administration. If the Food Administration at any time has reason to believe that any such rates or charges are unjust, unfair, exorbitant, unreasonable, or discriminatory, the licensee will be called upon to justify such rates or charges.

[XXIV—B—4.]

RULE 4. *No rates to be charged other than those in schedules filed.*—The licensee shall not demand, collect, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any patron or other person concerned any different sum for storage or other services performed than that shown on the schedule filed with the United States Food Administration, or make any charge for services or special allowance or rebate not shown on said schedule, unless he has filed with the United States Food Administration at least 30 days before the change in rate or charge becomes effective an amendment to the schedule showing such change in rate or charge.

NOTES.—(1) By this rule a licensee is prohibited from storing licensed food commodities at rates fixed by contract or other arrangement that differ from those specified in the filed schedule; when amendments to any schedule are filed the new rates become effective 30 days after filing and at such time storing at the rates superseded by the amendments must cease, any arrangement or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

(2) General rule 5 prohibits cold-storage licensees from making unreasonable or discriminatory charges in handling or storing food commodities.

The United States Food Administration recognizes the principle that up to a certain point it ordinarily costs less per unit to handle large lots than small lots of a particular commodity, and has no objection to licensees charging a lesser rate per unit for large lots than for lots if the differentiation in rates is based on variation of cost in handling the particular commodity.

Hereafter the above-mentioned principle must be applied by cold-storage warehousemen in arranging any variations in rates contained in schedules of rates or amendments thereto that are filed.

With respect to rate schedules now on file in which lower rates for large lots or discounts for quantity are stated, no objection has been or will be made to differentiations in rates unless they are obviously merely arbitrary or discriminatory, or in effect constitute a preference to one or a few patrons, or unless upon investigation they are found to be without reasonable justification.

All rates must, of course, be contained in the schedule required to be filed with the United States Food Administration and must be clear, explicit, well defined, and intelligible. Every patron is entitled to know his exact classification and the specific rate he is to be charged.

[XXIV—B, 5.]

RULE 5. *Public cold-storage warehousemen not to lend more than 70 per cent of the value of stored goods.*—The licensee shall not make any loan on licensed commodities stored with him, or incur liability by indorsement, guaranty, or otherwise, in connection with any loan on licensed commodities stored with him, in excess of 70 per cent of the market value of such commodities on the date of said loan. A margin of not less than 30 per cent on each loan shall be maintained at all times.

Any advances made by the licensee on the goods upon which the loan is made, such as freight, cartage, or insurance, shall be included in the 70 per cent of the market value permitted above.

Loans upon licensed and unlicensed commodities shall in all cases be made separately.

NOTES.—(1) An advanced charge arises through the payment of money by the warehouseman to some third person, or the assumption of an indebtedness by the warehouseman, with reference to the goods upon which the loan is based. For example, a charge for insurance, freight or cartage, or prior storage, which the warehouseman had paid or assumed to pay, is an advanced charge, and must be included in estimating the amount of the loan permitted by this rule.

On the other hand, the indebtedness to the warehouseman making the loan for storage charges on the goods or interest on the loan, or any other item which does not represent an advance by the warehouseman to or for the customer with reference to the goods stored, is not an advanced charge and need not be included in estimating the amount of the loan permitted by this rule.

(2) A cold-storage warehouseman in releasing or delivering out any licensed commodities on which such loans as are mentioned in this rule have been made shall, if such release or delivery would result in the margin on the loan being reduced to less than 30 per cent, require and obtain before or at the time such release or delivery is made a sufficient payment so that the amount of the loan is reduced and the required margin of at least 30 per cent is at all times preserved.

(3) A combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman who sells on credit food commodities required to be licensed and transfers title thereto, and who thereafter stores such commodities which remain security for the unpaid portion of the purchase price, is by extending credit in such a transaction indirectly making a loan on such commodities within the meaning of this rule, and he must not so extend credit for more than 70 per cent of the market value of such commodities.

[XXIV—B—6.]

RULE 6. *Certain commodities to be marked.*—For the purpose of this rule "marked" shall also mean "stamped" or "tagged."

The marking required below shall be placed on each article or container that is offered separately for storage; provided that when articles of the designated foodstuffs not in containers are stored in bulk, for example, in stacks or piles, and it is found impracticable to mark each article, then the required marking may be made upon a placard upon or adjacent to the bulk mass of articles. When such articles are removed from cold storage, they shall immediately be placed in appropriate containers, which shall be marked as required below. Said marking must be plainly legible, and in letters and figures not less than three-eighths of an inch in height and the ink used must be of a permanent character. Recognized abbreviations only will be accepted. When any of the specified food products are transferred from one container to another, all the data required herein to be placed on the original container shall be placed on the container to which the food products are transferred.

The licensee shall plainly mark any fresh meat, fresh meat products, fresh fish, poultry, eggs, or butter as follows:

(a) If stored by any cold-storage warehouseman before November 1, 1917, they shall be marked with the words "Cold storage" before delivery from the warehouse.

(b) If stored by a public cold-storage warehouseman or a combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman as a public cold-storage warehouseman after November 1, 1917, they shall be marked when received by the licensee with the words "Cold storage," the date of receipt, the name of the warehouse, and the State wherein located, and when removed they shall be marked with the date they are delivered from the warehouse.

(c) If stored by a private cold-storage warehouseman or by a combined public and private cold-storage warehouseman as a private cold-storage warehouseman after November 1, 1917, and (1) if they are transferred to another cold-storage warehouse within 30 days after receipt, or (2) are held 30 days or more in the warehouse where originally stored, or (3) if they are transferred to another cold-storage warehouse and are held any length of time therein, they shall be marked with all the data prescribed in paragraph (b) above.

[XXIV—B—6, continued, 7.]

No mark, stamp, or tag required by this rule shall be removed or erased unless the goods are delivered from the warehouse where originally stored within 30 days after receipt and are not again put into a cold-storage warehouse.

NOTES.—(1) The above rule must be complied with by a licensee who receives commodities for storage that have already been in cold storage, as well as by a licensee who originally receives the commodities for storage.

(2) Attention is called to the following regulations governing dealers in butter, poultry, eggs, fresh or frozen fish, fresh meats, and fresh-meat products:

"No licensee shall sell or offer for sale fresh meat, fresh-meat products, fresh or frozen fish, poultry, eggs, or butter which have been held for a period of 30 days or over in a cold-storage warehouse unless such commodities are plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed or upon the article of food itself, with the words 'Cold storage.' The licensee shall keep such mark, stamp, or tag in plain view, and shall not represent or advertise as fresh any such commodities; and if he is a retailer shall display a placard plainly and conspicuously marked 'Cold-storage goods' on the bulk mass or articles of food. Any invoice or bill rendered for such goods shall clearly describe the commodities, using the words 'Cold-storage goods.'

"No licensee shall remove or erase, or permit to be removed or erased, any mark, stamp, or tag bearing the words 'Cold storage,' or other words required by the regulations to be placed on any food commodities or upon the containers wherein they are packed, unless the commodities so marked, stamped, or tagged were delivered from the cold-storage warehouse where originally stored within 30 days after they were stored and were not again put into a cold-storage warehouse. When any food commodities are transferred from a container bearing the words 'Cold storage,' or such food commodities are divided into smaller lots or units, the words 'Cold storage' shall be plainly and conspicuously marked upon the containers, cartons, packages, or wrappers to which they are transferred."

(3) The time during which food commodities are carried under refrigeration in the process of manufacture is not to be included in calculating the time in which such commodities are or have been kept in cold storage.

(4) This rule does not apply to the case of food commodities that the licensee stores for the United States Army. (Opinion No. A—119.)

RULE 7. *Only food in good condition to be stored.*—The licensee shall not receive for storage or keep in any cold-storage warehouse any food products which are apparently diseased, tainted, or otherwise unfit for human consumption. August 24, 1918.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

AUGUST 24, 1918.

[XXIV—B—6, continued, 7. Nov. 1, 1918. Insert this page after XXIV—B—Continued, 7.]

Rule B-6 of Special License Regulations No. XXIV requires a cold-storage warehouseman to mark in the specified manner "any fresh meat or fresh-meat products" as well as certain other commodities. This does not require dried-salt meats or other cured meats to be marked. The words "fresh-meat products" refer to meat products remaining in the fresh state. (Opinion A-124, October 30, 1918.)

EXHIBIT BB.

[XXV—Title.]

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. XXV—FEEDING STUFFS.

Effective August 1, 1918.

This pamphlet contains all special regulations issued up to July 15, 1918, which affect importers, manufacturers, mixers, and dealers in feeds or feed ingredients, excepting millers of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley, cottonseed crushers, sugar refiners, and other licensees who manufacture feed as a by-product of licensed food commodities for whom special sets of rules have been issued. All licensees are also subject to General License Regulations No. 1, issued in a separate pamphlet. All regulations of series B are superseded by these general and special license regulations on August 1, 1918.

[XXV—A—1.]

SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS No. XXV.

A. LICENSE PROCLAMATION OF JANUARY 10, 1918.

By presidential proclamation dated January 10, 1918, the following persons were required to take out a license under section 5 of the food-control act of August 10, 1917:

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of—

(a) Importing, manufacturing (including mixing and processing of all kinds), storing, or distributing any commercial mixed feeds (including dairy feeds, horse and mule feeds, stock feeds, hog feeds, and poultry feeds);

(b) Manufacturing feeds from any of the following commodities or importing, storing or distributing any of the following commodities as feeds or feed ingredients:

Buckwheat	Linseed oil meal.
Kaffir.	Beans.
Milo.	Peas.
Feterita.	Dried brewers' grains.
Broom corn.	Dried distillers' grains.
Cane seed.	Dried yeast grains.
Spelt.	Malt sprouts.
Emmer.	Baled hay.
Millet.	Baled alfalfa.
Sunflower seed.	Baled straw.
Grain and seed screenings.	Animal or fish products or by-products.
Lentils.	Tankage.
Linseed oil cake.	

(c) Importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing as feed any products or by-products of any kind of the following commodities, except products or by-products whose importation, manufacture, storage, or distribution is already covered by a license held by any such person, firm, corporation, or association:

Shelled corn.	Velvet beans.
Ear corn.	Peas.
Oats.	Peanuts.
Barley.	Copra.
Wheat.	Palm nut.
Rye.	Palm kernel.
Buckwheat.	Sugar beets.
Sorghum grains.	Sugar cane.
Rice.	Hay.
Grain and seed screenings.	Alfalfa.
Soya beans.	Straw.

By proclamation of October 8, 1917, distributors of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, and soya-bean meal had already been licensed, and by

tion of May 14, 1918, distribution of cottonseed hulls were licensed; and dealers handling said products are also subject to the following

[XXV—B—1.]

ATIONS APPLYING TO ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE IMPORTATION, STORING, OR DISTRIBUTION OF FEEDS OR FEED INGREDIENTS AS THE PROCLAMATION OF JANUARY 10, 1918, EXCEPTING MILLERS OF CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS, SUGAR REFINERIES, AND LICENSEES WHO MANUFACTURE FEED AS A BY-PRODUCT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES.

who manufacture feed as a by-product of licensed business, shall be exempted in respect to such manufacture by the special regulations. Dealers in wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley shall be subject to the same regulations No. III, which differ from the

on stock of feed under control.—The licensee shall not, without the consent of the United States Food Administrator or his authorized representative, keep on hand, or have in possession, or under any contract or other arrangement, at any time, any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during the next 60 days.

Provided, That between May 1 and November 1 he may accumulate a total stock not at any time in excess of his reasonable requirements for sale within the next 120 days. Any stock which is in excess of a 60-days' supply on November 1 shall not be increased after that date, but nothing in this rule shall require its reduction to a 60-days' supply until March 1 of the following year.

Provided further, That this rule shall not prevent the licensee from storing or having under control in sufficient quantity to fill his reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production any of the following commodities:

Molasses in bulk.
Alfalfa meal.
Dried beet pulp.
Copra cake or meal.
Linseed cake or meal.

Milo.
Baled alfalfa.
Millet.

Palm nut meal.
Palm kernel meal.
Buckwheat and its products.
Fish scrap.
Peanut hay meal.

Soya bean meal from imported soya beans.

Kafir.
Feterita.
Sunflower seed.
Broken wheat mixture.
Baled straw.
Baled hay.
Peanut feed.
Imported wheat screenings.
Wild buckwheat.
Peanut meal from imported peanuts.

[XXV—B—2, 3, 4.]

RULE 2. *Feed sold shall not give purchaser a supply in excess of that permitted by rule 1.*—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities in excess of his reasonable requirements as permitted to him under the preceding special rule 1: *Provided,* That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or for the government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload, the licensee having only sufficient of that commodity to last until the arrival of such carload.

RULE 3. *Contracts must provide for delivery in 60 days.*—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs other than those specified in rule 1 for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or with the government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 4. Minimum carload requirements.—All carload shipments of feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission. If the car will not hold 60,000 pounds it shall be loaded to its full visible capacity. In loading molasses feeds in warm weather an air space not to exceed 3 feet from top row of sacks to roof of car at lowest point may be allowed, to insure against heating of feed.

[XXV—B—2, 3, 4 (a). Sept. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—B—2, 3, 4.]

RULE 2. Feed sold shall not give purchaser a supply in excess of that permitted by rule 1.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities in excess of his reasonable requirements as permitted to him under the preceding special rule 1: *Provided,* That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs to any person for the Federal, State, county or municipal Governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload, the licensee having only sufficient of that commodity to last until the arrival of such carload.

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RULE 4 (as amended effective Oct. 1, 1918). Minimum carload requirements.—All carload shipments of feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator: *Provided, however,* That when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission. If the car will not hold 60,000 pounds it shall be loaded to its full visible capacity. In loading molasses feeds from May 1, to October 31, an air space not to exceed 3 feet, and from November 1 to April 30, not to exceed 2 feet, from top row of sacks to roof of car at lowest point must be allowed to insure against heating of feed.

[XXV—B—2, 3, 4 (b). Dec. 6, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—B—2, 3, 4 (a).]

RULE 2. Feed sold shall not give purchaser a supply in excess of that permitted by rule 1.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities in excess of his reasonable requirements as permitted to him under the preceding special rule 1: *Provided,* That this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs to any person for the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or for the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload, the licensee having only sufficient of that commodity to last until the arrival of such carload.

RULE 3. Contracts must provide for delivery in 60 days.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs other than those specified in rule 1 for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract, except for seeding purposes: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, county, or municipal Governments, or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

RULE 4. Minimum carload requirements.—(Repealed Dec. 5, said repeal to become effective Dec. 10, 1918.)

[XXV—B—5, 6, 7.]

RULE 5. Storage in seaboard elevators limited to 30 days.—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping

point shall receive for or keep in storage any feeding stuffs listed above, other than for the United States Government or any of its agencies, for a longer period than 30 days, or in the case of any such commodity now held in storage and which was received in storage on or before November 1, 1917, for a longer period than 5 days after this rule becomes effective, without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to the storage of any such commodity at interior points.

RULE 6. *Wheat not to be sold for feed.*—The licensee shall not without the permission of the United States Food Administrator sell wheat, except mill feed, for feeding purposes or use wheat in manufacturing of mixing feed: *Provided, however,* That poultry or pigeon feed containing not more than 10 per cent of wheat unfit for human consumption may be manufactured and sold without such permission: *Provided further,* That any wheat unfit for human consumption and unfit for poultry and pigeon feed may be used for other feeding purposes.

RULE 7. *Feed to be sold at reasonable advance over average cost.*—The licensee in any sale of feeding stuffs shall take no more than a reasonable profit for such sale over the average cost of his stock of any commodity on hand, or under control not at that time contracted to be sold, and in arriving at the cost of corn or oats he shall take into consideration the gain or loss resulting from any hedging transaction on a grain exchange.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to wheat mill feeds or cottonseed products which are dealt with under special regulations C and D.

[XXV—B—5, 6, 7 (a). Sept. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—B—5, 6, 7.]

RULE 5. *Storage in seaboard elevators limited to 30 days.*—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any feeding stuffs listed above, other than for the United States Government or any of its agencies, for a longer period than 30 days, or in the case of any such commodity now held in storage and which was received in storage on or before November 1, 1917, for a longer period than 5 days after this rule becomes effective, without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to the storage of any such commodity at interior points.

RULE 6. *Wheat not to be sold for feed.*—The licensee shall not without the permission of the United States Food Administrator sell wheat, except mill feed, for feeding purposes or use wheat in manufacturing or mixing feed: *Provided, however,* That poultry or pigeon feed containing not more than 10 per cent of wheat unfit for human consumption may be manufactured and sold without such permission: *Provided further,* That any wheat unfit for human consumption and unfit for poultry and pigeon feed may be used for other feeding purposes.

RULE 7 (as amended, effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Feed to be sold at reasonable advance over average cost.*—The licensee in any sale of feeding stuffs shall take no more than a reasonable profit for such sale over the average cost of his stock of any commodity on hand or under control not at that time contracted to be sold, and in arriving at the cost of grain he shall take into consideration the gain or loss resulting from any hedging transaction on a grain exchange. This rule shall not apply to feeding stuffs (other than grain, hay, or seed) purchased by one wholesale feed dealer from another wholesale feed dealer, and no such feeding stuffs so purchased shall be included in calculating the average cost above referred to.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice polish, rice bran or dried beet pulp, which are dealt with under special regulations C and D.

Margins and profits for wholesale dealers in feeding stuffs.—The United States Food Administration considers that in sales of feeding stuffs at wholesale the advance on any individual sale should not in any case exceed the purchase price delivered at railroad station, plus 15 per cent. The Food Administration will therefore consider any sale of feeding stuffs in excess of this advance as a violation of the foregoing rule. This margin will also apply to the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley as feed, in assorted cars with other feeding stuffs but not in straight carload quantities, but will not apply to wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice polish, rice bran, or dried beet pulp, for which special margins have been prescribed. For margins applying on straight carload shipments of grain, see the grain dealers' Rules No III—A

Furthermore, the Food Administration will consider an annual net earning by any wholesale dealer in feeding stuffs of more than 4 per cent upon the total gross sales, if his gross sales of feeding stuffs amount to \$100,000 or more per annum, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits. In the case of dealers who handle wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice polish, rice bran, and dried beet pulp, as well as other feeds, the 4 per cent will be calculated on all sales.

The maximum margin on individual sales is purposely made wide because of the speculative character of the products dealt with, and the fluctuating prices which may prevail. As pointed out, the general average on all sales must not exceed 4 per cent advance over the cost of materials and overhead, nor must this 4 per cent limitation modify or abrogate the general principle contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee shall not earn more than a reasonable net profit on his capital invested.

[XXV—B—5, 6, 7 (b). Nov. 16, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—B—5, 6, 7 (a).]

RULE 5. *Storage in seaboard elevators limited to 30 days.*—No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse, or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any feeding stuffs listed above, other than for the United States Government or any of its agencies, for a longer period than 30 days, or in the case of any such commodity now held in storage and which was received in storage on or before November 1, 1917, for a longer period than 5 days after this rule becomes effective, without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to the storage of any such commodity at interior points.

RULE 6. *Wheat not to be sold for feed.*—(Repealed Nov. 2, effective Nov. 4, 1918.)

RULE 7 (as amended, effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Feed to be sold at reasonable advance over average cost.*—The licensee in any sale of feeding stuffs shall take no more than a reasonable profit for such sale over the average cost of his stock of any commodity on hand or under control not at that time contracted to be sold, and in arriving at the cost of grain he shall take into consideration the gain or loss resulting from any hedging transaction on a grain exchange. This rule shall not apply to feeding stuffs (other than grain, hay, or seed) purchased by one wholesale feed dealer from another wholesale feed dealer, and no such feeding stuffs so purchased shall be included in calculating the average cost above referred to.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice polish, rice bran, or dried beet pulp, which are dealt with under special regulations C and D.

Margins and profits for wholesale dealers in feeding stuffs.—The United States Food Administration considers that in sales of feeding stuffs at wholesale the advance on any individual sale should not in any case exceed the purchase price delivered at railroad station, plus 15 per cent. The Food Administration will therefore consider any sale of feeding stuffs in excess of this advance as a violation of the foregoing rule. This margin will also apply to the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley as feed, in assorted cars with other feeding stuffs but not in straight carload quantities, but will not apply to wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice polish, rice bran, or dried beet pulp, for which special margins have been prescribed. For margins applying on straight carload shipments of grain, see the grain dealers' Rules No. III—A.

Furthermore, the Food Administration will consider an annual net earning by any wholesale dealer in feeding stuffs of more than 4 per cent upon the total gross sales, if his gross sales of feeding stuffs amount to \$100,000 or more per annum, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits. In the case of dealers who handle wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice polish, rice bran, and dried beet pulp, as well as other feeds, the 4 per cent will be calculated on all sales.

The maximum margin on individual sales is purposely made wide because of the speculative character of the products dealt with, and the fluctuating prices which may prevail. As pointed out, the general average on all sales must not exceed 4 per cent advance over the cost of materials and overhead, nor must this 4 per cent limitation modify or abrogate the general principle contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee shall not earn more than a reasonable net profit on his capital invested.

[XXV—B—8, 9. Sept. 26, 1918. This should be inserted after XXV—B—5, 6, 7 (a).]

RULE 8 (effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Margins for wholesale dealer, on feeding stuffs bought from another wholesale dealer.*—No wholesale dealer in feeding stuffs shall sell any feeding stuffs which he has purchased from another wholesale dealer, other than grain, hay, or seed, at an advance over the average cost to the dealer who bought direct from the manufacturer, greater than would be reasonable for the first dealer to charge if selling direct to a retailer. No wholesale dealer shall purchase feeding stuffs from another dealer without obtaining from him a written statement giving the average delivered purchase price paid by the dealer who purchased direct from the manufacturer for his stock of such commodity, and the margin which he has added.

NOTE.—The Food Administration has considered the advisability of prohibiting all resales of feeding stuffs between wholesale feed dealers, but has decided, under the above rule, to permit such resales if the total margin charged by the wholesale dealers, does not exceed the margin which would be considered reasonable if the product passed through the hands of one dealer only.

RULE 9 (effective Oct. 1, 1918). *No resales unless cost and margin are stated on sales memorandum and invoice.*—No wholesaler or jobber shall sell feed unless he states upon his contract or sales memorandum and upon the invoice the average delivered purchase price of his stock of such commodity on hand or under control at the time they are contracted to be sold, or in cases where he purchased feeding stuffs other than grain or seed from another wholesale feed dealer, the average delivered purchase price paid by the dealer who bought direct from the manufacturer.

NOTE.—Under the above rule the following notation should be made on the contract or sales memorandum and upon the invoice by every jobber of feed:

"This invoice is sold on the basis of an average purchase price of \$3 per ton. I have added a gross margin of \$3 per ton."

If the feed, other than grain or seed, has been purchased from another feed dealer, the following notation should be made:

"This invoice is sold on the basis of an average purchase price (when bought from manufacturer) of \$3 per ton."

"The first dealer added a gross margin of \$3 per ton and freight of \$3 per ton."

"I have added a gross margin of \$3 per ton."

[XXV—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO WHEAT MILL FEEDS.

NOTE.—All wheat millers should sell wheat mill feed on a fair-price schedule which is based on the Government wheat price, and which is furnished to each mill. The rule requires that upon request the mill furnish to any person a copy of its fair-price schedule as prescribed by the United States Food Administration. The purchaser is abetting a violation of the milling rules if he pays more for feed than is permitted thereby.

RULE 1. *One brokerage not to exceed 25 cents a ton permitted.*—No licensee selling wheat mill feed as a broker shall charge more than a reasonable brokerage, not to exceed 25 cents per ton, and no licensee shall charge a brokerage on any wheat mill feed on which a brokerage has already been charged.

RULE 2. *One commission not to exceed 50 cents a ton permitted on consigned feed.*—No licensee selling wheat mill feed as a commission agent for the sale of consigned wheat mill feeds, making sale, delivery, and collection, shall charge more than a reasonable commission, not to exceed 50 cents per ton; and no licensee shall charge a commission on any wheat mill feed on which a commission has already been charged.

RULE 3. *Reasonable margins fixed for jobbers.*—No licensee buying and selling wheat mill feeds as a wholesaler or jobber shall charge more than a reasonable advance over the bulk price at mill of the particular wheat mill feed sold (plus freight and cost of sacks), such advance not to exceed the following:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft or sight draft, \$1 per ton.

Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival draft terms, \$1.50 per ton.

Sale ex-jobbers' warehouse, payment cash, sight draft or demand draft, \$2.50 per ton.

Sale ex-jobbers' warehouse, upon arrival draft terms, \$3 per ton.

In making sales on credit not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

[XXV—C—1, 2, 3 (a). Sept. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—C—1, 2, 3.]

C. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO WHEAT MILL FEEDS, RICE POLISH, RICE BRAN, AND DRIED BEET PULP.

NOTE.—Wheat mill feed prices.—All wheat millers should sell wheat mill feed on a fair-price schedule which is based on the Government wheat price and which is furnished to each mill. The rules require that upon request the mill furnish to any person a copy of its fair-price schedule as prescribed by the United States Food Administration. The purchaser is abetting a violation of the milling rules if he pays more for feed than is permitted thereby.

Rice feed prices.—Under a uniform agreement with the United States Food Administrator, all rice millers have agreed to sell rice polish at not to exceed \$50 per ton packed in customary manner, car lots f. o. b. mills, and rice bran at not to exceed \$36 per ton packed in customary manner, car lots f. o. b. mills.

Beet pulp prices.—The United States Food Administration has fixed the following prices for beet pulp as returning a fair margin of profit to the beet sugar manufacturers:

	Per ton.
Wet beet pulp, bulk mill.....	\$0. 80
Wet beet pulp out of silo, bulk mill.....	1. 25
Dried beet pulp, sacked f. o. b. factory, in car lots.....	40. 00

RULE 1 (as amended, effective Oct. 1, 1918). *One brokerage not to exceed 25 cents a ton permitted.*—No licensee selling the above feeds as a broker shall charge more than a reasonable brokerage, not to exceed 25 cents per ton, and no licensee shall charge a brokerage on any wheat mill feed on which a brokerage has already been charged.

RULE 2 (as amended, effective Oct. 1, 1918). *One commission not to exceed 50 cents a ton permitted on consigned feed.*—No licensee selling the above feeds as a commission agent for the sale of consigned wheat mill feeds making sale, delivery, and collection, shall charge more than a reasonable commission, not to exceed 50 cents per ton; and no licensee shall charge a commission on any of the above feeds on which a commission has already been charged.

NOTE.—Commission or brokerage must be paid out of the margin or price allowed by the regulations to the person paying the commission or brokerage and must not be added to price charged.

RULE 3 (as amended, effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Reasonable margins fixed for dealers.*—No licensee buying and selling the above feeds as a wholesaler or jobber shall charge more than a reasonable advance over the bulk price at mill of the particular feed sold (plus freight and cost of sacks), such advance not to exceed the following:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft, or sight draft, \$1 per ton.

Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival draft terms, \$1.50 per ton.

RULE 4. *No resales of wheat mill feeds if total margin exceeds that pre-* Sale ex-jobbers' warehouse, payment cash, sight draft, or demand draft, \$2.50 per ton.

Sale ex-jobbers' warehouse, upon arrival draft terms, \$3 per ton.

In making sales on credit not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

[XXV—C—4.]

RULE 4. *No resales of wheat mill feeds if total margin exceeds that prescribed in rule 3.*—No wholesaler or jobber shall sell wheat mill feed to any person other than a retail dealer, manufacturer, or a consumer: *Provided*, That he may sell to another wholesaler or jobber if in making such sales he states to the buyer the price which was paid bulk mill for the particular wheat mill feeds sold in such case. The buyer shall not sell such mill feed at more than the advances specified in rule 3 over the bulk mill price of the particular wheat mill feed so purchased from another wholesaler or jobber.

[XXV—C—4, 5, 6 (a). Sept. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—C—4, 5, 6.]

RULE 4 (repealed Oct. 1, 1918). *No resales of wheat mill feeds if total margin exceeds that prescribed in rule 3.*—Dealers in wheat mill feed as well as other feeds are now governed as to resales by rules B—7, 8, 9, which see above.

RULE 5 (effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Use of wheat mill feeds limited to certain purposes.*—The wholesaler, retailer, or jobber shall not mix any greater percentage of his total output of wheat mill feed with other feeding stuffs, or sell any greater percentage to feed mixers for such mixing, than he mixed or sold in the year 1917.

He shall not sell any wheat mill feed for any other purposes than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs, or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals.

Before selling any wheat mill feed to any person other than a dealer or mixed feed manufacturer he shall require a pledge in the following form:

"In order to assist the Food Administration in the equitable distribution of wheat mill feeds, I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs, or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals, and I further agree not to have at any time more than a 60-days' supply of wheat feeds on hand."

RULE 6 (effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Mill feed to be distributed as in 1917.*—The feed wholesaler or jobber shall distribute all wheat mill feed and dried beet pulp handled by him equitably between the different States of the United States, in such manner that during each calendar quarter on and after October 1, 1918, the amount of wheat mill feed or dried beet pulp shipped into any State shall not be a less percentage of his total shipments of wheat mill feed or dried beet pulp during such quarter than was shipped into such State in the corresponding quarter of the year 1917. Where shipments made in 1917 were subsequently reconsigned to other points, the ultimate point of consignment shall be taken as the basis for the foregoing calculation. This rule shall not apply to wheat mill feed or dried beet pulp handled by wholesalers or jobbers located in the drought States of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

[XXV—C—4, 5, 6 (b). Dec. 21, 1919. Substitute this for XXV—C—4, 5, 6 (a).]

RULE 4 (repealed Oct. 1, 1918). *No resales of wheat mill feeds if total margin exceeds that prescribed in rule 3.*—Dealers in wheat mill feed as well as other feeds are now governed as to resales by rules B—7, 8, 9, which see above.

RULE 5. *Use of wheat mill feeds limited to certain purposes.*—(Repealed Dec. 19, 1918, effective immediately.)

RULE 6. *Mill feed to be distributed as in 1917.*—(Repealed Dec. 19, 1918, effective immediately.)

[XXV—C—4, 5, 6. Oct. 15, 1918. Insert this after XXV—C—4, 5, 6 (a).]

NOTE TO RULE 5.—In administering Rule XXV—C—5 and Rule II—A—31 millers and dealers should not for the present require the pledge on sales to persons in the drought areas of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It is impracticable to extend this exception to small drought areas in other States. Where the exception is granted at all it must be State wide and our information indicates that above-named States are only ones where drought is sufficiently serious to justify an exception for entire State. Millers and dealers should be advised. (Telegram to Federal food administrators, Oct. 11, 1918).

[XXV—D—1, 2, 3.]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DEALERS AND BUYERS IN COTTONSEED CAKE, COTTONSEED MEAL, COTTONSEED HULLS, PEANUT MEAL, AND SOYA-BEAN MEAL.

RULE 1. *To be sold at reasonable advance over cost of particular lot sold.*—The licensee shall sell the above commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost of the particular commodity sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any resale of cottonseed meal or cake by jobbers or wholesalers at margins in excess of the following as unreasonable and in violation of the foregoing rule:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft or sight draft, \$1 per ton.

Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival draft terms, \$1.50 per ton.

Sale exjobber's warehouse, payment cash, sight draft, or demand draft, where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse, \$2.50 per ton.

Sale exjobber's warehouse upon arrival draft terms where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse, \$3 per ton.

In making sales on credit except to other wholesalers not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

RULE 2. *New crop cottonseed products not to be bought or sold before August 1.*—The licensee shall not buy or sell cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, or cottonseed hulls made or to be made from new-crop cotton seed, grown in the United States before August 1 of the year in which such cotton seed is grown.

NOTE.—Under special rule B—3 these products can only be bought or sold after August 1 for 60 days' delivery.

RULE 3. *Quotations based on protein or fat content.*—Licensees who base quotations of cottonseed meal or cake upon either the protein or fat content, or combination thereof, shall not use any range of percentages, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

[XXV—D—1, 2, 3 (a). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—D—1, 2, 3.]

D. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DEALERS AND BUYERS IN COTTONSEED CAKE, COTTONSEED MEAL, COTTONSEED HULLS, PEANUT MEAL, AND SOYA-BEAN MEAL.

RULE 1. *To be sold at reasonable advance over cost of particular lot sold.*—The licensee shall sell the above commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost of the particular commodity sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Until further notice the United States Food Administration will regard any resale of cottonseed meal or cake by jobbers or wholesalers at margins in excess of the following as unreasonable and in violation of the foregoing rule:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft or sight draft, \$1 per ton.

Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival draft terms, \$1.50 per ton.

Sale exjobber's warehouse, payment cash, sight draft, or demand draft, where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse, \$2.50 per ton.

Sale exjobber's warehouse upon arrival draft terms where meal or cake is actually handled through the warehouse, \$3 per ton.

In making sales on credit except to other wholesalers not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

RULE 2. *New crop cottonseed products not to be bought or sold before August 1.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

RULE 3. *Quotations based on protein or fat content.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

[XXV—D—1, 2, 3—Note. Sept. 26, 1918. This should be inserted after XXV—D—1, 2, 3.]

NOTE TO RULE 1.—Resales are forbidden by rule B—8 unless they divide the above margin.

Under the stabilization program of the United States Food Administration based on the price of cotton seed at the average agreed upon by the producers and the Food Administration the following prices have been arranged for cottonseed meal, cake, and hulls:

Cottonseed meal and screened cracked cake 43 per cent protein in any quantity \$57 per ton in sacks, f. o. b. all points of manufacture in Texas.

Cottonseed meal and screened cracked cake 40 per cent protein in any quantity \$54 per ton in sacks, f. o. b. all points of manufacture in Oklahoma.

Cottonseed meal and screened cracked cake 36 per cent protein in any quantity \$51 per ton in sacks, f. o. b. all points of manufacture in Imperial County, Calif., and \$55 per ton in sacks f. o. b. all points of manufacture in Los Angeles County, Calif.

Cottonseed meal and screened cracked cake 36 per cent protein in any quantity \$53 per ton in sacks, f. o. b. all points of manufacture in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Bulk, loose, or slab cottonseed cake shall be not less than \$5 per ton, and bulk or loose cottonseed meal and screened cracked cake shall be not less than \$4 per ton, under the prices specified above.

All cottonseed meal, screened cracked cake, bulk cake showing protein content other than above specified may be offered and sold at \$1 for each unit protein over or under the percentages as shown above: *Provided, however*, If cottonseed meal or cake upon delivery is ascertained to be of lower protein content than justified by price charged, any refund must be made at the rate of \$1.40 per unit protein. Each shipment or delivery shall be considered separately and without relation to the whole contract. This rule must not be construed in any way as an exception to the pure-food act of 1906 or any of the amendments thereto.

Cottonseed hulls, bulk or loose, \$20 per ton, f. o. b. cars at point of manufacture.

Prices specified are net to manufacturer. Terms of sale are upon the basis of cash or its equivalent.

All manufacturers are urged to give preference in the sales of their products to producers and consumers.

Under the Food Administration regulations, manufacturers of cottonseed meal, cake and hulls are not permitted, to the exclusion of consumers, to make sales of their products to firms, factories, or corporations in which the corporation or the officers of the producing mill may be interested, without the written consent of the Food Administration.

[XXV—E—1.]

E. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DEALERS IN HOMINY FEED.

RULE 1. Specifications for hominy feed.—On and after August 1, 1918, the licensee shall not knowingly quote, sell, or label products of corn under the following designations unless they conform to the following specifications. In cases where the licensee after an inspection of the goods has no reason to suspect a failure to conform to the specifications, he shall not be held to violate this rule if he quotes or sells products under the designation used by the miller selling to him.

Hominy feed, hominy meal, or hominy chop shall be a kiln-dried mixture of the mill run bran coating, the mill run germ, with or without a partial extraction of the oil and a part of the starchy portion of the corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of hominy, hominy grits, and corn meal by the degerminating process from clean sound white corn, shall contain not to exceed 14 per cent moisture, not to exceed 7 per cent fiber, not less than 10 per cent protein, not less than 5 per cent fat, and shall have a texture fine enough to sift through No. 12 wire bolting cloth.

Yellow hominy feed, yellow hominy meal, or yellow hominy chop shall conform to the specifications for hominy meal, hominy flour, or hominy chop in all respects except that it shall be made from clean sound yellow corn instead of white corn.

NOTE.—Blackstrap molasses.—The attention of feed manufacturers is called to the fact that refiners of sugar in the United States have been forbidden to sell blackstrap molasses in bulk at more than 18 cents per gallon, or in barrels at more than 23 cents per gallon. The prices named are f. o. b. cars at primary markets or port of entry, or point of production, if carrying same freight rate as from primary markets, net cash in 10 days without discount, and shall include brokerage and any profit taken by distributors in tank cars direct from the refiners, but shall not include freight or tank car charges.

Feed manufacturers should be able to buy blackstrap molasses at the above prices in tank cars, paying in addition thereto only the freight and tank car charges. An additional margin of 10 per cent is permitted to dealers in barrels who handle such barrels through their warehouse.

The same rules apply to imported blackstrap molasses.

[XXV—E—1 (a). XXV—F—1 (a). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—E—1 and XXV—F—1.]

E. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DEALERS IN HOMINY FEED.

RULE 1. Specifications for hominy feed.—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

F. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO BARLEY, RYE, AND OAT MILL FEEDS.

RULE 1. *Feed products not to be separated.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

[XXV—F—1. Sept. 26, 1918. This should be inserted after XXV—E—1.]

F. SPECIAL LICENSE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO BARLEY, RYE, AND OAT MILL FEEDS.

RULE 1 (Effective October 1, 1918). *Feed products not to be separated.*—The licensee shall not make any separation of the forty-five or higher per cent feed by-product created in the manufacture of barley flour or of the thirty or higher per cent by-product created in the manufacture of rye flour, or of the feed by-product created in the manufacture of oatmeal, rolled oats, or oat flour, and such feed by-product of barley, rye, or oats shall be sold intact. Nothing in this rule shall prevent the use of these unseparated by-products in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds.

NOTE.—The attention of the feed dealer and commercial mixed feed manufacturer is called to the fact that barley, rye, and oat millers are forbidden to sell their feed by-products at a price per ton in excess of the price per ton of the raw grain from which it is manufactured. The same rule applies to hominy feed.

[XXV—G—1. Sept. 26, 1918. This should be inserted after XXV—F—1.]

G. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO MANUFACTURERS OF COMMERCIAL MIXED FEEDS.

RULE 1 (Effective Oct. 1, 1918). *Use of wheat mill feed limited.*—The manufacturer of commercial mixed feeds shall not use more wheat mill feed in the manufacture of mixed feeds than he used in the corresponding month of the year 1917. He shall not at any time have on hand, in possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement any wheat mill feeds in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for sale by him during the next sixty days.

PROFIT LIMITATION.

Under Rule B—7, prescribing a reasonable profit on the sale of feeding-stuffs, the following announcement has been issued applying to the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds:

Margins and profits for mixed-feed manufacturers.—The United States Food Administration considers that in the manufacture and sale of ground or crushed grains or ground hay, and of all commercial mixed feeds, the advance on any individual sale should not exceed the cost of materials, manufacturing, and overhead, plus 12½ per cent. The Food Administration will therefore consider unreasonable and as a violation of the foregoing rule any sale of such feeds in excess of this advance.

Furthermore, the Food Administration will consider an annual net earning or more than 6 per cent upon the total gross sales of any such feeding stuffs, if the dealers' gross sales amount to \$100,000 or more per annum, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits.

The maximum margin on individual sales is purposely made wide because of the speculative character of the products which enter into such manufacture and the rapidly fluctuating prices which may prevail. As pointed out, the general average on all sales must not exceed 6 per cent advance over the cost of materials, manufacture, and overhead, nor does this 6 per cent limitation modify or abrogate the general principle contained in the Food Administration regulations that a licensee shall not earn more than a reasonable net profit on his capital invested. The manufacture of mixed feeds is a business which varies in many respects according to the type of feed, the expense of manufacture, and the rapidity of turnover. There are therefore some manufacturers to whom a 6 per cent annual net profit may give an unreasonable return on their investment. In such case they are obliged to sell at a lower average return.

One margin only.—Mixed-feed manufacturers are not allowed directly or indirectly to take any feed dealer's margin on their mixed feed. On feed which they buy and sell without mixing or processing in any manner they may take only the feed dealers' margins, and not that permitted to mixed

feed manufacturers. Feed manufacturers may not establish any jobbing department for feeds of their own manufacture in order to obtain additional profits.

Blackstrap molasses. The attention of feed manufacturers is called to the fact that refiners and manufacturers of sugar in the United States have been forbidden to sell blackstrap molasses in bulk at more than 18 cents per gallon, or in barrels at more than 23 cents per gallon. The prices named are f. o. b. cars at primary markets or port of entry, or factory, net cash in ten days without discount, and shall include brokerage and any profit taken by distributors in tank cars direct from the refiners, but shall not include freight or tank car charges.

Feed manufacturers should be able to buy blackstrap molasses at the above prices in tank cars, paying in addition thereto only the freight and tank car charges. An additional margin of 10 per cent is permitted to dealers in barrels who handle such barrels through their warehouse.

The same rules apply to imported blackstrap molasses.

[XXV—H—1. Sept. 26, 1918. This should be inserted after XXV—G—1.]

H. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DEALERS IN BALED HAY.

RULE 1 (effective Oct. 1, 1918).—The licensee shall quote, buy, and sell baled hay by weight in pounds and not by the bale.

[XXV—H—1 (a). Dec. 13, 1918. Substitute this for XXV—H—1.]

H. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO DEALERS IN BALED HAY.

RULE 1. *Baled hay to be quoted, bought and sold by weight in pounds.*—(Repealed Dec. 12, said repeal to become effective Dec. 17, 1918.)

[XXV—J—1. Sept. 26, 1918. This should be inserted after XXV—H—1.]

J. SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO RETAILERS OF FEED.

RULE 1 (effective Oct. 1, 1918).—*Margin over cost of particular feed prescribed on feeds whose price is stabilized.*—No retailer of wheat mill feeds, rice polish, rice bran, dried beet pulp, or cottonseed products shall charge more than a reasonable advance over the delivered price of the particular feeds sold.

NOTE.—Under the above rule the Food Administration will consider any margins in excess of those indicated in the following schedule as unreasonable in case of mill feeds, rice feed, and dried beet pulp. These schedules are maximum, and do not justify charges in excess of those customarily charged in any particular district or case where the lower charges will insure a reasonable profit.

1. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery in full carloads, take delivery at car and pay cash when retail dealer is required to meet sight draft: \$1 per ton, plus demurrage, if any.

2. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery in full carloads, take delivery at car and pay for it on delivery: \$1.50 per ton, plus demurrage, if any.

3. Where farmer purchases and takes delivery at car and pays for it on delivery in ton lots or more but less than carlots: \$2 per ton.

4. Where farmer purchases and takes delivery at car and pays for it on delivery in lots less than one ton: \$2.50 per ton.

5. Sale ex-warehouse in lots of one ton or more: \$4 per ton.

6. Sale ex-warehouse in lots of less than one ton: \$5 per ton.

7. \$1 may be added to the foregoing margins when sale is made on credit, or at dealer's option the legal rate of interest may be charged.

8. \$1 shall be deducted from the margins prescribed in 5 and 6 when the retailer buys on credit and the jobber's margin is thereby increased \$1 a ton.

Cottonseed products.—The above margins will also apply to the sale of cottonseed meal cake and hulls by retail feed dealers, except where different margins have been prescribed by the Federal food administrator of the State where the dealer is located.

Margins and profits for retail dealers in feeding stuffs.—The United States Food Administration considers that in sales of feeding stuffs at retail the advance on any individual sale should not in any case exceed the purchase price delivered at warehouse door, plus 15 per cent. Where delivery is made to

the consumer, reasonable cartage charges may be added. The Food Administration will therefore consider any sale of feeding stuffs in excess of this advance as a violation of rule B—7. This margin also applies to the sale of corn, oats, rye or barley at retail as feed, but not to wheat mill feeds, cottonseed products, rice products, or dried beet pulp, for which special margins are prescribed by the above rule.

Furthermore, the Food Administration will consider an annual net earning by any retail dealer of feeding stuffs of more than 6 per cent upon the total gross sales if his gross sales of feeding stuffs amount to \$100,000 or more per annum, to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the rule which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits. This 6 per cent will be calculated on the sales of all feeding stuffs including those specially listed above.

HERBERT HOOVER,

United States Food Administrator.

EXHIBIT CC.

[XXVI—Title. Oct. 16, 1918. Insert this series in your loose-leaf binder following XXV (feeding stuffs.)]

DIRECTIONS REGARDING THE USE OF TIN AND OTHER CONTAINERS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD APPLYING TO MANUFACTURERS AND PACKERS OF BAKING POWDER, GROUND SPICE, POWDERED COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CANDY, COFFEE, COFFEE SUBSTITUTES, TEA, SPAGHETTI, PICKLES, HOMINY, CONDENSED MILK, SALT, LARD AND LARD SUBSTITUTES, MACARONI, SIRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

(Effective Oct. 1, 1918.)

Owing to the vital necessity for conserving tin plate and paper, the United States Food Administration, at the urgent request of the War Industries Board, has consulted with the various trades using tin and paper containers for food-stuffs. Most of the following directions have been prepared on the recommendations of the trades. Most of the manufacturers are not licensed, but the regulations will be enforced in those cases in which the patriotic cooperation of the manufacturer can not be obtained through control over the distribution of the raw materials required.

NOTE.—The within directions, while not license regulations, are similar thereto. The persons affected thereby must observe them, and the Food Administration will enforce them in any cases where such action is necessary.

[XXVI—Title (a). Nov. 15, 1918. Substitute this for XXVI—Title.]

All the directions (1 to 15) regarding the use of tin and other containers were repealed on November 14, 1918.

[XXVI—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.]

1. *Baking powder*.—No person shall pack baking powder other than cream of tartar baking powder except in packages containing one-quarter pound, one-half pound, 1 pound, or larger amounts, or cream of tartar baking powder except in packages containing 4 ounces, 6 ounces, 12 ounces, or larger amounts. All packages permitted by this rule other than the one-quarter pound, one-half pound, or 6-ounce packages may be made of metal, but the one-quarter pound, one-half pound, or 6-ounce packages shall not be made of metal, in whole or in part, excepting that they may have tin tops and bottoms. Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

2. *Ground spice*.—No person shall pack ground spice, except mustard, in any packages made of metal in whole or in part, nor shall any person pack ground spice except in packages containing 2 ounces, 4 ounces, 8 ounces, 1 pound, or larger amounts. Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

3. *Powdered cocoa and chocolate*.—No person shall pack powdered cocoa or powdered chocolate in any packages made of metal in whole or in part, nor

shall any person pack powdered cocoa or chocolate except in packages containing 8 ounces, 16 ounces, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, 50 pounds, 100 pounds, or larger amounts. Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

4. *Candy and crackers*.—No person shall pack candy or crackers in any packages made of metal in whole or in part. Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

5. *Coffee and coffee substitutes*.—No person shall pack coffee or coffee substitutes in any packages made of metal in whole or in part, nor shall any person pack coffee or coffee substitutes except in packages containing 1 pound, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, or larger amounts: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918. Upon application, special exceptions will be granted to proper cases for soluble coffee and coffee substitutes.

6. *Tea*.—No person shall pack tea in any packages made of metal, in whole or in part, other than tea lead, nor shall any person pack tea except in packages containing 2 ounces, 4 ounces, 8 ounces, 16 ounces, or larger amounts. *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

7. *Canned spaghetti*.—No person shall pack spaghetti in any packages made of metal in whole or in part after October 15, 1918.

8. *Pickles*.—No person shall pack pickles in any packages made of metal in whole or in part, except for metal tops on glass containers: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to November 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

9. *Condensed and evaporated milk*.—No person shall pack condensed or evaporated milk except in packages containing 14 ounces, 15 ounces, 1 pound in tall can, 2 pounds in hotel-size can, or 8 pounds in confectioner's-size can: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

10. *Salt*.—No person shall pack salt in any packages made of metal, in whole or in part, nor shall any person pack sack salt except in sacks containing 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 25 pounds, or larger amounts. When packing in barrels, iron hoops shall be eliminated as far as possible; at least two wooden hoops shall be used and not more than four steel hoops per barrel: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers already on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

11. *Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles*.—No person shall pack macaroni, spaghetti, or egg noodles in any packages made of metal, in whole or in part, nor shall any person pack macaroni or spaghetti except in packages containing 8 ounces, 16 ounces, 10 pounds, 22 pounds, or larger amounts, nor egg noodles except in packages containing 4 ounces, 8 ounces, or larger amounts.

12. *Sirups and molasses*.—No person shall pack any style of sirups or molasses except in packages known as size 2½, 5, and 10, and 5 gallons or larger packages: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

13. *Lard and lard substitutes*.—No person shall pack lard or lard substitutes for domestic use in containers made of metal, in whole or in part, of more than three sizes, namely, either 2, 4, and 8 pounds or 2, 5, and 10 pounds: *Provided*, That nothing in this rule shall prevent the use prior to February 1, 1919, of stocks of containers on hand, in transit, or in process of manufacture on October 1, 1918.

14. All packages shall be well filled.

15. These directions shall not apply to orders for the United States Army or Navy.

EXHIBIT DD.

[XXVII—Title. Oct. 16, 1918. Insert this series in your loose-leaf binder after XXVI (directions to manufacturers and packers using tin and other containers).]

General orders applying to all public eating places. (Effective Oct. 21, 1918.)

It has not been deemed advisable or necessary at the present time actually to license the operation of public eating places, but in cases where the patriotic cooperation of such public eating places can not be secured by other means, the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour, and other food supplies.

A failure to conform to any of the following orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by section 4 of the food control act of August 10, 1917.

NOTE.—The within, while not license regulations, are similar thereto and will be enforced by the United States Food Administration.

[XXVII—Title (a). Dec. 17, 1918. Substitute this for XXVII—Title, and balance of series XXVII.]

GENERAL ORDERS APPLYING TO ALL PUBLIC EATING PLACES.

All outstanding general orders applying to public eating places were repealed December 17, 1918, said repeals to become effective December 23, 1918. General orders 8 and 9 were repealed on December 3, 1918.

[XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

General order 1.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of this bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour are excepted.

General order 2.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

General order 3.—No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General order 4.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

General order 5.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

General order 6.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

General order 7.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American, cheese.

General order 8.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

General order 9.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of 2 pounds for every 90 meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal food administrators to hotels.

[XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (a). Oct. 25, 1918. Substitute this for XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

General order 1 (as amended Oct. 25, 1918).—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat-flour substitutes: *Provided, however,* That crackers containing at least 10 per cent of wheat-flour substitutes may be

served. Nor shall any public eating place serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of such bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). This order does not apply to sandwiches, bread served at boarding camps, or to rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour.

General order 2.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

General order 3.—No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General order 4.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

General order 5.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

General order 6.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

General order 7.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American cheese.

General order 8.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests, and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

General order 9.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of 2 pounds for every 90 meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administrators to hotels.

[XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (b). Nov. 28, 1918. Substitute this for XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (a).]

General order 1 (as amended Nov. 22, effective Dec. 1, 1918).—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of wheat bread, or if no wheat bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). This limitation does not apply to bread served at boarding camps, to rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, or to sandwiches.

General order 2.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

General order 3.—No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General order 4 (as amended Nov. 22, effective Dec. 1, 1918).—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one meat course. For the purpose of this rule, meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

This rule does not prevent the serving of hash, goulash, meat cakes, meat pies, club sandwiches, liver and bacon, chicken with Virginia ham, or other dishes containing two or more kinds of meat.

General order 5.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

General order 6.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

General order 7.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American cheese.

General order 8.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed two-thirds of an ounce.

[XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (c). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this for XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (b).]

General order 1 (as amended Nov. 22, effective Dec. 1, 1918).—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served, more than 2 ounces of wheat

bread, or if no wheat bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). This limitation does not apply to bread served at boarding camps, to rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, or to sandwiches.

General order 2.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

General order 3.—No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General order 4 (as amended Nov. 22, effective Dec. 1, 1918).—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one meat course. For the purpose of this rule, meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

This rule does not prevent the serving of hash, goulash, meat cakes, meat pies, club sandwiches, liver and bacon, chicken with Virginia ham, or other dishes containing two or more kinds of meat.

General order 5.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

General order 6.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

General order 7.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American, cheese.

General order 8.—(Repealed Dec. 3, 1918.)

[XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Oct. 22, 1918. Insert this after XXVII—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]

Note to general order 1.—While this order provides that no public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat-flour substitutes, it was not the intention to prohibit the service of any bakery products made in accordance with Special License Regulations No. XIII governing manufacturers of bakery products. By consulting the bakery regulations it will be noticed that bread and rolls, sweet yeast dough goods, biscuits and cookies, cakes, pies, and fried cakes, and pastry, must contain 20 per cent of wheat-flour substitutes, and quick breads, Boston brown bread, batter cakes, and waffles must contain 50 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, but that crackers need only contain 10 per cent of wheat-flour substitutes. Therefore, in administering the general orders do not interpret general order 1 to mean that crackers that do not contain 20 per cent of substitutes can not be served. Crackers that contain 10 per cent of substitutes may be served. The cracker manufacturers, of course, are only making crackers that contain 10 per cent of substitutes.

General order 10.—No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

General order 11.—No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it can not be used for human consumption.

General order 12.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served.

[XXVII—9, 10, 11, 12 (a). Nov. 26, 1918. Substitute this for XXVII—9, 10, 11, 12.]

General order 9 (as amended November 22, effective December 1, 1918).—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of four pounds for every 90 meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal food administrators to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

General order 10.—No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

General order 11.—No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it can not be used for human consumption.

General order 12.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served.

[XXVII—9, 10, 11, 12 (b). Dec. 4, 1918. Substitute this page for page XXVII—9, 10, 11, 12 (a).]

General order 9.—(Repealed December 3, 1918.)

General order 10.—No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned, and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

General order 11.—No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it can not be used for human consumption.

General order 12.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served.

[XXVII—Note. Oct. 21, 1918. Insert this after XXVII—9, 10, 11, 12.]

NOTE.—The following statement was issued on October 15, 1918, to State hotel chairmen in connection with the general orders governing public eating places:

You have doubtless had a chance by this time to familiarize yourself with the contents of the war program for public eating places, a proof of which was sent you on September 27, and which has since been made public through the press. As a number of inquiries have reached us from State hotel chairmen relative to certain of the rules and regulations it seems desirable that we should define some of them.

The introduction by Mr. Hoover, preceding the general plan explains briefly and convincingly why there should be a greater reduction in the general consumption of food, and this it is not necessary for the hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship division to emphasize. You have noted, undoubtedly, that in addition to the general plan, the Food Administration has issued 12 general orders for public eating places. These are mandatory and, as announced, a failure to conform to any of them will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by section 4 of the food control act of August 10, 1917.

None of these orders, we believe, entails an actual hardship. That they are "orders" and not simply "requests" will be appreciated by those patriotic hotel and restaurant men of the country who have hitherto given the Food Administration their hearty cooperation and who realize that for others orders are necessary. They should be read carefully.

General order 1 repeats a part of the baking regulations, which have been slightly revised. You will note that there is no limit on the number of sandwiches that may be served. This exception to the old rule has been made because so many persons, particularly patrons of lunch counters, make one daily meal entirely of sandwiches and a substitute seems difficult to find. Because of the necessity of providing suitable diet for workmen who are engaged in certain occupations, it has been deemed wise to remove the quantity restriction from bread served in boarding camps and places where men are engaged in hard physical labor. The "rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour" refers to certain kinds of bread served in Jewish restaurants where the principal part of the meal consists of this bread.

General order 2 does away with the service of bread or toast as a garniture or under meat. This does not forbid the serving of poached eggs or chipped beef on toast. It is meant particularly to cover the wasteful practice of serving bread or toast, not to be eaten, but to make the dish look attractive.

General order 3 will insure that patrons of public eating places will not eat a lot of bread that they do not require.

General order 4 means, of course, that liver and bacon, mixed grills, mixed cold meats, breast of chicken with Virginia ham, club sandwiches or any dishes which contain two or more kinds of meats shall not be served, but does not forbid the service of ham and eggs or bacon and eggs.

General order 5 will prevent the use of bacon as a dressing or accompaniment of any kind of meat or poultry.

General order 6 is to be construed literally, as is general order 7. Under the latter, Welsh rarebits can not be served.

General order 8 has been found necessary because many restaurants have been reported as keeping the sugar bowl on the table, and in spite of the two pounds per ninety meals allotment, permitting patrons to help themselves.

General order 9 emphasizes the sugar allotment rule.

With regard to general order 10, complaint has reached us that certain public eating places have been unable to find any way of disposing of their waste to hog breeders or to garbage reduction plants. In cases where this may be true, Federal food administrators should be notified.

General order 11 is due to the fact that many restaurants and many caterers display food in their windows and elsewhere for no purpose except as an advertisement of what is sold inside. This has resulted in complaints to the Food Administration that vast quantities of such food so displayed are wasted.

General order 12 is issued because of the necessity for conservation of fats.

In the general plan are a number of requests which are not duplicated in the general orders. With regard to the service of cereals, for instance, it has been deemed wise not to issue positive instructions. The request is made, however, that they be served sparingly and conserved as much as possible.

It is necessary to call particular attention to the paragraph on meats. The latter part of it you will notice reads that "if patrons desire it, 1 mutton chop, 1 lamb chop, 1 veal chop, or 1 pork chop should be served to an order, and reduced portions of ham and bacon should be served. Prices should be adjusted accordingly."

This does not mean that a portion shall consist of only 1 mutton chop, 1 lamb chop, etc. It does mean that if you are serving more than 1 mutton chop, 1 lamb chop, etc., the patron may call for only one. If your portions of ham and bacon are large, the patron may call for a reduced portion. Many complaints have reached the Food Administration which have criticized the service of too generous portions, particularly of these two kinds of meats. Of course, it should be understood that when 1 mutton chop, 1 lamb chop, etc., or a reduced portion of ham or bacon is served, the prices should be adjusted accordingly.

[XXVII—Note (1). Nov. 1, 1918. Insert this page after page XXVII—Note.]

The following statement was issued on October 30, 1918, to state hotel chairmen in regard to the general orders governing public eating places:

Your attention is called to the following modifications and interpretations of general orders for public eating places:

General order 4.—The intention in framing this rule was to cut down the consumption of meats in general without at the same time causing waste or eliminating from the daily menu certain combinations of scrap meats or certain varieties of meat by-products generally eaten in combination with what might be called outside meat.

The Food Administration has decided to make a liberal interpretation of general order 4, after a careful consideration of requests that have reached it from all parts of the country, and you will note that mince pie, larded sweetbreads, larded filet of beef, hash, goulash, meat cakes, meat pies, and similar dishes containing two or more kinds of meats (scraps and trimmings) may be served without violating the order; also that liver and bacon, mixed grill, assorted cold meats, chicken and Virginia ham, club sandwiches and a variety of sandwiches containing different meats may be sold at one time.

In connection with general orders 1 and 2, while toast as a garniture is forbidden, toast may be used under poached eggs, chipped beef, chicken hash, etc., without affecting the service of 2 ounces of Victory bread or four ounces of quick breads which may be served at the same meal. Wheat cakes, griddle cakes, buckwheat cakes, and waffles may also be served in addition to the regular bread allowance, as may pies, pastry, etc. Crackers containing 10 per cent of wheat flour substitutes may be served.

General order 6.—While it is insisted that no more than one-half ounce of butter shall be served at the table to any one person at any one meal, this order does not affect buttered toast or any butter sauces, which are commonly used in all first-class hotel and restaurant kitchens. It is requested, however, that hotels and restaurants use the least possible quantity of butter in cooking and making sauces.

General order 7.—Your attention is called to the need for enforcing the rule against the service of more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American cheese. Strict observance of this general order will necessitate giving up the service of Welsh rarebits.

With reference to general order 12: This applies only to service of cream on table, including whipped cream, but according to an amendment to Rule 1 of Special License Regulations, No. XXII, hotels as well as other manufacturers may purchase heavy cream.

EXHIBIT EE.

[XXVIII—A—1, 2, 3. Nov. 26, 1918. Insert this series, consisting of this and XXVIII—B—1, 2, 3, 4, after series XXVII.]

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS AS GENERAL STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN.

Effective December 1, 1918.

A. DEFINITIONS.

1. *General storage warehouse.*—A general storage warehouse shall mean any building, portion of a building, or yard in which general merchandise is stored.

2. *Public general storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the business of maintaining and operating a general storage warehouse for hire or compensation shall be called a public general storage warehouseman.

3. *Public and private general storage warehousemen.*—Any individual, firm, corporation, or association which combines a public general storage warehouse business with the storage of commodities which directly or indirectly it owns, deals in, or otherwise has an interest in, or the storage of commodities which are owned, dealt in, or in which an interest is held by any individual, firm, corporation, or association which directly or indirectly controls its operation, shall be called a public and private general storage warehouseman.

NOTE 1.—Under definition 3 a warehouseman making advances on goods in his warehouse shall not be considered as thereby acquiring an interest in said goods.

NOTE 2.—When a person rents a room or rooms from a general storage warehouseman and the latter has no control over the goods stored therein, the lessee and not the owner of the warehouse is deemed to be the warehouseman in respect to the particular space rented.

[XXVIII—B—1, 2, 3, 4.]

B. REGULATIONS GOVERNING GENERAL STORAGE WAREHOUSEMEN.

RULE 1. *Unreasonable charges prohibited.*—The licensee shall not store, distribute, or otherwise handle any commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair warehouse charge.

NOTE.—A car lot shall be the storage unit, and any discount from a car-lot rate for a quantity in excess of a car lot will be regarded as discriminatory.

"Car lot" as above used means a carload as prescribed by the official railroad classification.

RULE 2. *Ownership or dealing in stored goods by public general storage warehousemen prohibited.*—No public general storage warehouseman shall either directly or indirectly own or deal in any commodities stored in any public general storage warehouse, except commodities that are legally acquired for charges or advances made.

NOTE.—A general storage warehouseman does not have to have a wholesaler's or jobber's license to sell stored goods in order to protect a lien on said goods acquired for advances or charges.

RULE 3. *Warehouse receipts must indicate when licensee is acting as public and private general storage warehouseman.*—Licensees who are classified as public and private general storage warehousemen shall clearly indicate the dual capacity on all warehouse receipts issued.

RULE 4. *Only food in good condition to be stored.*—The licensee shall not receive for storage or keep in general storage warehouse any food products which are apparently diseased, tainted, or otherwise unfit for human consumption.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

EXHIBIT FF.

Recapitulation of all appropriations for the United States Food Administration for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918.

Congressional appropriations.		Presidential allotment from the national security and defense appropriations.						
	Salaries and expenses, 1919, \$7,500,000.	Appropriation, Forty-first to Sixty-fifth Congresses, control food and fuel, 1918, \$150,000,000.	Food Administration, salaries and expenses, 1918, \$4,250,000.	Food Administration, educational, 1918, \$2,000,000.	Food Administration, executive preliminary expenses, 1918, \$340,000.	Fuel Administrations, building, 1918, \$600,000.	Food Administration, foreign service, traveling expenses, 1919, \$25,000.	Food Administration, Grain Corporation, 1919, \$5,000,000.
DISBURSEMENTS.								
January.....			\$198,628.51	\$159,071.66	\$2,447.17	\$46,757.10		
February.....			128,388.67	124,844.57	3,578.26	49,304.90		
March.....			177,912.22	273,057.32	1,772.54	89,800.18		
April.....			296,679.04	168,003.68	373.71	82,988.53	\$324.20	
May.....			360,028.49	84,008.08	228.68	52,820.59	150.28	
June.....			341,616.17	30,603.57	1,145.90	15,836.94	775.91	
July.....	\$341,496.21		256,632.69	46,605.04	.43	1,012.00	54.23	
August.....	389,010.58		111,017.08	20,017.51				
September.....	454,863.00		60,513.53	11,559.25	136.93			
October.....	899,343.19		48,471.99	8,273.61	346.49		\$34.90	
November.....	847,671.55		39,235.43	5,028.96	94.75		531.27	
December.....	458,466.03		13,966.16	6,175.55	112.30			
Total.....	3,390,580.56		1,991,170.28	938,190.53	10,504.56	304,413.24	1,304.62	
Outstanding obligations.....			8,585.17	2,347.21	4.35	21,705.94	1,288.55	
Direct settlements.....		100,000,000	60,805.63	71,535.21	5,865.64		16,364.32	\$5,000,000
Total disbursements and direct settlements and outstanding obligations.....		100,000,000	2,060,561.08	1,012,072.95	16,374.55	326,119.18	18,958.49	5,000,000
Less:								
Recoveries.....								
Disbursements by W. E. Slattery.....			3,448.28	14.30	32.54		313.12	
Net total expenditures.....		100,000,000	2,057,112.80	1,012,058.65	16,342.01	326,119.18	19,271.61	5,000,000
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.								
Permanent employment.....	2,122,313.54		1,087,846.58	246,457.57				
Temporary employment.....	31,299.89		35,871.50	16,508.66	722.50			
Traveling expenses.....	354,599.68		180,375.30	64,414.85	29.36		17,366.94	566.17

Freight, express, etc.....	6,310.92	27,536.66	20,873.38	124.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communication.....	55,220.32	85,650.33	14,610.56	36.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and binding.....	589,477.05	145,792.99	416,331.33	5,541.43	.....	.....	150.28	.....
Miscellaneous services.....	17,945.77	30,474.05	47,412.04	518.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery.....	116,280.78	147,173.32	60,541.22	1,438.07	.....	320,033.52	1,754.39	.....
Supplies.....	46,422.02	80,398.38	60,940.82	1,381.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment.....	58,910.66	188,062.79	53,680.93	6,550.02	.....	6,085.66	.....	.....
Rent.....	41,840.93	47,830.90	10,287.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Corporation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000
Total.....	3,390,580.56	2,057,112.80	1,012,058.65	16,342.01	328,119.18	19,271.61	566.17	5,000,000

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, 1919," for the period ending Dec. 31, 1918.

[Salaries and expenses, 1919, \$7,500,000.]

Total expenditures to date:

July	\$341,496.21
August	389,010.58
September	454,593.00
October	899,343.19
November	847,671.55
December	458,466.03

Total expenditures ----- 3,390,580.56

Summary of expenditures:

Permanent employment	2,122,313.54
Temporary employment	31,299.89
Traveling expenses	354,599.68
Freight, express, etc.	6,310.92
Communication	55,229.32
Printing and binding	539,477.05
Miscellaneous services	17,945.77
Stationery	116,230.78
Supplies	46,422.02
Equipment	58,910.66
Rent	41,840.93

Total ----- 3,390,580.56

Total disbursements as per abstract ----- 2,010,204.67

Direct settlements by auditor for State and other departments 32,789.47

Total disbursements and direct settlements ----- 2,042,994.14

Less recoveries ----- 954.15

Net total disbursements and direct settlements ----- 2,042,039.99

Liabilities outstanding ----- 1,348,540.57

Total expenditures ----- 3,390,580.56

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the appropriation under act of Aug. 10, 1917, and deficiency appropriation under act of Mar. 23, 1918.

[Salaries and expenses, 1918, \$4,250,000.]

Disbursements as per abstract:

January	\$138,628.51
February	146,388.67
March	177,912.22
April	296,679.04
May	360,028.49
June	341,616.17
July	256,682.69
August	111,017.08
September	60,513.83
October	48,471.99
November	89,235.43
December	13,996.16

Total disbursements ----- 1,991,170.28

Direct settlements by Auditor for State and Other Departments 60,805.63

Outstanding obligations ----- 8,585.17

Total disbursements and direct settlements ----- 2,060,561.08

Less recoveries ----- 3,448.28

Net total expenditures ----- 2,057,112.80

Classification of expenses:

Permanent employment	\$1,067,846.58
Temporary employment	35,871.50
Traveling expenses	180,875.30
Freight, express, etc.	27,536.66
Communication—telephone, telegraph, etc.	85,650.83
Printing and binding	145,792.99
Miscellaneous services other than personal	39,474.05
Stationery	147,173.32
Miscellaneous supplies	80,398.38
Equipment	188,062.79
Rent	47,930.90

Total 2,057,112.80

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the allotment by the President from the appropriation "National security and defense, 1918," for educational purposes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1919.

[National security and defense, Food Administration, educational, \$2,000,000.]

Disbursements as per abstract:

January	\$159,971.66
February	124,944.57
March	273,957.32
April	168,008.03
May	84,038.46
June	30,635.57
July	46,605.04
August	20,017.51
September	11,539.25
October	5,273.61
November	5,028.96
December	5,175.55

Total disbursements 938,190.53

Direct settlements by Auditor for State and Other Departments... 71,535.21

Outstanding obligations 2,347.21

Total disbursements and direct settlements 1,012,072.95

Less recoveries 14.30

Net total expenditures 1,012,058.65

Summary of expenditures:

Permanent employment	246,457.57
Temporary employment	16,508.66
Traveling expenses	64,414.85
Freight, express, etc.	20,873.38
Communication	14,610.56
Printing and binding	416,331.33
Miscellaneous services	47,412.04
Stationery	60,541.22
Supplies	60,940.82
Equipment	53,680.93
Rent	10,287.29

Total 1,012,058.65

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Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the allotment by the President from the appropriation "National security and defense, 1918," for the period ending Dec. 31, 1918.

[Executive preliminary expenses, 1918, \$340,000.]

Disbursements as per abstract:

January	\$2,447.17
February	3,878.26
March	1,772.34
April	383.71
May	226.63
June	1,145.50
July	.43
September	136.93
October	346.49
November	54.75
December	112.30
Total disbursements	10,504.56
Direct settlement by auditor for State and Other Departments	5,865.64
Outstanding obligations	4.35
Total disbursements and direct settlements	16,374.55
Less recoveries	82.54
Net total expenditures	16,342.01

Classification of expenses:

Temporary employment	722.50
Travelling expenses	29.36
Transportation, freight, express, drayage, etc	124.37
Communication, telegraph, telephone, etc	36.96
Printing and binding	5,541.43
Miscellaneous services other than personal	518.23
Stationery	1,438.07
Miscellaneous supplies	1,381.02
Equipment	6,550.02
Total	16,342.01

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration and United States Fuel Administration from the allotment by the President from the appropriation "National security and defense, 1918," for buildings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918.

[National security and defense, Food and Fuel Administration building, \$600,000.]

Disbursements as per abstract:

January	\$46,757.10
February	46,304.90
March	88,690.18
April	52,888.53
May	52,920.59
June	15,839.94
July	1,012.00
Total disbursements	304,413.24
Outstanding obligations	21,705.94
Total expenditures	326,119.18

Summary of expenditures:

Miscellaneous services, other than personal—	
Architectural services	8,367.40
Construction	311,666.12
	320,033.52
Supplies	6,085.66
Total	326,119.18

Statement of expenditure and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the allotment by the President from the appropriation "National security and defense, 1918, for foreign service purposes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918."

[National security and defense, Food Administration, foreign service, 1918, \$50,000.]

Disbursements as per abstracts:

April	\$324. 20
May	150. 28
July	775. 91
August	54. 23

Total disbursements	1,304. 62
Outstanding obligations	1,289. 55
Direct settlement by Auditor for State and Other Departments	16,364. 32
Disbursements by W. E. Slattery	313. 12

Total net expenditures

19,271. 61

Summary of expenditures:

Traveling expenses	17,366. 94
Miscellaneous services	1,754. 89
Communication	150. 28

Total

19,271. 61

Statement of expenditures and classification of expenses by the United States Food Administration from the allotment by the President from the appropriation "National security and defense, 1919, for traveling expenses of the foreign service of the Food Administration, year ending Dec. 31, 1918."

[National security and defense, Food Administration, traveling expenses, foreign service, 1919, \$25,000.]

Disbursements as per abstracts:

October	\$34. 90
November	531. 27

Total disbursements

566. 17

Classification of expenses, traveling expenses

566. 17

Report of disbursements made by auditor's settlements (\$150,000,000) under appropriation "Control food and fuel" act of Aug. 10, 1917, public No. 41, during July and August, 1918, fiscal year 1918.

[Congressional appropriations.]

Payable to—	Date.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Certificate of settlement from Auditor for State and Other Departments in favor of:			
Food Administration Grain Corporation—			
Miscellaneous settlement and claims	July 3	16003	\$10,000,000
Do	July 11	16040	10,000,000
Do	July 24	16109	10,000,000
Do	Aug. 1	16159	10,000,000
Do	Aug. 14	16239	10,000,000
Do	Aug. 20	16262	10,000,000
Do	Aug. 22	16277	10,000,000
Do	Aug. 26	16291	10,000,000
Do	Aug. 27	16297	20,000,000
Total direct settlements			100,000,000

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Report of disbursements made by auditor's settlement (\$5,000,000) from allotment by the President from the appropriation national security and defense, 1919.

[National security and defense, Food Administration Grain Corporation.]

	Date.	Voucher No.	Amount.
Certificate of Settlement from Auditor for State and Other Departments in favor of: Food Administration, Grain Corporation, miscellaneous settlements and claims.....	Dec. 21	1932	\$5,000,000

EXHIBIT GG.

Food Administration Grain Corporation statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Sales:	
Barley.....	\$8,147,483.24
Beans.....	18,926,642.71
Butter oil.....	1,247,880.20
Cereal products.....	15,439,296.04
Corn.....	813,438.06
Flour.....	397,969,647.52
Peas.....	1,769,109.56
Rice.....	11,661,896.83
Rolled oats.....	217,873.22
Rye.....	18,759,341.29
Seed.....	3,571.30
Wheat.....	818,450,228.73
Miscellaneous commodities—	
Commission for relief in Belgium.....	29,010,999.71
European relief.....	8,146,792.94
Other receipts:	
Miscellaneous earnings.....	14,456,449.86
Guaranty and operating expense fund.....	8,540,457.73
Interest.....	638,591.77
Accounts payable.....	42,721,172.79
Accounts receivable.....	4,314,634.76
Notes and acceptances payable.....	230,504,500.00
Loan from Allies.....	200,000,000.00
Capital stock subscriptions.....	100,000,000.00
Reserve for insurance.....	262,627.65
Total receipts.....	1,930,002,025.91
Cash balance from preceding year.....	10,745,232.76
	1,940,747,258.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Purchases:	
Barley.....	15,342,483.58
Beans.....	25,623,203.69
Butter oil.....	1,121,911.13
Cereal products.....	18,650,207.15
Corn.....	1,233,310.83
Flour.....	437,421,774.10
Peas.....	2,288,174.43
Rice.....	15,656,346.85
Rolled oats.....	229,934.95
Rye.....	40,846,019.68
Seed.....	3,571.30
Wheat.....	1,085,730,861.92
Miscellaneous commodities—	
Commission for relief in Belgium.....	55,497,562.57
European relief.....	10,950,748.28

Other disbursements:

Interest on notes payable.....	\$133,333.33
Discount on notes and acceptances payable.....	3,349,248.45
Miscellaneous interest paid.....	30,409.18
Insurance on reserve wheat stocks.....	2,445.30
Handling and storage.....	2,727,350.87
Marine insurance loss.....	4,431.20
Operating expense (per schedule attached).....	1,794,274.00
Notes and acceptances payable.....	114,995,000.00
Accounts receivable.....	34,859,257.32
Accounts payable.....	5,020,924.74
Office furniture and equipment.....	83,819.03
Total disbursements.....	1,873,506,605.84
Cash balance to succeeding year.....	67,240,652.83
	<u>1,940,747,258.67</u>

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the books and accounts of the general office of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, and we hereby certify that the above statement of receipts and disbursements, prepared therefrom, is correct and properly vouched.

M. M. BANKS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1919.

Food Administration Grain Corporation schedule of operating expense for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918.

	General office.	Agencies and departments.	Total.
Auditing.....	\$16,729.09	\$13,658.17	\$30,387.26
Collection fees.....		6,166.75	6,166.75
European expense.....	800.00		800.00
Exchange.....		6,327.56	6,327.56
Insurance.....	911.72	1,594.83	2,506.55
Legal.....	5,879.37		5,879.37
Market reports, news service, and periodicals.....	1,396.29	634.69	2,020.98
Office supplies.....	11,462.28	25,774.35	37,236.63
Postage.....	6,036.21	22,376.56	28,412.77
Rent.....	38,436.12	66,736.86	105,172.98
Repair and alteration.....	3,388.66	1,287.23	4,675.89
Salaries.....	289,474.03	906,912.33	1,196,386.36
Stationery and printing.....	28,279.90	103,823.77	132,103.67
Sundries.....	6,821.04	35,937.58	42,758.62
Telephone and telegraph.....	22,871.49	76,157.83	99,029.32
Travelling.....	11,219.25	79,600.31	90,819.56
Taxes.....		4,589.73	4,589.73
Total.....	443,695.45	1,350,578.55	1,794,274.00

Statement of purchases and disposition of property as of Dec. 31, 1918.

Balance from preceding year.....	\$42,270,924.12
Property purchased:	
Commodities purchased.....	\$1,707,359,127.32
Requisitioned grain and flour replaced or paid for.....	3,146,985.10
Furniture and equipment.....	83,819.03
	<u>1,710,589,931.45</u>
	<u>1,752,860,855.57</u>
Property sold:	
Commodities sold.....	1,324,618,659.07
Requisitioned grain and flour sold.....	3,944,932.28
	<u>1,328,563,591.35</u>

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Property on hand:	
Commodities	\$428, 871, 431. 31
Requisitioned flour to be replaced or paid for	4, 737, 690. 14
	<u>424, 133, 741. 17</u>
Furniture and equipment	163, 523. 05
	<u>\$424, 297, 264. 22</u>

EXHIBIT JJ.

Inventory as of Dec. 31, 1918.

Amount as shown by the attached sheets	\$296, 339. 56
Electrical fixtures, etc	3, 349. 48
Shades, etc	3, 300. 00
Miscellaneous equipment	3, 000. 00
Total	<u>805, 989. 04</u>

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Addressographs	8	\$750. 00	\$6, 000. 00
Addressograph stencil cases	8	50. 00	400. 00
Automobiles			6, 182. 52
Box-drawer sections, oak:			
2-drawer	3	11. 50	34. 50
4-drawer	13	12. 50	162. 50
6-drawer	1	15. 00	15. 00
9-drawer	1	15. 00	15. 00
Bookcase sections:			
Oak	88	6. 00	528. 00
Mahogany	45	6. 50	292. 50
Tops	86	3. 33	288. 98
Bases	75	4. 00	300. 00
Bells, desk	12	. 75	9. 00
Blue-printing machines	1	335. 00	335. 00
Card Cabinets, oak, 3 by 5:			
1-drawer	200	3. 00	600. 00
2-drawer	108	4. 00	432. 00
4-drawer	45	8. 00	360. 00
6-drawer	26	10. 00	260. 00
10-drawer	6	18. 00	108. 00
Card cabinets, oak, 4 by 6:			
1-drawer	43	3. 25	139. 75
2-drawer	49	5. 00	245. 00
4-drawer	38	12. 00	456. 00
6-drawer	24	15. 00	360. 00
Card cabinets, oak, 5 by 8:			
1-drawer	60	5. 00	300. 00
2-drawer	29	9. 00	261. 00
4-drawer	1	15. 00	15. 00
Card cabinets, mahogany, 3 by 5:			
1-drawer	66	3. 25	214. 50
2-drawer	13	4. 25	55. 25
4-drawer	8	8. 50	68. 00
6-drawer	3	12. 00	36. 00
8 drawer	1	18. 00	18. 00
Card cabinets, mahogany, 4 by 6:			
1-drawer	11	3. 75	41. 25
2-drawer	7	6. 00	42. 00
4-drawer	1	13. 50	13. 50
Card cabinet, mahogany, 5 by 8: 1-drawer	13	6. 50	84. 50
Check file sections, wood:			
6 drawer	5	18. 50	92. 50
9-drawer	10	20. 50	205. 00
Cuspidors:			
Brass	26	1. 73	44. 98
Enamel	123	1. 10	135. 30
Aluminum	24	1. 60	38. 40
Cuspidore mats	24	. 50	12. 00
Computing machines:			
Hand	44	275. 00	12, 100. 00
Power	33	400. 00	13, 200. 00
Chairs, oak:			
Revolving, with arms	392	14. 00	5, 488. 00
Revolving, without arms	164	10. 00	1, 640. 00
Straight	879	10. 00	8, 790. 00
Bentwood	1, 011	3. 50	3, 538. 50
Typewriter	560	7. 50	4, 200. 00

Inventory as of Dec. 31, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Chairs, mahogany:			
Revolving, with arms.....	161	\$15.50	\$2,495.50
Revolving, without arms.....	37	11.50	425.50
Straight.....	249	11.50	2,863.50
Bentwood.....	3	4.00	12.00
Typewriter.....	52	8.50	442.00
Clocks:			
Wall.....	29	14.25	413.25
Desk.....	3	5.50	16.50
Costumers:			
Oak.....	388	7.00	2,716.00
Mahogany.....	76	8.75	665.00
Metal.....	6	3.75	22.50
Card punches.....	50	75.00	3,750.00
Card record desks, oak.....	17	82.75	1,406.75
Copy holders:			
Line guide.....	46	2.29	105.24
Line-a-time.....	64	11.00	704.00
Cafeteria equipment.....			6,250.00
Desks, oak, flat-top:			
Single pedestal, single.....	5	35.00	175.00
Single pedestal, double.....	510	42.50	21,675.00
Double pedestal, double.....	35	70.00	2,450.00
Desks, oak, typewriter:			
Single pedestal.....	196	38.00	7,448.00
Double pedestal.....	196	45.00	8,820.00
Typewriter stands, regular.....	502	6.75	3,388.50
Desks, imitation mahogany, flat-top:			
Single pedestal, single.....	7	33.80	236.60
Double pedestal, single.....	99	43.60	4,316.40
Double pedestal, double (\$ general).....	8	90.00	720.00
Desks, imitation mahogany, typewriter:			
Single pedestal.....	30	38.00	1,140.00
Double pedestal.....	84	45.00	1,530.00
Typewriter stands, regular.....	31	7.50	232.50
Desk baskets, letter size:			
Wire.....	1,785	.25	446.25
Woven metal.....	333	.72	239.76
Oak.....	724	.70	506.80
Mahogany.....	143	.75	107.25
Desk baskets, legal size:			
Wire.....	22	.25	5.50
Woven metal.....	9	.77	6.93
Oak.....	267	.75	200.25
Mahogany.....	242	.95	229.90
Dictionary stands, oak.....	13	6.90	89.70
Dictating machines:			
Edison.....	36	97.75	3,519.00
Dictaphone.....	10	97.75	977.50
Desk pads, glass:			
Plain.....	152	4.50	684.00
With frame.....	50	4.50	225.00
Drawing boards.....	6	4.50	27.00
Electric fans:			
4-blade.....	425	18.75	7,968.75
6-blade.....	165	19.50	3,217.50
Electric stoves.....	3	6.50	19.50
Emerald lamps.....	2	8.33	16.66
Fire extinguishers, regular.....	115	11.25	1,293.75
Filing sections, oak, 3 by 5:			
5-drawer.....	4	9.00	36.00
9-drawer.....	5	15.00	75.00
10-drawer.....	6	16.50	99.00
15-drawer.....	33	20.00	660.00
18-drawer.....	6	22.50	135.00
Filing sections, oak, 4 by 6:			
4-drawer.....	1	10.00	10.00
8-drawer.....	4	20.00	80.00
Filing sections, oak, 5 by 8:			
3-drawer.....	1	10.50	10.50
6-drawer.....	26	15.00	390.00
9-drawer.....	27	22.00	594.00
Tops.....	15	3.66	54.90
Bases.....	15	3.90	58.50
Fire axes.....	45	2.50	112.50
Folding machines:			
Power.....	4	375.00	1,500.00
Menteg.....	13	290.00	3,640.00
Flexotypes.....	5	75.00	375.00
Fire hooks.....	4	3.00	12.00
Graphotypes.....	3	360.00	1,080.00

Inventory as of Dec. 31, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Number.	Unit price.	Amount.
Goose-neck lamps.....	80	\$3.95	\$316.00
Inkstand sets, oak:			
Single.....	89	3.25	289.25
Double.....	5	3.88	19.40
Inkstand sets, mahogany, single.....	41	3.38	138.58
Inkstand sets, glass, single.....	127	2.00	254.00
Letter-opening machines, lightning.....	3	225.00	675.00
Mirrors:			
Oak.....	92	5.00	460.00
White.....	5	4.25	21.25
Mimescope.....	3	78.00	234.00
Multiplex display fixtures.....	16	45.00	720.00
Multigraphs, power.....	6	500.00	3,000.00
Mimeographs, power.....	17	200.00	3,400.00
Numbering machines:			
Lever.....	64	5.00	320.00
Automatic.....	15	11.15	167.25
Yardage.....	1	27.00	27.00
Oil stoves.....	6	5.50	33.00
Punches, paper, Hummer.....	37	3.00	111.00
Paper-fastening machines:			
Hotchkiss.....	166	1.14	189.24
Hutchinson Spool-O-Wire.....	26	15.00	390.00
Alax.....	1	5.00	5.00
Pencil-sharpening machines, Chicago.....	208	.60	124.80
Punches, paper, Globe.....	28	.50	14.00
Photostat.....	1	612.00	612.00
Print trimmers.....	8	5.00	40.00
Paper tester.....	1	100.00	100.00
Paper-fastening machines, Clipless.....	24	1.15	27.60
Revolving bookcases, oak.....	1	21.20	21.20
Rugs, Crex:			
8 by 10.....	26	8.00	208.00
9 by 12.....	67	10.00	670.00
12 by 15.....	15	12.00	180.00
Stools:			
With back.....	26	10.00	260.00
Without back.....	10	7.00	70.00
Screens:			
Oak.....	6	7.00	42.00
Mahogany.....	4	8.50	34.00
Storage sections, oak:			
Letter.....	57	5.50	313.50
Double height.....	11	15.00	165.00
Reducing boards.....	6	2.50	20.00
Bases.....	8	3.75	30.00
Storage sections, steel, letter.....	187	2.93	547.91
Safe cabinets, steel:			
Green.....	4	200.00	800.00
Mahogany.....	1	150.00	150.00
Signograph.....	1	225.00	225.00
Scales.....	12	4.00	48.00
Swinging typewriting stands, oak.....	14	3.50	49.00
Sales, iron.....	6	150.00	900.00
Stencil cases, wood.....	26	30.00	1,050.00
Stationery cabinets:			
Oak.....	32	3.50	112.00
Mahogany.....	8	8.50	10.50
Shaving machines:			
Edison.....	2	60.00	120.00
Dictaphone.....	5	60.00	300.00
Tables, oak:			
50-inch.....	22	22.00	484.00
60-inch.....	362	20.00	7,240.00
72-inch.....	48	22.00	1,056.00
95-inch.....	4	50.00	200.00
Others, 108-inch.....	1	57.00	57.00
Tables, mahogany:			
50-inch.....	5	28.00	140.00
60-inch.....	28	33.00	924.00
72-inch.....	3	40.00	120.00
84-inch.....	2	60.00	120.00
Others, 108-inch.....	2	94.00	188.00
Tables, kitchen:			
Small.....	188	2.45	460.60
Large.....	168	2.75	462.00
Telephone stands:			
Oak.....	15	5.65	84.75
Mahogany.....	20	6.70	134.00
Telephone stools:			
Oak.....	2	2.35	4.70
Mahogany.....	6	3.67	22.02
Time stamps.....	16	8.50	136.00

Inventory as of Dec. 31, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Num- ber.	Unit price.	Amount.
Typewriters, regular:			
Underwood.....	347	\$67.50	\$23,422.50
Remington.....	137	70.00	9,590.00
L. C. Smith.....	125	70.00	8,750.00
Roval.....	3	58.50	175.50
Telephone brackets:			
Straight.....	2	3.50	7.00
Hi-Lo.....	26	8.14	211.64
Typewriters, other than regular:			
Remington, 12-inch.....	5	73.50	367.50
L. C. Smith, 26-inch.....	7	94.50	661.50
Remington, 20-inch.....	2	94.50	189.00
Remington, wahl.....	1	345.00	345.00
Remington, 14-inch.....	17	77.00	1,309.00
L. C. Smith, 20-inch.....	1	85.00	85.00
Remington, 18-inch.....	1	80.50	80.50
Monarch, 36-inch.....	2	105.00	210.00
Noiseless.....	8	98.50	788.00
Corona.....	1	45.00	45.00
Underwood, 26-inch.....	2	103.50	207.00
L. C. Smith, 18-inch.....	3	85.00	255.00
Underwood, 14-inch.....	2	81.00	162.00
Hooven automatic.....			3,712.90
Underwood, 20-inch.....	7	94.95	664.65
Monarch, reg.....	17	70.00	1,190.00
Tabulating units:			
Wood.....	23	48.00	1,104.00
Steel.....	39	99.00	3,861.00
Vertical files, wood, letter size:			
Oak.....	517	24.00	12,408.00
Mahogany.....	42	30.00	1,260.00
Vertical files, wood, legal size:			
Oak.....	53	25.00	1,325.00
Mahogany.....	6	37.00	222.00
Vertical file ends, wood:			
Oak.....	388	4.38	1,699.44
Mahogany.....	83	4.75	394.25
Vertical files, steel, letter size:			
Green.....	185	35.00	6,475.00
Mahogany.....	38	37.75	1,434.50
Vertical files, steel, legal size:			
Green.....	11	33.00	363.00
Mahogany.....	10	35.00	350.00
Vertical file ends, steel:			
Green.....	25	4.00	100.00
Mahogany.....	17	4.75	80.75
Wardrobes:			
Oak.....	2	42.50	85.00
Mahogany.....	4	45.00	180.00
Water coolers, oak.....	105	12.00	1,260.00
Waste baskets:			
Metal.....	271	1.55	420.05
Wire.....	324	.90	291.60
Fiber.....	837	1.10	920.70
Miscellaneous:			
Brief sections, mahogany.....	2	17.50	35.00
Tengawl punch.....	1	2.50	2.50
Card cabinet, green steel, 5 by 8, 6-drawer.....	12	20.00	40.00
Truck base.....	1	15.00	15.00
Mallometer.....	9	156.00	1,404.00
Mercury vapor lamps.....	2	15.50	31.00
Map sections.....	3	25.00	75.00
Top.....	1	6.00	6.00
Cash box.....	4	4.00	16.00
Medicine table.....	2	3.50	7.00
Clothes hamper.....	1	2.50	2.50
Bed.....	5	15.00	75.00
Couch.....	7	12.00	84.00
Chairs, straight, porch.....	2	6.00	12.00
Fire set.....	1	31.00	31.00
Sorting trays.....	9	15.00	135.00
Umbrella rack, oak.....	1	9.00	9.00
Extension table.....	1	50.00	50.00
Do.....	2	60.00	120.00
Roll top desk.....	1	72.80	72.80
Multicolor press.....	1	475.00	475.00
Roston wire stitcher.....	1	245.00	245.00
Chairs, rockers.....	15	7.00	105.00
Porch rockers.....	2	7.00	14.00
Addressing machines, Elliott.....	21	259.00	5,439.00
Paper cutter.....	1	165.00	165.00
Printers' ink attachment.....	1	80.00	80.00

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